

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

THE
NINETEEN - FIFTY - ONE
YEARBOOK

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION YEARBOOK

*Containing the Association's year-end reports and the
proceedings of the Forty-Sixth annual Convention at
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 10-11-12, 1952.*

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1952

PRESIDENT

Hugh C. Willett, University of Southern California

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Earl S. Fullbrook, University of Nebraska

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Walter Byers, La Salle Hotel, Chicago

THE COUNCIL

President and Secretary

Vice Presidents

- 1st District — Director William H. McCarter, Dartmouth College
 2nd District — Director T. J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh
 3rd District — Prof. C. P. Miles, Virginia Polytechnic Institute
 4th District — Prof. Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan
 5th District — Prof. Frank Gardner, Drake University
 6th District — Prof. Edwin D. Mouzon, Southern Methodist University
 7th District — Prof. King Hendricks, Utah State Agricultural College
 8th District — Prof. John B. Hurlbut, Stanford University

Members at Large

- Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara
 Director Paul F. Mackesey, Brown University
 Dean A. B. Moore, University of Alabama
 Director J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College
 Prof. Howard M. Olson, Colorado College
 Prof. George D. Small, University of Tulsa
 Prof. D. W. Williams, Texas A. & M. College

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President and Secretary

- Kenneth L. Wilson, Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference
 T. J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh
 Wilbur C. Johns, University of California at Los Angeles
 Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
 Howard Grubbs, Southwest Conference
 Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan
 Reaves E. Peters, Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Assn.

COMMITTEES FOR 1952

(Note: The Basketball, Football, Swimming and Track and Field Rules Committees are appointed on the "rotation-district representation" plan. For those Committees the districts represented are indicated together with the years remaining in the term of appointment including 1952. All other committees are appointed annually. AL — denotes Member-at-Large; NHSF — denotes National High School Federation appointee and representative.)

RULES COMMITTEES

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Committeeman</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Term</i>
Basketball Rules			
1st	Howard Hobson	Yale University	3
2nd	Wm. H. Anderson	Lafayette College	2
3rd	Clifford Wells	Tulane University	4
4th	Douglas R. Mills	University of Illinois	1
5th	Henry Iba	Oklahoma A. & M.	3
6th	R. E. Henderson	Baylor University	4
7th	L. C. Butler	Colorado St. Col. of Ed.	1
8th	Clarence Price	University of California	2
AL	Bruce Drake	University of Oklahoma	3

Chairman: Bruce Drake

Rules Editor: Oswald Tower, Phillips Academy

Football Rules

1st	D. O. McLaughry	Dartmouth College	2
2nd	Ellwood A. Geiges	Temple University	1
3rd	Robert R. Neyland	University of Tennessee	3
4th	Carroll C. Widdoes	Ohio University	3
5th	Ernest Quigley	University of Kansas	2
6th	L. R. Meyer	Texas Christian University	4
7th	E. L. Romney	Mountain States Conference	1
8th	Frank McCormick	Pacific Coast Conference	4
AL	H. O. Crisler	University of Michigan	2
AL	E. E. Wieman	University of Denver	4

Life Member: Alonzo Stagg

Chairman: H. O. Crisler

Secretary: E. E. Wieman

Swimming Rules

1st	Philip Moriarty	Yale University	3
2nd	Howard W. Stepp	Princeton University	3
3rd	R. E. Jamerson	University of North Carolina	2
4th	R. O. Papenguth	Purdue University	1
5th	Hollie L. Lepley	University of Nebraska	3
6th	Arthur Adamson	Texas A. & M. College	2

7th	Robert Seymour	University of Denver	4
8th	Thomas G. Haynie	Stanford University	1
AL	Edward T. Kennedy	Columbia University	2
NHSF	C. E. Forsythe	East Lansing, Michigan	
	Chairman: Edward T. Kennedy		
	Secretary: Howard W. Stepp		
	Guide Editor: Charles McCaffree, Jr., Michigan State College		

Track and Field Rules

1st	Elliot B. Noyes	Dartmouth College	3
2nd	Charles D. Werner	Pennsylvania State College	1
3rd	Percy Beard	University of Florida	4
4th	Larry N. Snyder	Ohio State University	1
5th	Ralph M. Higgins	Oklahoma A. & M. College	2
6th	Emmett E. Brunson	Rice Institute	3
7th	Sherman R. Couch	University of Utah	4
8th	Robert L. Strehle	Pomona College	2
AL	Brutus Hamilton	University of California	2
NHSF	E. A. Thomas	Topeka, Kansas	
	Chairman: Brutus Hamilton		
	Secretary: Elliot B. Noyes		

Soccer Rules

Lawrence E. Briggs	University of Massachusetts
William Jeffrey	Pennsylvania State College
Bruce L. Bennett	Ohio State University
James J. Reed	Princeton University
Charles R. Scott	University of Pennsylvania
John Y. Squires	University of Connecticut
	Chairman: William Jeffrey
	Guide Editor: Alfred A. Smith, Germantown Friends School

Boxing Rules

I. F. Toomey	University of California, Davis
Carl P. Schott	Pennsylvania State College
William J. Bleckwenn	University of Wisconsin
Edmund R. LaFond	Catholic University
Ralph H. Young	Michigan State College
J. T. Owen	Louisiana State University
	Chairman: W. J. Bleckwenn
	Guide Editor: Carl P. Schott

Fencing Rules

Miguel A. de Capriles	New York University
Joseph Fiems	U. S. Naval Academy
Alvar Hermanson	University of Chicago
Silvio N. Vitale	Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.
Charles R. Schmitter	Michigan State College
	Chairman: Alvar Hermanson

Gymnastics Rules

Charles J. Keeney	University of California
Ralph Piper	University of Minnesota
Erwin F. Beyer	University of Chicago
Anthony Rossi	Colorado St. Col. of Education
Paul C. Romeo	Syracuse University
Lyle Welser	Georgia Tech.
	Chairman: Erwin F. Beyer

Ice Hockey Rules

Herbert W. Gallagher	Northeastern University
Victor Heyliger	University of Michigan
Ellsworth W. Millette	Colby College
John A. Kelley	Boston College
J. Howard Starr	Colgate University
Cheddy Thompson	Colorado College
	Chairman: J. Howard Starr
	Secretary: David A. Tirrell, Trinity-Pawling School
	Guide Editor: David A. Tirrell

LaCrosse Rules

Morris D. Gilmore	U. S. Naval Academy
William K. Morrill	Johns Hopkins University
J. Bruce Munro	Harvard University
William C. Stiles	Kenyon College
Ferris Thomsen	Princeton University
Timothy F. Ring	Tufts College
	Chairman: Morris D. Gilmore
	Secretary: J. Bruce Munro
	Guide Editor: Albert A. Brisotti, New York University

Wrestling Rules

Dave Bartelma	University of Minnesota
James J. Reed	Princeton University
E. F. Caraway	Lehigh University

Everett Lantz University of Wyoming
 Art Griffith Oklahoma A. & M. College
 L. L. Mendenhall Iowa State Teachers College
 Henry A. Stone University of California
 Harold D. Kester (NHSF) West High School, Cleveland, O.
 Chairman: E. F. Caraway
 Guide Editor: B. R. Patterson, University of Illinois

Baseball Committee

1st Ethan Allen Yale University
 2nd Everett D. Barnes Colgate University
 3rd D. T. Campbell University of Alabama
 4th John H. Kobs Michigan State College
 5th A. J. Lewandowski University of Nebraska
 6th Bibb A. Falk University of Texas
 7th Mark C. Duncan Colorado A. & M. College
 8th Clinton W. Evans University of California
 Chairman: Everett D. Barnes

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

Basketball Tournament

Asa S. Bushnell Eastern College Athletic Conference
 Arthur C. Lonborg University of Kansas
 Reaves E. Peters Missouri Valley Intercollegiate A. A.
 Chairman: Arthur C. Lonborg

Golf Tournament

C. G. Simpson University of Missouri
 Charles E. Finger Stanford University
 Charles P. Erickson University of North Carolina
 Robert H. Kepler Ohio State University
 Ted B. Payseur Northwestern University
 R. B. Rutherford, Jr. Pennsylvania State College
 Chairman: Ted B. Payseur

Tennis Tournament

William C. Ackerman Univ. of California at Los Angeles
 Paul Bennett Northwestern University
 Norman B. Bramall Haverford College
 John F. Kenfield, Jr. North Carolina State College
 Harry J. Schmidt Iowa State College
 D. A. Penick University of Texas
 Chairman: Paul Bennett

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES

Eligibility

Oliver K. Cornwell University of North Carolina
 Victor O. Schmidt Pacific Coast Conference
 Sam B. Shirky University of Missouri
 Chairman: Victor O. Schmidt

Publications

Asa S. Bushnell Eastern College Athletic Conference
 Ralph Furey Columbia University
 Robert A. Hall Yale University
 Chairman: Robert A. Hall

College Committee

C. E. Bilheimer Gettysburg College
 Gordon M. Clark University of the South
 E. Wilson Lyon Pomona College
 John W. Bunn Springfield College
 J. H. Nichols Oberlin College
 Howard M. Olson Colorado College
 J. W. Maucker Iowa State Teachers College
 Willis J. Stetson Swarthmore College
 Mack M. Greene Central State College (Ohio)
 Chairman: C. E. Bilheimer
 Secretary: Marshall S. Turner, Jr., Johns Hopkins University

Extra Events

George D. Small University of Tulsa
 Geary Eppley University of Maryland
 Harold G. Olsen Northwestern University
 Wilbur C. Johns Univ. of California at Los Angeles
 George K. James Cornell University
 Chairman: Wilbur C. Johns

ROLL OF MEMBERS

(This listing is based on information available to the Secretary, March 1, 1952. The abbreviations are (P) President; (F) Faculty Representative or Athletic Chairman, (AD) Athletic Director or Graduate Manager of Athletics.)

First District

American International College, Springfield, Mass.: Spencer Miller (P), Henry A. Butova (F) and (AD).
 Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.: Charles W. Cole (P), A. W. Marsh (F) and (AD).
 Bates College, Lewiston, Me.: Charles F. Phillips (P), Lloyd H. Lux (AD).
 Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.: Rev. Joseph R. N. Maxwell (P), Rev. Maurice J. Dullea (F), John Curley (AD).
 Boston University, Boston, Mass.: H. C. Case (P), Samuel Gould (F), Aldo T. Donelli (AD).
 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.: Kenneth C. M. Sills (P), Malcolm E. Morrell (F) and (AD).
 Brown University, Providence, R.I.: Henry M. Wriston (P), S. T. Arnold (F), Paul F. Mackesey (AD).
 Colby College, Waterville, Me.: J. S. Bixler (P), G. F. Loebs (F) and (AD).
 College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.: Rev. John A. O'Brien (P), Rev. J. A. Glavin (F), Eugene Flynn (AD).
 Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.: John S. Dickey (P), Richard H. Goddard (F), William H. McCarter (AD).
 Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: James B. Conant (P), Thomas D. Bolles (F) and (AD).
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.: James R. Killian (P), Herman J. Shea (F), Ivan J. Geiger (AD).
 Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.: Samuel S. Stratton (P), Phelps N. Swett (F), Arthur M. Brown (AD).
 Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.: Carl S. Ell (P), Edward S. Parsons (F) and (AD).
 Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.: General Ernest N. Harmon (P), H. C. Hamilton (F), Major Lloyd C. Harper (AD).
 Providence College, Providence, R.I.: Rev. Robert J. Slavin (P), Rev. A. B. Begley (F) and (AD).
 St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vt.: Rev. Daniel P. Lyons (P), George W. Jacobs (AD).
 Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.: Paul M. Limbert (P), Walter Stewart (F), John W. Bunn (AD).
 Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.: George K. Funston (P), H. J. Lockwood (F), Ray Oosting (AD).
 Tufts College, Medford, Mass.: Leonard Carmichael (P), Edgar MacNaughton (F), W. Stanton Yeager (AD).
 United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.: Rear Admiral A. G. Hall, Superintendent; Captain S. E. Swicegood (F), Commander John S. Merriman, Jr. (AD).
 University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.: A. N. Jorgensen (P), Carl Gladfelter (F), J. O. Christian (AD).
 University of Maine, Orono, Me.: Arthur A. Hauck (P), Clifford Patch (F), Rome Rankin (AD).
 University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.: Ralph A. Van Meter (P), Donald P. Allan (F), Warren P. McGuirk (AD).
 University of New Hampshire, Durham, N.H.: R. F. Chandler, Jr. (P), W. S. Koch (F), Carl Lundholm (AD).

University of Rhode Island, Kingston, R.I.: Carl Raymond Woodward (P), and (F), Frank W. Keaney (AD).
 University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.: W. S. Carlson (P), L. F. Killick (F), W. L. Gardner (AD).
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.: Victor L. Butterfield (P), J. Frederick Martin (F), and (AD).
 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.: James P. Baxter III (P), C. R. Keller (F), Frank R. Thoms, Jr. (AD).
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.: Rear Admiral Wat Tyler Cluverius (P), Percy R. Carpenter (F) and (AD).
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn.: A. Whitney Griswold (P), Robert A. Hall (F) and (AD).

Second District

Adelphi College, Garden City, N.Y.: Paul Dawson Eddy (P), Edward M. Stanczyk (AD).
 Albright College, Reading, Pa.: Harry V. Masters (P), Eugene L. Shirk (F) and (AD).
 Alfred University, Alfred, N.Y.: M. Ellis Drake (P), Henry Langer (F), James A. McLane (AD).
 Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.: L. T. Benezet (P), H. S. Rhinesmith (F), H. Paul Way (AD).
 Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N.Y.: Harry D. Gideonse (P), Nelson S. Walke (F), Joseph M. Smith (AD).
 Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y.: Harry S. Rogers (P), H. Q. Middendorf (F), Arthur H. Meinhold (AD).
 Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.: Horace A. Hildreth (P), John Gold (F), Albert E. Humphreys (AD).
 Canisius College, Buffalo, N.Y.: Rev. R. Schouten (P), Rev. John Killeen (F), James H. Crowdle (AD).
 City College of New York, New York, N.Y.: Harry N. Wright (P), F. S. Lloyd (F), Sam Winograd (AD).
 Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N.Y.: William J. Van Note (P), William J. Farrisee (F), Henry R. Hodge (AD).
 Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y.: Everett N. Case (P), Carl A. Kallgren (F), William A. Reid (AD).
 Columbia University, New York, N.Y.: Dwight D. Eisenhower (P), Nicholas M. McKnight (F), Ralph Furey (AD).
 Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.: Deane W. Malott (P), Lloyd Smith (F), Robert J. Kane (AD).
 Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa.: James Creese (P), Douglass T. Greene (F), Maury H. McMains (AD).
 Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Rev. Vernon F. Gallagher (P), Rev. S. J. Federici (F), W. John Davis (AD).
 Fordham University, New York, N.Y.: Rev. Laurence J. McGinley (P), Rev. Lawrence A. Walsh (F), John F. Coffey (AD).
 Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.: Theodore A. Distler (P), J. Shober Barr (F) and (AD).
 Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.: Rev. Hunter Guthrie (P), Rev. Brian McGrath (F), Jack L. Haggerty (AD).
 Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.: Henry W. A. Hanson (P), C. E. Bilheimer (AD).
 Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.: Robert W. McEwen (P), Mox A. Weber (AD).
 Hartwick College, Oneonta, N.Y.: Henry J. Arnold (P), Wallace R. Klinger (F), Harold Bradley (AD).
 Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.: Gilbert F. White (P), Roy E. Randall (F) and (AD).

Hobart College (Colleges of the Seneca), Geneva, N.Y.: Alan W. Brown (P), Robert Beinert (F), Francis L. Kraus (AD).
 Hofstra College, Hempstead, N.Y.: John C. Adams (P), Howard Myers, Jr. (AD).
 Ithaca College, Ithaca, N.Y.: Leonard B. Job (P), Ben A. Light (F) and (AD).
 Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.: Ralph C. Hutchison (P), William H. Anderson (AD).
 LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Brother G. Paul (P), James J. Henry (AD).
 Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.: Frederick K. Miller (P), Howard A. Neidig (F), Ralph R. Mease (AD).
 Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.: Martin D. Whitaker (P), J. D. Leith (F), P. L. Sadler (AD).
 Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa.: Horace Mann Bond (P), Norman E. Gaskins (F), Manuel Rivero (AD).
 Lock Haven Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pa.: Richard T. Parsons (P), W. Howard Yost (AD).
 Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pa.: John W. Long (P), Robert F. Smith (F) and (AD).
 Manhattan College, New York, N.Y.: Brother B. Thomas (P), Brother D. Joseph (F), Kenneth A. Norton (AD).
 Marshall College, Huntington, W.Va.: Stewart H. Smith (P), R. L. Beck (F), Luther F. Poling (AD).
 Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa.: Raymond S. Haupt (P), R. D. Hassler (F), Harvey T. Gillespie (AD).
 Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.: Levering Tyson (P), John V. Shankweiler (F), George E. Lawson (AD).
 New York University, New York, N.Y.: James L. Madden (P), Henry J. Fernald (F), James V. Gilloon, Jr. (AD).
 Niagara University, Niagara Falls, N.Y.: Rev. Francis L. Meade (P), Rev. Vincent R. Young (F), John J. Gallagher (AD).
 Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.: Col. F. K. Hyatt (P), Col. Clarence Starr (F), Col. J. Elwood Ludwig (AD).
 Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.: M. S. Eisenhower (P), P. L. Bentley (F), Carl P. Schott (AD).
 Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.: Harold W. Dodds (P), F. R. B. Godolphin (F), R. Kenneth Fairman (AD).
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.: Livingston W. Houston (P), H. Oakley Sharp (F), Roland Brown (AD).
 Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.: Lewis W. Jones (P), Mason W. Gross (F), George E. Little (AD).
 St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure, N.Y.: Rev. Juvenal Lalor (P), Rev. Silas Rooney (F) and (AD).
 St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa.: Rev. A. J. M. Veigle (P), Albert Zanzucci (F), Rev. J. J. Welsh (AD).
 St. John's University, Brooklyn, N.Y.: Rev. J. A. Flynn (P), Rev. Henry C. Honsberger (F), W. T. McLaughlin (AD).
 St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Rev. E. G. Jacklin (P), Rev. Joseph M. Geib (F) and (AD).
 St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y.: Eugene G. Bewkes (P), John Smith (F), Ronald T. Burkman (AD).
 St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N.J.: Rev. James J. Shanahan (P), Rev. Francis A. Donelan (F), Don Kennedy (AD).
 Seton Hall College, South Orange, N.J.: Msgr. John McNulty (P), Victor J. DiFilippo (F), Rev. James A. Carey (AD).
 Siena College, Loudonville, N.Y.: Rev. Mark Kennedy (P), Rev. Benedict J. Dudley (F), Rev. Maurus E. Fitzgerald (AD).
 State Teachers College, Cortland, N.Y.: Donnal V. Smith (P), Ross L. Allen (F), D. C. Moffett (AD).

State Teachers College, Millersville, Pa.: D. L. Biemesderfer (P), Lee Boyer (F), John Pucillo (AD).
 State Teachers College, Shippensburg, Pa.: Harry Kriner (P), Charles R. Eurich (F) and (AD).
 State Teachers College, Slippery Rock, Pa.: Dale W. Houk (P), Archie Dodds (F) and (AD).
 State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa.: Charles S. Swope (P), William R. Benner (F) and (AD).
 Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J.: Jess H. Davis (P), John C. Sim (F) and (AD).
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.: John W. Nason (P), Willis J. Stetson (F) and (AD).
 Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.: William P. Tolley (P), F. G. Crawford (F), Lewis P. Andreas (AD).
 Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Robert L. Johnson (P), M. E. Gladfelter (F), Earl R. Yeomans (AD).
 Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.: Carter Davidson (P), C. W. Huntley (F), J. Harold Wittner (AD).
 U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N.Y.: Rear Admiral Gordon McLintock, Superintendent, Captain Peder Gald (F), Commander J. W. Liebertz (AD).
 U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.: Maj. General F. Irving, Superintendent; Colonel Earl H. Blaik (AD).
 U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Vice Admiral H. W. Hill, Superintendent; Captain Charles A. Buchanan (F), Captain I. C. Eddy (AD).
 University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y.: T. R. McConnell (P), R. E. Shaffer (F), James E. Peelle (AD).
 University of Delaware, Newark, Del.: J. A. Perkins (P), Charles Lanier (F), David Nelson (AD).
 University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.: Harold Stassen (P), Francis T. Murray (AD).
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.: R. H. Fitzgerald (P), V. Lanfear (F), T. J. Hamilton (AD).
 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, P.R.: Jaime Benitez (P), D. C. Furman (AD).
 University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y.: Cornelis de Kiewiet (P), William Gilman (F), Louis A. Alexander (AD).
 University of Scranton, Scranton, Pa.: Rev. J. Eugene Gallery (P), Rev. John J. Coniff (F) and (AD).
 Upsala College, E. Orange, N.J.: Evald B. Lawson (P), Alvin R. Calman (F), Theodore B. Fleck (AD).
 Villanova College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Rev. Francis X. N. McGuire (P), Rev. J. A. Donnellon (F), William M. Connelly (AD).
 Wagner College, Staten Island, N.Y.: Walter C. Langsam (P), Herbert E. Sutter (AD).
 Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa.: Paul R. Stewart (P), James R. Haddick (F) and (AD).
 West Virginia State College, Institute, West Va.: John W. Davis (P), Paul J. Moore (F), Charles C. Hawkins (AD).
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.: Will Orr (P), Grover C. Washabaugh (F) and (AD).
 Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Eugene S. Farley (P), Robert Moran (F), George F. Ralston (AD).

Third District

Alabama A. & M. College, Normal, Ala.: J. F. Drake (P), G. O. McCalep (F), G. H. Hobson (AD).

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.: Ralph B. Draughon (P), Roger W. Allen (F), G. W. Beard (AD).
 Allen University, Columbia, S.C.: Samuel R. Higgins (P), Hobert L. Peguese (F), William W. Lawson (AD).
 American University, Washington, D.C.: James Robbins (P), James Fox (F), Stafford H. Cassell (AD).
 Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.: Richard V. Moore (P), Rudolph G. Matthews (F) and (AD).
 Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.: Rev. Patrick J. McCormick (P), James J. McPadden (F), Edmund R. LaFond (AD).
 Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.: James P. Brawley (P), Joseph J. Dennis (F), Leonidas S. Epps (AD).
 Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S.C.: Robert F. Poole (P), L. W. Milford (F), Frank Howard (AD).
 College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.: John E. Pomfret (P), George J. Oliver (F), Reuben N. McCray (AD).
 Davidson College, Davidson, N.C.: John R. Cunningham (P), F. W. Johnston (F), Paul Scott (AD).
 Duke University, Durham, N.C.: H. Hollis Edens (P), Charles A. Jordan (F), E. M. Cameron (AD).
 Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Ky.: W. F. O'Donnell (P), Smith Park (F), Charles T. Hughes (AD).
 Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.: Goodrich C. White (P), Mack Stokes (F), Thomas McDonough (AD).
 Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.: George W. Gore, Jr. (P), J. R. E. Lee, Jr. (F), A. S. Gaither (AD).
 Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.: D. S. Campbell (P), Howard G. Danford (F) and (AD).
 Furman University, Greenville, S.C.: John L. Plyler (P), H. R. Dobson (F), William A. Young (AD).
 George Washington University, Washington, D.C.: Cloyd H. Marvin (P), Burnice Jarman (F), C. M. Farrington (AD).
 Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.: Blake R. Van Leer (P), Lloyd W. Chapin (F), R. L. Dodd (AD).
 Grambling College, Grambling, La.: R. W. E. Jones (P), E. L. Cole (F), E. G. Robinson (AD).
 Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.: Alonzo G. Moron (P), Collis H. Davis (F), H. R. Jefferson (AD).
 Howard University, Washington, D.C.: Mordecai W. Johnson (P), St. Clair Price (F), Edward L. Jackson (AD).
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.: D. W. Bronk (P), Marshall S. Turner (F) and (AD).
 Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ken.: R. B. Atwood (P), William Exum (F) and (AD).
 LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.: Hollis F. Price (P), W. W. Gibson (F) and (AD).
 Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La.: Ralph L. Ropp (P), R. A. McFarland (F), Joe Aillet (AD).
 Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.: General Troy H. Middleton (P), J. G. Lee, Jr. (F), T. P. Heard (AD).
 Loyola University, New Orleans, La.: Rev. Thomas J. Shields (P), Rev. A. C. O'Flynn (F), John C. Orsley (AD).
 Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.: D. M. Nelson (P), A. E. Wood (F), Stanley L. Robinson (AD).
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Butler Univ., Indianapolis	Notre Dame, South Bend
DePaul Univ., Chicago	Col. of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.
Univ. of Detroit, Detroit	Wayne Univ., Detroit
Drake Univ., Des Moines	Western Mich. Col., Kalamazoo
Loyola Univ., Chicago	

GULF COAST INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE

P—D. L. Ligon, Midwestern Univ.	Mailing Address: G. W. Mahan, Trinity University San Antonio, Texas
S—G. W. Mahan	

Midwestern Univ., Wichita Falls, Texas	North Texas State Col., Denton Trinity Univ., San Antonio, Texas
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MID AMERICAN ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—William Shideler Miami Univ.	Mailing Address: D. E. Reese 408 Lowe Building Dayton, Ohio
S—J. B. Brandeberry Toledo Univ.	
C—David E. Reese	

Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati	Toledo Univ., Toledo, Ohio
Kent State Univ., Kent, O.	Western Mich. Col., Kalamazoo
Miami Univ., Oxford, Ohio	Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, Ohio
Ohio Univ., Athens	

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE

P—Franklin L. Stovall, Univ. of Houston	Mailing Address: A. E. Eilers 210 Sheraton Hotel St. Louis (8), Missouri
C—A. E. Eilers	
Univ. of Detroit, Detroit	St. Louis Univ., St. Louis, Mo.
Univ. of Houston, Houston, Texas	Univ. of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla.
Oklahoma A. & M. Col., Stillwater	Univ. of Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

MISSOURI VALLEY INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSN.

P—Walter W. Kraft, Oklahoma	Mailing Address: Reaves Peters Hotel Muehlebach Kansas City 6, Missouri
S—H. D. Bergman, Iowa State	
S—Reaves E. Peters	
Iowa State Col., Ames	Univ. of Missouri, Columbia
Kansas State Col., Manhattan	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln
Univ. of Colorado, Boulder	Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman
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S—King Hendricks, Utah State Agri. Col.	
C—E. L. Romney	
Brigham Young Univ., Provo	Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque
Colorado A. & M., Ft. Collins	Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City
Denver University, Denver	Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie
Montana State Univ., Missoula	
Utah State Agri. College, Logan	

PACIFIC COAST INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONF.

P—O. J. Hollis, Oregon	Mailing Address: V. O. Schmidt General Petroleum Bldg. Los Angeles (17), Calif.
S—John B. Hurlbut, Stanford Univ.	
C—Victor O. Schmidt	
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Univ. of California at L.A.	Stanford University, Palo Alto
University of Idaho, Moscow	Univ. of Washington, Seattle
Univ. of Oregon, Eugene	State College of Washington, Pullman
Oregon State College, Corvallis	

SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE

P—John M. Gallalee, Univ. of Alabama	Mailing Address: Bernie Moore Redmont Hotel Birmingham, Ala.
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S—N. W. Dougherty, Univ. of
Tennessee
C—Bernie Moore

Univ. of Alabama, University
Alabama Poly. Inst., Auburn
Univ. of Florida, Gainesville
Univ. of Georgia, Athens
Georgia Institute of Tech.,
Atlanta
Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington
Louisiana State, Baton Rouge

Univ. of Mississippi, University
Mississippi State College, State
College
Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville
Tulane Univ., New Orleans
Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville,
Tenn.

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S—Howard Grubbs	
Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville	Texas A. & M. Col., College Station
Baylor University, Waco, Tex.	Texas Christian Univ., Fort Worth
Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.	University of Texas, Austin
Southern Methodist Univ., Dallas, Tex.	

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S—Paul J. Blommers, Iowa	
C—K. L. Wilson	
Indiana University, Bloomington	State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City
Michigan State, E. Lansing	Univ. of Illinois, Champaign
Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Ohio State Univ., Columbus	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison

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Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.: John Kemper (P), Edward J. Shea (F) and (AD).
University School, Cleveland, O.: Harold Cruikshank (Headmaster), J. D. McCarraher (F) and (AD).

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American Association of College Baseball Coaches
College Swimming Coaches Association
National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States
National Association of Collegiate Commissioners
National Collegiate Track Coaches Association
National Fencing Coaches Association
National Intercollegiate Boxing Coaches Association
National Intercollegiate Hockey Coaches Association

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College of the Holy Cross: Rev. Joseph A. Glavin, Eugene F. Flynn
Dartmouth College: William H. McCarter
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Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Ivan J. Geiger
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Tufts College: W. Stanton Yeager
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State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa.: W. Glenn Killinger
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Union College: Samuel C. Hammerstrom
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Eastern Kentucky State College: Smith Park, Charles T. Hughes
Emory University: Thomas E. McDonough
Florida State University: Don Veller, Howard G. Danford, William Armstrong, Bob Harbison, Ralph E. Matherly
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Hampton Institute: H. R. Jefferson
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Louisiana Polytechnic Institute: Joe Aillet
Louisiana State University: J. G. Lee, Jr., T. P. Heard
Mississippi College: Stanley L. Robinson
Mississippi Southern College: Reed Green, Thad Vann, Jimmie McDowell
Mississippi State College: Robert C. Weems, C. R. Noble
Morgan State College: Thomas P. Fraser, Edward P. Hurt
Murray State College: Roy Stewart
North Carolina State College: H. A. Fisher, Roy Clogston
Southern University A. & M. College: A. W. Mumford
Southwestern Louisiana Institute: Raymond Didier, Russell Davis

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 Tulane University: Forrest U. Lake, Henry E. Frnka
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 meier, Denver Crawford, Warren Gayseh
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 Harding
 University of Mississippi: T. A. Bickerstaff, C. M. Smith, John H.
 Vaught
 University of North Carolina: A. W. Hobbs, O. K. Cornwell, R. A.
 Fetzer, C. G. Snavely, J. P. Gill, C. P. Erickson
 University of Richmond: Ralph C. McDanel
 University of the South: Gordon M. Clark
 University of South Carolina: Rex Enright
 University of Tennessee: R. R. Neyland
 University of Virginia: L. G. Moffatt, Gus Tebell
 Vanderbilt University: Fred J. Lewis, C. M. Sarratt
 Virginia Military Institute: K. S. Purdie
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute: C. P. Miles, Frank O. Moseley
 Wake Forest College: Forrest W. Clonts, James H. Weaver
 Washington and Lee University: R. A. Smith
 West Virginia University: Clyde L. Colson, Roy H. Hawley
 Western Kentucky State College: Jack Clayton
 Western Maryland College: Charles W. Havens
 Xavier University: Alfred C. Priestley

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 Harshman, Robert Whitaker
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 Evansville College: Dean Long, Don Ping
 Illinois State Normal University: Edwin G. Struck
 Indiana University: W. R. Breneman, Paul Harrell
 John Carroll University: Herbert Eisele
 Kent State University: Sellev Roberts, Trevor J. Rees, Homer Ed-
 ington
 Kenyon College: H. F. Pasini
 Lake Forest College: John W. Breen
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 Shideler, George L. Rider, James Gordon
 Michigan State College: L. C. Emmons, Ralph H. Young, Fred Stab-
 ley, Clarence Munn, John Kobs, Steve Sebo, Lyman R. Frimodig,
 Earle Edwards, Lowell Dawson, Hugh Daugherty
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 Ohio University: John C. Baker, Carroll C. Widdoes, Luverne Lausche,
 Jack Hostutler, Howard Brinker
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 Havlicek
 Toledo University: A. G. Francis, Joe Fortunato
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 E. Flynn, Richard I. Miller, Chuck Purvis, Mel Brewer
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 University of Minnesota: Henry Rottschaefer, Ike Armstrong
 University of Notre Dame: Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, Edward W.
 Krause, H. E. Jones, Charles Callahan
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 H. Aspinwall
 Valparaiso University: Karl Henrichs
 Wabash College: Garland Frazier
 Wayne University: Gerald Baysinger, V. F. Spathelf, A. W. Thomp-
 son, Sheldon Otis
 Western Illinois State College: Raymond W. Hanson
 Western Michigan College: M. J. Gary, J. W. Gill, Homer Dunham,
 C. H. Maher, M. Patanelli, Tom Slaughter
 Western Reserve University: Edward L. Finnigan, Alfred J. Hotz
 Wheaton College: H. C. Chrouser
 Wisconsin State College: Herbert M. Weeks
 Youngstown College: Willard L. Webster

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 sler, David Meister
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 Cornell College: Harry J. Miller
 Drake University: Frank Gardner
 Iowa State College: Louis Menze
 Iowa State Teachers College: L. L. Mendenhall
 Kansas State College: Eric T. Tebow, Laurence A. Mullins
 Lincoln University: M. G. Hardiman, Dwight T. Reed
 Municipal University of Omaha: Donald Emery
 Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College: C. H. McElroy
 St. Louis University: T. J. Stemper
 South Dakota State College of A. & M. Arts: H. C. Severin, Ralph A.
 Ginn
 University of Colorado: Harry G. Carlson, Warren Thompson
 University of Houston: F. L. Stovall, Harry Fouke
 University of Kansas: T. DeWitt Carr, Arthur C. Lonborg, Hubert
 Ulrich
 University of Missouri: Sam B. Shirky
 University of Nebraska: Earl S. Fullbrook, George Clark, A. J. Le-
 wandowski

University of Oklahoma: Walter Kraft, Ken Farris
University of Omaha: Tom Brock
University of Tulsa: George D. Small
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Hardin-Simmons University: Warren B. Woodson, George Hine, Jr.
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Prairie View A. & M. College: James A. Stevens
Rice Institute: G. L. Hermance
Southern Methodist University: Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., Madison Bell, Herman Cowley, John L. Brooks, H. N. Russell, Lloyd Messersmith, Lester Jordan, J. M. Keaton, H. H. Guice
Texas A. & M. College: I. B. Boughton, D. W. Williams, Barlow Irvin, C. D. Ownby
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Texas College: Fred T. Long
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Texas Western College: E. J. Knapp
Trinity University: Bill Mahan
University of Arizona: E. L. Larson, J. F. McKale, C. S. Tribolet, Richard Forbes
University of Arkansas: Delbert Swartz
University of Texas: Vernon Schuhardt, D. X. Bible
West Texas State College: W. Mitchell Jones

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Colorado College: Howard M. Olson, K. G. Freyschlag
Colorado School of Mines: Fritz S. Brennecke
Colorado State College: William Hartman
Montana State University: C. W. Hubbard
University of Denver: Elton E. Wieman
University of New Mexico: Martin W. Fleck
University of Utah: Jack E. Curtice
University of Wyoming: G. D. Humphrey, Glenn J. Jacoby
Utah State Agricultural College: King Hendricks
Western State College of Colorado: Paul W. Wright

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National Association of Collegiate Commissioners: Asa S. Bushnell

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Western (Intercollegiate) Conference: Wendell D. Postle, K. L. Wilson, William R. Reed
Mid American Athletic Conference: Dr. Dave Reese
Missouri Valley Conference: Arthur E. Eilers
Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association: Walter W. Kraft, Reaves E. Peters
Mountain States Athletic Conference: E. L. "Dick" Romney
Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Victor O. Schmidt
Southeastern Conference: Bernie Moore, George Gardner, W. R. Bentley
Southwest Athletic Conference: Howard Grubbs, Abb Curtis

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Dickinson College: Frank R. Maze
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Humboldt State College: Cornelius H. Siemens
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Lone Star Conference: Harold E. Abbott
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College: William M. Bell
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Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference: Howard M. Olson
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West Virginia State College: Paul J. Moore

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Akron Beacon-Journal: James Schlemmer	Columbus Dispatch: Paul Walker Citizen: Tom Keys
Alliance Review: Richard Ports	Dallas News: William Rives
Atlanta Constitution: Furman Bisher	Dayton News: Ben Garlikov, Si Burick Journal Herald: Ritter Collett
Beckley (West Va.) Post Herald: George Springer	Denver Rocky Mountain News: Chet Nelson
Birmingham News: Zipp Newman	Des Moines Register: Bert McGrane
Champaign News-Gazette: T. O. White	Detroit Times: Edgar Hayes Free Press: Tom Devine News: Paul Chandler WJR: Van Patrick
Chicago Daily News: Fred Bird Tribune: Wilfrid Smith NBC-TV: Bill Birch, John Dial	Easton Express: Charlie Reilly
Cincinnati Enquirer: Whitney Tower, Carl Wellinger, Bill Ford, Lon Smith, Bob Husted Post: Jim Miner, Pat Harmon, Joe Doran, Wally Forste, Art Lapp, Joe Aston, Tom Swope, Ed Babst, Joe Quinn Times Star: Earl Lawson WLW-TV: Terry Flynn, Bill McCluskey	Flint Journal: Tom Mercy
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	Kansas City Star: Bob Busby
	Knoxville News: Tom Siler
	Louisville Courier Journal: Earl Ruby, Larry Boeck

Minneapolis
Tribune: Joe Hendrickson

Nashville
Banner: Fred Russell
Tennessean: Ray Johnson

New Orleans
Times Picayune: Mr. Keefe

New York
Herald Tribune: Irving Marsh
Times: Allison Danzig
World-Telegram: Larry Robinson, Joe Williams

Newark
News: Hy Goldberg

Oklahoma City
Daily Oklahoman: Jay Simon

Pittsburgh
Press: Carl Hughes

St. Louis
Sporting News: Hugo Autz

San Francisco
News: Roger Williams

Youngstown
WKBN: Don Gardner

Waco
News Tribune: Dub King

AP
Harold Valentine, Hugh Fullerton, Fritz Howell, Will Grimsley, Gene Smith

UP
Ed Sainsbury

INS
Charles Einstein, Paul Summerkamp

Collier's
Francis Wallace

Saturday Evening Post
Harry Paxton

SECTION II 1951 YEARBOOK

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS

FIRST DISTRICT

WILLIAM H. McCARTER, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

DURING the year the thirty-one member institutions of the First District have been subjected to various polls and questionnaires, to the end that their practices, philosophies, and intentions might be surveyed. They have also expressed themselves in the meetings of the Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics, and of the Eastern College Athletic Conference, of which twenty-two are members.

They are conscious of the increased concern of various groups over the state of intercollegiate athletics, and have pledged their unanimous support to the N.C.A.A. "twelve point" program. While all favor N.C.A.A. guidance in these and other matters, the indications are that a slight majority prefer institutional or conference jurisdiction, to national legislation.

On the chief subjects of controversy during the last few months, the First District members are almost unanimous in urging a return to the freshman rule, although two-thirds of them are using freshmen on varsity squads this year. All are in favor of either the elimination or a restriction of spring football practice, but are about evenly divided in their choice between those alternatives. Of those that have expressed themselves on the subject, the feeling is unanimous that some form of national supervision should be retained over live telecasting of football games.

The concern that was felt a year ago over the draft situation and its effects on undergraduate enrollment has subsided, and while half of the institutions in the district reported drops in enrollment, these drops have been relatively slight.

Six colleges reported an increase in football attendance as compared to their 1950 seasons, but thought the success of their teams was responsible. Eight reported decreased attendance, and eleven reported no marked difference between 1950 and 1951. While almost all athletic departments are feeling a financial pinch, only one-third of those in the district have been forced to any reduction of staff or curtailment of program, none of these being extensive. On the other hand, there has been an almost complete absence of plant additions or improvement of facilities, and there is a

growing apprehension over the costs of athletic operations. The general feeling seems to be that intercollegiate athletics may be called upon to prove their worth spiritually, but should not be forced to prove it financially.

SECOND DISTRICT

CARL P. SCHOTT, THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

TO THE 69 colleges which comprise the Second District, eight have been added during the past year, giving this district the largest membership of any district represented in the NCAA. To the newcomers — Lebanon Valley College, Adelphi College, Wilkes College, University of Scranton, Drexel Institute of Technology, Lincoln University, Lycoming College and St. Peter's College — the membership extends a hearty welcome. There is no question they will make sizeable contributions to our organization.

A year ago, in anticipation of enrollment decreases, the E.C.A.C. approved the use of freshmen in varsity competition. First-year students were used by many colleges and universities, but it should be noted that some institutions, the Ivy League schools among them, voted not to use freshmen. While enrollment drops failed to materialize at many institutions of higher learning, there unfortunately is still no certainty about the future.

From the performance standpoint, District Two schools acquitted themselves well during the year just ended. Princeton University, for the second year, finished its football season unbeaten. Bucknell University, Bloomsburg State Teachers College and the United States Merchant Marine Academy also were unbeaten. Temple, Rensselaer, Army and West Chester Teachers compiled unbeaten records in soccer, and Temple was chosen to oppose the University of San Francisco in the third annual Soccer Bowl game at St. Louis, Mo. In cross-country, Penn State won the IC-4A title for the second year as Syracuse University carried off top honors in NCAA competition. Princeton was the top team in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League with 11 wins and 1 defeat, although Columbia compiled a commendable 21-7 record for the full season. Villanova's 25 wins and 4 defeats and LaSalle's 21 wins and 4 defeats were the best in non-conference competition.

In the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association, which draws 12 of its 16 members from this district, Penn State was the team champion. In gymnastics, Army won team honors while Syracuse carried off top honors in the Intercollegiate Boxing Association. Princeton and Army shared championship honors in the United States Intercol-

legiate Lacrosse Association, and thereby won dual ownership of the Wingate Trophy. In IC-4A track, 17 of the 27 member institutions come from this district, and the district was well-represented in the championships with a second place by New York University, fourth place by Manhattan College, fifth place by Cornell University and sixth place by Penn State. Yale University was the winner. Princeton, on the basis of its record, was chosen to represent the district in the NCAA baseball play-offs but met with defeat in its first two games.

Perhaps the most pressing matter confronting this and other districts of the NCAA is the attitude its members will take on problems like controlled television, spring football practice and the platoon system. The last two will be part of the 12-point program drawn up by the NCAA Council for submission to the full membership at its annual meetings. There is no question that all of these problems have played a part in creating financial problems for many institutions both in this and other districts of the NCAA. Minor sports have been reduced in number at some institutions. Others have curtailed schedules and traveling squads. Still other economy steps have been or soon will be adopted. Controlled television unquestionably is a part of the picture, and every detail of the Council's program deserves your utmost consideration.

THIRD DISTRICT

FRED J. LEWIS, VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY

COLLEGES and Universities within the Third District have enjoyed an active and interesting experience during the past year. Intercollegiate competition has been of high spectator quality and more attention is being given to the development of minor sports and intramural programs. The end result will be the reaching of all of the student groups through one or more of these endeavors and the objective seems to be attainable.

Member institutions are mindful of the extreme pressures placed by outside interests on the goal of "winning teams," and seem to be unanimous in feeling that it is high time that administrative officials asserted themselves in an attempt to relieve such pressures. In this movement these institutions are looking to N.C.A.A. for guidance and direction, since this problem would seem to be nation-wide in scope. It is not the purpose of this report to delineate here, either, the problems or suggested remedies for any ills.

At the convention in Dallas some members of this District were active in the movement that voted the "Sanity Code"

out of existence. It is not necessary to review the reason therefor, but a sincere belief that such a "code" was unworkable on a national scale, and especially in this area, provided the driving force behind this effort. After the action of N.C.A.A., members of the Third District by Conference action, or by similar action of individual institutions, returned to such practices as had preceded the adoption of the "Sanity Code," modified in such manner as the parties concerned deemed warranted to improve conditions at member institutions. It is under such rules and regulations that members of this District have operated during the year.

Football and basketball have been the glamor sports of this area. The former has developed a vast following in the area and the competition has resulted in a high class brand of football. The University of Tennessee has been chosen to oppose the University of Maryland in the Sugar Bowl, Georgia Institute of Technology will compete in the Orange Bowl, the University of Kentucky will take part in the Cotton Bowl, and Clemson College and the University of Miami will oppose each other in the Gator Bowl.

The University of Kentucky again had a championship basketball team and the University of Tennessee baseball club competed in the Fifth Annual N.C.A.A. Baseball Championship Tournament.

Attendance at traditional contests has kept pace with former years, but the gross receipt from intercollegiate sports has been below that of past experience. Indeed, in some quarters the loss in revenue, coupled with the increase in the program expense, has tended to develop some embarrassing financial situations. Relief is imperative in such cases or a change in athletic policy will be necessary. Many spectators in this area do not have the money to spend on sports events that they have had in previous years. Increases in taxes and costs of living can well cut into the paying customers in the years ahead. The result is that season ticket sales have been below normal and the spectator has bought single game tickets to such contests as he could afford to attend.

In connection with the observations of the previous paragraph it could be observed that unrestricted live television of games in this area would have been ruinous to many institutions. While pressures were exerted in some instances, District Three has stood firmly behind the program on television for which it voted in Dallas. Without restriction in 1951, the institutions would have been badly hurt in a financial way and unless some scheme of regulation evolves from the N.C.A.A. experimentation many of our institutions will find it difficult to keep up our intercollegiate program in the future.

We would like to avoid discussion of unpleasant things in such a report as this, but it would be a dereliction to fail to record the impact on District Three institutions caused by disclosures of irregularities of institutions and athletes alike that have brought recrimination down upon the whole structure of intercollegiate athletic programs. Some of the guilty parties are within the District and there is found no inclination or desire to ameliorate or justify any of such actions. On the contrary, there is a sentiment to deplore situations that make possible the occurrence of such events. Heads of institutions in the Southern Conference have met and drafted some rather drastic revisions to their Conference procedures and have pledged one another to make them a part of their constitution and by-laws at the annual meeting in December of 1951. A similar meeting of heads of institutions of the Southeastern Conference has also been held and while no such definite program of action was adopted it is certain that the annual meeting of this body will produce measures aimed at a cure of ills and abuses which are felt to be basic causes of over-emphasis in intercollegiate sports.

During the year there has been a large increase in membership throughout the country. This is particularly true in District Three, although it is certain that the writer has done nothing to promote it. Apparently, the three main causes for the increase in membership are:

1. The N.C.A.A. now requires all individual members of a Conference to be active institutional members of the N.C.A.A. before a Conference can hold allied membership.
2. The N.C.A.A. charges a \$25.00 fee for non-member institutions to participate in the statistical service (free of charge to member institutions).
3. Generally, colleges are looking to the N.C.A.A. for leadership and institutions feel it is good policy to be associated with the N.C.A.A.

The following institutions have been approved for membership:

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La.
 Murray State College, Murray, Ky.
 Southern University A. and M. College, Baton Rouge, La.
 Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Ky.
 Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.
 Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.
 Alabama A. and M. College, Normal, Ala.
 Grambling College, Grambling, La.
 Newberry College, Newberry, S. C.
 Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tenn.
 State Teachers College, Florence, Ala.

Applications from the following institutions are now in process and may be completed by the time of the annual meeting:

Savannah State College, Savannah, Ga.
 Allen University, Columbia, S. C.
 Bethune-Cookman, Daytona Beach, Fla.
 Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.
 Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.
 LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.
 Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.
 North Carolina A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

In conclusion, the writer would emphasize once more that N.C.A.A. should take the leadership in study and analysis of present problems that are causing unfavorable publicity for intercollegiate athletics. Institutions of District Three feel that there are serious problems of national scope for which uniform treatment and remedies should be applied. By the same token, many institutions in this District feel that effective regulation and control of athletic programs must be placed in the hands of individual institutions and conferences and that these authorities must be held strictly accountable for such regulation and control.

FOURTH DISTRICT

W. R. BRENEMAN, INDIANA UNIVERSITY

THE membership of the Fourth District has been augmented during 1951 by the addition of seven new members and the completion of the application of one school. The seven additions are: Evansville College, University of Dayton, Alma College, Knox College, Northern Illinois State Teachers College, Hamline University, and Detroit Institute of Technology. The application of Stout Institute was completed for inclusion in last years listing. It has been worthwhile to note that the institutional representatives have been more conscientious about returning ballots and many are carefully scrutinizing the qualifications of the applicants.

The same important problems of intercollegiate athletics plagued the Fourth District as have annoyed other regions of the country. One school in the district has been involved in the basketball scandals. Permission has generally been granted to freshmen to compete on athletic teams. This problem was pointed out by Dean Emmons in his annual report for 1950. The Western Conference waived the freshman rule for a one year period and since many of the schools in the district follow the Big Ten eligibility requirements, this action set the pattern for competition. Many freshmen

were important members of football squads and it remains to be seen if they will be equally successful in other sports. The manpower problem has not been as acute as was anticipated and the membership should probably reconsider the advisability of the continued waiver of the one year residence rule. Many schools with R.O.T.C. programs have discovered that students will remain in college for the four year period while meeting basic requirements for commissions.

The Fourth District has been successful in the various national championships and creditable showings have been made in all sports. It has been of great interest to your Vice President to note that there is increasing interest in soccer. A midwestern league has been organized which is not confined to any single conference and student participation has been enthusiastic. Michigan successfully represented the Big 10 in the Rose Bowl and Illinois made a very fine showing in the basketball championships. This year marked a resurgence of Notre Dame into the forefront of football and Michigan State College continued its advance in athletics, not only in football but in all sports.

The television problem has been critical for the Fourth District as well as for the nation. It is difficult at present to evaluate the situation without the data which will be made available by the Television Committee's survey. Many personal reactions have been given to your chairman expressing both favorable and unfavorable attitudes. It has been unfortunate that many sports writers and editorial writers have not presented the program fairly as an experimental study. This difficulty has been especially serious in the Detroit and Chicago areas. The fact that sell out games were not televised was difficult to explain without newspaper cooperation.

Much of your Vice President's time has been concerned with the study initiated by the Council on the problems facing intercollegiate athletics. Questions concerning these problems were summarized and forwarded to all members in a questionnaire. The response was gratifying, but not as many replied as had been hoped. Several presidents joined their representatives in formulating the answers to the questions. This is a very hopeful sign of administrative concern with intercollegiate athletics. There was not uniform agreement on the solutions of the questions as outlined. It was obvious, however, that a very substantial majority was of the opinion that out of season practice should be curtailed or even abolished. The consensus was that the seasons in all sports, but especially football and basketball, should be shortened. The "platoon system" had many proponents as well as antagonists. It was evident that the pro-

tective features of free substitution were considered to be very important.

I wish to express my appreciation to all those who have aided me throughout the year in transacting the business of the district. It is imperative that the institutional representatives take an ever increasing and aggressive interest in the problems which are confronting the N.C.A.A. Such diligent attention is necessary if intercollegiate athletics is to continue to exist and if present malpractices are to be eradicated.

FIFTH DISTRICT

GEORGE D. SMALL, UNIVERSITY OF TULSA

DESPITE a drop in attendance in football, interest in intercollegiate sports programs in the Fifth District was aptly demonstrated by increased attendance in basketball and the completion of new field houses in at least two colleges in the district. The Kansas State College Field House at Manhattan will seat 14,000 and the Detroit University Field House which will be completed early this spring will seat 9,000 customers.

Oklahoma University again dominated the football scene in the Big Seven Conference by going through its fifth consecutive year of conference play without a defeat. However, all teams in the conference fielded improved teams over 1949.

Tulsa University again won the Missouri Valley Conference title and this time added to its laurels by setting an all-time total offensive record for a season's play. But as in the Big Seven Conference several colleges in the Valley showed better balanced teams than in 1950. Jim Weatherall of Oklahoma and Marvin Matuszak of Tulsa gained all-American honors. Many teams in the District came up with such stars as Billy Parsons of Tulsa who was third in the nation in total yards gained and Johnny Bright of Drake who set a new all-time rushing record before being forced out for the season by injuries.

In basketball both the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (The Big Seven) and the Missouri Valley Conference continue to play above par with the best conferences in the nation. Kansas State and Oklahoma A. and M. were both in the finals of the N.C.A.A. play-offs and Bradley and St. Louis were in the National Invitational Tournament and Sugar Bowl finals. At the beginning of the present season the A.P. Poll listed four fifth district teams (Kansas State, St. Louis, Kansas and Oklahoma A. and M.) among its top ten teams. Basketball in the smaller colleges of the district was also on the up-grade.

Track, wrestling and baseball have kept pace with football and basketball in their general level of play and interest throughout the district. Cornell College, Iowa Teachers, Oklahoma A. and M. and Oklahoma dominated the nation in wrestling and Oklahoma University won the N.C.A.A. play-off championship in baseball.

The Drake and Kansas Relays continue to be two of the nation's most popular and interesting track carnivals.

A poll of all colleges in the district showed that, in general, all institutions in the district favored the twelve point reform program of the N.C.A.A. The Big Seven Conference in a drastic and far reaching move placed a ban on all post-season athletic events, eliminated the freshman rule, reduced the number of spring practice sessions in football and basketball, reduced the number of basketball games played and clamped down on eligibility and recruiting.

The Missouri Valley Conference, going through another of its turbulent years saw the withdrawal of Drake (its oldest member) and Bradley in protest over an incident which occurred to Johnny Bright in the Oklahoma A. and M. game. Tulsa also made national headlines by breaking off athletic relations with Marquette University. But despite these difficulties the conference remains intact and contemplates an expansion program. In a recent meeting the M.V.C. gave support to all of the N.C.A.A. program except the elimination of post-season athletic events.

These new members were added to the District the past year. The new members we welcome are:

Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S.D.

South Dakota State College A. and M., Brookings, S.D.

SIXTH DISTRICT

E. D. MOUZON, JR., SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

WE welcome the following new members to the Sixth District of the N.C.A.A., as of the date of this report:

Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas

Prairie View A. and M. College, Prairie View, Texas

Texas College, Tyler, Texas

Wiley College, Marshall, Texas

Southwest Conference

In intersectional play, the teams of this conference won 16 of 23 football games. When the teams settled down to playing each other, the story was different. Two days be-

fore the end of the season, four of the seven teams still had a chance to win or tie for the championship. T. C. U. won the championship on the last day of the season with a record of five wins against one loss. Baylor finished second.

In baseball, Texas and Texas A. and M. tied for the championship. Texas A. and M. won the play-off and represented the conference in the NCAA tournament, after winning a second play-off with Arizona.

In basketball, T.C.U., Texas, and Texas A. and M. tied for the championship. Texas A. and M. won the play-off and represented this district in the NCAA tournament.

Champions in other sports were:

Track—Texas A. and M.

Cross Country—Arkansas

Swimming—Texas A. and M.

Tennis—Team Champion: Texas

Singles Champion: Kenneth Crawford, S.M.U.

Doubles Champion: Julian Oates and Bill Harris, Texas

Golf—Team Champion: Texas

Individual Champion: Buddy Weaver, Rice

Fencing—Team Champion: Rice

Individual Champions:

Foil and Sabre: Horace Flatt, Rice

Epee: Joe Mayes, Texas A. and M.

The Champions in other conferences were as follows:

Border Conference

Football—Texas Tech

Baseball—Arizona

Arizona lost, two games to one, to Texas A. and M., the representative of the district in the NCAA tournament.

Basketball—Arizona

Track—Arizona State

Tennis—Arizona

Gulf Coast Conference

Football—North Texas State College

Lone Star Conference

Football—East Texas State Teachers College

Basketball—Southwest Texas State Teachers College

Track—Southwest Texas State Teachers College

Tennis—Southwest Texas State Teachers College

Texas Conference

Football—Tie between Abilene Christian, Texas A. and I., Howard Payne
Basketball—Austin College
Track—Abilene Christian College

Bowl Games

T. C. U. meets Kentucky in the Cotton Bowl.
Baylor meets Georgia Tech. in the Orange Bowl.
Texas Tech. meets College of the Pacific in the Sun Bowl.

The schools in the Sixth District are solidly behind the NCAA in its 12-point program except one — the so-called free substitution rule. Several schools desire its retention.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

KING HENDRICKS, UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

THE athletic program of the Seventh District for the year 1951 reached an all-time high in performance and spirit. The region was represented in the National Invitational Tournament by Brigham Young University, which won the tournament. Brigham Young University also represented the region in the N.C.A.A. play-offs.

The University of Utah represented the region in the N.C.A.A. Baseball Tournament.

Colorado College was host institution and represented the region in the N.C.A.A. Ice Hockey Tournament at Colorado Springs.

Minor sports were successful both in participation and in spectator interest.

During the year the Presidents of the fourteen institutions met in Denver to set up policies for the conduct of athletics. Subsequent to this mid-winter meeting, the Presidents of the conferences met separately.

There is optimism among the athletic personnel of Region Seven and a firm belief that by virtue of the joint efforts of the Presidents, the Faculties, the coaching staffs and the N.C.A.A., athletics will be put upon a sound basis, worthy of collegiate recognition.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

H. P. EVEREST, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

THE year 1951 has been a critical year for intercollegiate athletics nationally, and the Eighth District has not been immune to the effects of what has been happening nationally.

It is incumbent upon all member institutions, and particularly those which have the added influence of Conference action, to approach the problems facing intercollegiate athletics in a realistic manner, and not be swept along with the tide of national publicity which has now reached engulfing proportions.

It is perfectly true that there are a number of things wrong with the intercollegiate athletic picture, but it is also true that the basic structure of intercollegiate athletics is sound. Were this not so we would not find so many of our former athletes in positions of influence and prestige throughout the nation. Certainly, no system which is completely unsound could produce such an end product. Those of us who have been connected with and working for intercollegiate athletics for a period of years must keep the whole program on an even keel, recognizing, on the one hand, the faults, but refusing, on the other hand, to take hasty and ill-advised actions which would have the effect of destroying intercollegiate athletics.

I feel that it can safely be said that those in charge of athletics in the Eighth District institutions are following this pattern. They are being careful about the moves they make, and yet anxious and ready to take such steps as will be of genuine benefit to the whole intercollegiate athletic program.

It was extremely pleasing to find such unanimity of approval in this District for the N.C.A.A. twelve-point program. Almost without exception the schools of the area have expressed not only a willingness, but a desire to assist the N.C.A.A. in accomplishing the objectives of the program. The only divergence of opinion in the whole pattern came on the two problems of spring practice and the pressure implications of the platoon system.

In spring practice there were some schools who favored elimination, and others who favored a strict and supervised limitation. On the question of the platoon system only two schools favored the system as is, and the rest agreed that it should be re-examined by the Rules Committee.

The pleasing part of the whole result in this District was the complete unanimity on the question of academic standards, including entrance requirements, and normal, or satisfactory progress toward a degree. There are those who have expressed the opinion that most of our problems could be solved if we rigidly enforced the academic requirements.

While the question of elimination of post-season games was worded to accomplish a re-examination of them, our schools went further and expressed a definite desire to eliminate them.

There is developing in our area a genuine resentment against the extreme and vitriolic attacks which are being made on intercollegiate athletics. This I feel to be completely wholesome, and if we who are responsible for the development of policies can keep our feet on the ground, and take advantage of a portion of the tidal wave which is sweeping over us, and yet confine our actual deeds to realistic approaches, I am convinced that we can and will not only save intercollegiate athletics, but re-establish it in the confidence of public thinking.

On the Pacific Coast, and particularly in the Pacific Coast Conference, we are rather pleased with the results of the past season, primarily because of the equality of competition between member institutions. No area, and generally speaking, no one school has dominated the athletic picture in football. I feel the same will be said of basketball as the season progresses.

Because of the lack of coaxial cables in the whole Pacific Coast area, we have not had too much opportunity to see firsthand the results of the experimental efforts of the N.C.A.A. Television Committee. Generally speaking, the public has gone along rather well with the idea that television is not banned, but merely placed on a moratorium basis pending the outcome of our national survey.

We have had comparatively little complaining about the lack of television. I am confident, however, that we cannot expect a similar lack of complaint with the advent of another football season. It is a most serious problem, and one which I feel sure we will have to have an answer for very shortly. This comment is made irrespective and without regard to the legal implications which are being currently discussed.

We welcome into the N.C.A.A. Eighth District membership Lewis and Clark College, and Saint Mary's College.

REPORTS OF RULES AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES BASEBALL

THE fifth annual N.C.A.A. Baseball Championship was played at Omaha, Nebraska, June 13 to June 17, 1951. The event proved that an eight team double elimination tournament could be played in a five-day period. The eight District Champions provided play of championship caliber and created nation-wide interest. The five-day period of play helped those promoting the tournament and was also a distinct aid in meeting the expenses incurred by the competing teams.

The year 1951 was the second consecutive year the games were played in the City of Omaha. It was pleasant to return to a friendly site and receive the enthusiastic support from the City, through its Commissioner, John Rosenblatt and his loyal workers. The promotion work by the citizens of Omaha, their civic organizations, the press and radio, surpassed, if possible, the standard set in 1950.

Again this year the University of Nebraska, Creighton University and the University of Omaha jointly sponsored the championships. The Baseball Committee is indebted to A. J. Lewandowski, J. V. Belford and Virgil Yelkin, representing those institutions, for their invaluable aid in arranging the numerous details to insure the success of the tournament.

The games were played under the lights at the Omaha Stadium, one of the finest in the country. Better weather than the previous year permitted the fans to witness many exciting baseball games. The attendance, 26,788, exceeded that of 1950. As the games progressed, it became evident the final game would indicate a real champion. More and more the fans, radio, and press referred to the games as "The College World Series."

The success of any undertaking is dependent upon the ground work and plans made previously to the event taking place. The pre-championship publicity organization was so well set up by Walter Byers, Chairman of Publicity Committee, that information flowed into the radio and press bureaus to such an extent that the City of Omaha was well aware of who the visiting district champions were. This information was supported with pictures and statistics so that actual coverage of games was complete for national releases.

The other all-important feature of the pre-series games was the financial structure so ably taken care of by A. J. Lewandowski, University of Nebraska. It was through his many meetings with the sponsoring organizations of Omaha,

under the direction of Ed Pettis, that the Baseball Committee was able to announce to all competing teams that the full expenses for their participation in the tournament would be defrayed. This was the first time in five years an announcement of this type could be made and eased some of the budgetary problems of the competing Universities. With the background of fine publicity and assured financial success all college teams were eager to participate.

The play of the tournament lived up to the fine preparatory work and the play surpassed that of any of the series to date. Springfield College surprised many with their aggressive and alert play. The University of Tennessee became the "Cinderella Team" and entered the finals against the University of Oklahoma. Oklahoma defeated Tennessee in a close final game (3-2) to go through the series undefeated and emerge the National Collegiate Baseball Champions.

The N.C.A.A. Baseball Committee was again invited to return the tournament to Omaha in 1952. Although other cities have extended similar invitations, it seems practical to accept Omaha's invitation. This decision will be made at the N.C.A.A. Convention in Cincinnati, January, 1952.

The Tournament and Baseball Committees would like to take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation to all who promoted and supported the championships including the many fans who attended the games.

First Round

Princeton	AB	R	H	O	A	So. California	AB	R	H	O	A
Reydel, cf	4	0	0	4	0	Riach, cf	4	1	2	2	0
Fairchild, ss	4	0	2	3	2	S. Charnofsky, 2b	3	1	1	5	5
Irvin, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	Lillis, ss	3	1	2	2	4
Prior, rf	4	1	1	2	0	Karen, 3b	4	0	1	2	3
Kearns, lf	4	0	2	1	0	Killingsworth, 1b	3	0	0	10	0
Weedem, c	4	0	1	5	2	H. Charnofsky, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Golden, 1b	3	0	0	4	0	Bishara, c	3	0	0	3	1
Becker, 2b	3	0	1	4	2	Hertel, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Chirurgi, p	1	0	1	0	2	Lovrich, p	1	0	0	0	1
Sisler, p	2	0	0	0	1						
aEmery	1	0	0	0	0						
bBlessing	1	0	0	0	0						
Totals	31	1	9	24	10	Totals	27	4	7	27	14

aHit into fielder's choice play for Golden in ninth.
bFlied out for Sisler in ninth.

Princeton	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1
Southern California	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	4
E — Fairchild. RBI — Kearns, Lillis, Karen. 2B — Karen, Lillis. 3B — Riach, Lillis, Prior. SB — Riach 2. S — Lovrich. DP — Karen-S. Charnofsky-Killingsworth; Chirurgi-Fairchild-Golden. Left — Princeton 8, Southern California 4. BB — Chirurgi 1, Lovrich 1, Sisler 3. SO — Lovrich 2, Sisler 4. R. and H. — Chirurgi 4 and 6 in 2½; Sisler 0 and 1 in 5½. Winner — Chirurgi. U — Tobin and Warneke. T — 1:58.											

Utah	AB	R	H	O	A	Tennessee	AB	R	H	O	A
Cleverly, 2b	4	2	2	4	4	Asbury, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Green, ss	3	0	1	2	6	Dease, ss	2	0	0	1	2
Williams, lf	5	0	1	4	0	Hopkins, 3b	4	0	1	2	4
Cunningham, 3b	5	1	1	0	0	Powell, 1b	4	0	0	6	1
Schick, cf	4	0	0	2	0	Rechichar, cf	3	0	0	0	0
Price, 1b	4	1	1	10	0	Anderson, c	4	0	0	10	0
Ray, rf	3	1	0	0	0	Payne, 2b	4	0	0	3	3
Culleton, c	2	1	0	5	0	Adams, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Passetto, p	2	1	0	0	1	Huffstetler, p	3	1	1	1	0
Totals	32	7	6	27	11	Totals	31	1	4	27	10

Utah	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	—	7
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	1

E — Hopkins 2. RBI — Cleverly 2, Green 3, Cunningham 2, Hopkins. 3B — Cleverly. HR — Cunningham. S — Culleton, Passetto. DP — Hopkins-Payne-Hopkins. Left — Utah 7, Tennessee 7. BB — Huffstetler 6, Passetto 3. SO — Huffstetler 8, Passetto 5. HBP — Huffstetler (Schick), Passetto (Rechichar). WP — Passetto. U — Warneke and Tobin. T — 1:41. A — 1,706.

Ohio State	AB	R	H	O	A	Oklahoma	AB	R	H	O	A
Montebello, 3b	5	0	1	2	1	Wich, ss	6	0	1	3	0
Zimmer, 2b	5	1	2	4	0	Margosh, 3b	5	1	1	4	1
Hein, cf	5	1	3	2	0	Sheets, 1b	5	1	1	9	0
Gutzwiller, lf	5	1	0	2	1	Pugsley, cf	4	3	1	1	0
Parril, 1b	6	2	4	2	0	Antonio, rf	3	1	2	0	0
Leonard, ss	4	2	1	0	4	McKee, lf	5	1	1	4	0
Kauffman, rf	4	0	1	2	0	Reddell, c	5	1	3	7	1
Mann, c	4	0	1	14	1	Stafford, 2b	2	0	1	1	1
Hauck, p	4	1	1	0	0	Shirley, p	5	0	1	0	3
Scutt, p	0	0	0	0	0	Harrah, 2b	0	0	0	0	1
Williams, p	1	0	0	0	1	Stonecipher, c	1	0	0	1	0
Jones, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Straka, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
						aWaldrip	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	43	8	14	x28	8	Totals	41	9	12	30	7

aRan for Reddell in ninth.
xOne out when winning run scored.

Ohio State	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—	8
Oklahoma	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	1	—	9

E — Montebello, Zimmer, Williams, Wich 2, Margosh 2, Antonio, Reddell. RBI — Parril 3, Leonard, Kaufman, Wich, Pugsley 2, Antonio, Stafford 2, Shirley 2, Straka. 2B — Kauffman, McKee, Hein. 3B — Shirley, Pugsley. SB — Reddell, Hein, Pugsley. S — Leonard, Kauffman, Hein. DP — Reddell-Margosh, Mann-Zimmer. Left — Ohio State 12, Oklahoma 16. BB — Shirley 4, Hauck 5, Williams 6. SO — Shirley 7, Hauck 10, Scutt 1. HO — Hauck 7 in 6; Scutt 3 in ½; Williams 2 in 3. HBP — Hauck (McGee). WP — Shirley, Hauck. Loser — Williams. U — Alvarez, Duffy. T — 2:55.

Texas A. and M.	AB	R	H	O	A	Springfield	AB	R	H	O	A
Wallace, ss	4	1	0	0	0	Maetoza, 2b	3	0	0	3	4
Ecrette, 2b	2	0	1	3	3	Di'Agostino, ss	3	1	0	3	2
Lary, lf	4	0	2	3	0	Kinney, lf	3	1	1	0	0
Ogletree, c	3	0	0	8	2	Redmond, 1b	4	2	1	6	1
Candelari, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	Peatfield, rf	1	1	0	0	1
Dewitt, cf	3	0	0	2	0	Flood, 3b	3	0	1	1	0
Baker, rf	3	0	0	0	0	Simos, cf	4	0	1	1	0

Munnerly, 1b	3	0	0	8	1	Smith, c	4	0	0	13	0
Hubert, p	2	0	0	0	4	Nordberg, p	3	0	1	0	3

Totals	28	1	3	24	10	Totals	28	5	5	27	11
Texas A. and M.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Springfield	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	x	—	5

E — Wallace, Ecrette, Candelari 2, Nordberg. RBI — Lary, Kinney, Simos, Flood. 3B — Kinney. SB — Wallace, Peatfield, Flood, Redmond. S — Flood, Maetozo, Peatfield. DP — Di'Agostino-Maetozo-Redmond. Left — Texas A. and M. 8, Springfield 6. BB — Nordberg 7, Hubert 3. SO — Nordberg 11, Hubert 7. HBP — Nordberg (Ecrette), Hubert (Peatfield). U — Duffy, Alvarez. T — 2:09. A — 3,547.

Second Round

Tennessee	AB	R	H	O	A	Princeton	AB	R	H	O	A
Asbury, lf	4	1	1	2	0	Reydel, cf	5	0	1	1	0
Bell, ss	3	0	1	1	3	Fairchild, ss	5	0	1	0	1
Hopkins, 3b	5	0	2	4	1	Irvin, 3b	4	0	0	2	3
Hatfield, 1b	3	0	1	10	1	Prior, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Rechichar, cf	4	0	0	1	0	Kearnes, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Anderson, c	4	0	0	7	0	Weeden, cf	3	0	1	6	0
Payne, 2b	3	1	1	0	2	Emery, 1b	4	1	1	14	1
Adams, rf	4	1	1	2	0	Becker, 2b	2	0	1	3	2
Bowman, p	3	0	0	0	3	Brightman, p	1	0	0	0	4
Totals	33	3	7	27	10	Chirurgi, p	2	0	0	0	1
						aGolden	1	0	0	0	0
						bBlessing	0	0	0	0	0
						cReichel	0	0	0	0	0
						Totals	34	2	6	27	12

aHit into fielder's choice play for Becker in ninth.

bRan for Weeden in ninth.

cRan for Reydel in ninth.

Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—	3
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—	2

E — Payne 2, Bowman, Weeden. RBI — Hopkins, Hatfield, Adams, Reydel, Emery. 2B — Prior. 3B — Payne. S — Brightman, Hatfield, Bell. Left — Tennessee 10, Princeton 9. BB — Brightman 3, Bowman 3, Chirurgi 1. SO — Brightman 5, Chirurgi 1, Bowman 3. HO — Brightman 7 in 6½; Chirurgi 0 in 2½. Loser — Brightman. U — Tobin and Alvarez. T — 2:19.

Texas A. and M.	AB	R	H	O	A	Ohio State	AB	R	H	O	A
Wallace, ss	4	0	0	3	4	Montebello, 3b	3	0	1	3	3
E. Crette, 2b	4	1	1	3	0	Zimmer, 2b	3	1	0	4	5
Lary, lf	4	2	2	3	0	Hein, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Candelari, 3b	3	0	2	1	5	Leonard, ss	3	0	0	4	5
McPherson, rf	2	0	0	0	0	Parrill, 1b	4	0	0	0	0
Ogletree, c	3	0	1	5	0	Kauffman, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Baker, cf	3	0	1	3	0	Gannon, c	3	0	1	4	0
Mun'lyn, 1b	4	0	0	9	0	Kraker, lf	3	0	1	0	0
Tankersley, p	4	0	1	0	2	Bohnslav, p	3	0	0	0	3
Totals	31	3	8	27	11	aGutzwiller	1	0	0	0	0
						bJones	1	0	0	0	0
						Totals	32	3	6	27	16

aStruck out for Bohnslav in ninth.

bGrounded out for Montebello in ninth.

Texas A. and M.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—	3
Ohio State	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	2

E — Crette, Leonard, Bohnslav. RBI — Lary, Candelari, McPherson, Parrill, Kraker. HR — Lary. SB — Parrill, Wallace. S — McPherson, Kraker, Leonard. DP — Zimmer-Leonard-Parrill; Leonard-Zimmer-Parrill; Montebello-Zimmer-Montebello. Left — Texas A. and M. 8, Ohio State 8. BB — Bohnslav 5, Tankersley 3. SO — Bohnslav 4, Tankersley 3. HBP — By Bohnslav (Ogletree). PB — Ogletree. U — Alvarez and Tobin. T — 2:00. A — 1,409.

So. California	AB	R	H	O	A	Utah	AB	R	H	O	A
Riach, cf	4	0	0	1	0	Cleverly, 2b	4	0	1	5	2
S. Charnofsky, 2b	5	3	3	1	2	Green, ss	4	1	0	2	3
Lillis, ss	5	1	2	3	1	Pesetto, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Karen, 3b	5	1	2	3	1	Cunningham, 3b	4	0	1	2	2
Killingsworth, 1b	3	1	1	8	0	Shick, cf	3	0	0	2	1
H. Charnofsky, lf	4	2	1	3	0	Williams, lf	4	1	1	2	1
Willis, c	4	0	1	6	0	Price, 1b	4	0	1	10	0
Hertel, rf	4	0	1	2	0	St'kensneider, p	2	0	0	0	1
Ane, p	5	0	1	0	2	Andrus, p	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	8	12	27	6	Orton, c	3	0	1	4	0
						Totals	33	2	6	27	10

Southern California	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	1	0	—	8
Utah	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	2

E — Karen, Green 2, Orton. RBI — S. Charnofsky, Willis, Karen 2, H. Charnofsky, Hertel 3, Pesetto, Orton. 2B — Lillis, Cunningham. 3B — S. Charnofsky. HR — S. Charnofsky. SB — Killingsworth, Cleverly. DP — Cleverly-Rice; Ane-S. Charnofsky-Killingsworth. Left — Southern California 10, Utah 9. BB — Stuckenschneider 5, Ane 5. SO — Stuckenschneider 4, Ane 6. RHO — Stuckenschneider 8 and 12 in 8; Andrus 0 and 0 in 1. HBP — Stuckenschneider (H. Charnofsky). B — Stuckenschneider. Loser — Stuckenschneider. U — Warneke and Duffy. T — 2:16.

Oklahoma	AB	R	H	O	A	Springfield	AB	R	H	O	A
Wich, ss	6	0	1	0	2	Maetozo, 2b	3	0	0	7	2
Margosh, 3b	6	0	3	1	2	D'Agostino, ss	3	0	0	1	3
Sheets, 1b	4	1	2	9	0	Kinney, lf	3	0	0	0	1
Pugsley, cf	4	1	2	4	0	Redmond, 1b	3	0	1	3	0
Antonio, rf	5	1	0	2	0	Peatfield, rf	3	0	0	1	0
McKee, lf	2	2	2	2	0	Flood, 3b	1	1	0	2	2
Reddell, c	3	1	0	4	0	Simos, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Harrah, 2b	4	1	3	5	3	Smith, c	4	0	1	10	2
Waldrip, p	4	0	1	0	0	Tominago, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	7	14	27	7	Peicher, p	4	0	0	1	0
						Hoffman, rf	2	0	0	0	0
						eRuggiero	0	0	0	0	0
						Totals	30	1	2	27	10

Oklahoma	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	—	7
Springfield	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1

E — Waldrip, Maetozo, D'Agostino. RBI — Wich, Sheets, McKee, Harrah 2, Waldrip, D'Agostino. 2B — Margosh, Prigsley. HR — Sheets. SB — Margosh, Reddell 2. S — Waldrip. DP — Maetozo-Redmond. Left — Oklahoma 13, Springfield 17. BB — Tominago 2, Peicher 6, Waldrip 15. SO — Tominago 3, Peicher 7, Waldrip 4. R. and H. — Tominago, 3 and 9 in 3½; Peicher, 4 and 5 in 5½. Loser — Tominago. U — Duffy, Warneke. T — 2:28. A — 3,089.

TEAM STANDINGS

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Oklahoma	2	0	Texas A. and M.	1	1
Southern California	2	0	Utah	1	1
Springfield	1	1	xOhio State	0	2
Tennessee	1	1	xPrinceton	0	2
xEliminated.					

Third Round

	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Springfield	3	0	0	2	1	Tennessee	3	0	0	2	0
Maetoza, 2b	4	0	0	2	2	Ashbury, lf	4	0	1	4	4
D'Agostino, ss	4	0	0	1	0	Bell, ss	3	0	1	2	4
Kinney, lf	3	0	0	12	0	Hopkins, 3b	4	0	0	10	1
Redmond, 1b	3	0	1	0	0	Powell, 1b	4	1	2	4	5
Hoffman, rf	3	0	0	2	3	Rechichar, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Flood, 3b	3	0	2	2	0	Anderson, c	3	1	2	4	5
Simons, cf	3	0	1	3	2	Payne, 2b	3	0	1	1	0
Smith, c	2	0	0	0	4	Adams, rf	2	0	0	1	1
Douglas, p	0	0	0	0	0	Hatfield, p	30	2	7	27	15
Nordberg, p	1	0	0	0	0						
aRuggiero						Totals					

Totals 29 0 4 24 12
aFlied out for Douglas in eighth.
Springfield 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0
Tennessee 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 x — 2
E — Maetoza 2, D'Agostino, Hatfield. RBI — Anderson, Payne.
2B — Hoffman. 3B — Rechichar. HR — Payne. S — Hatfield. DP —
Hopkins-Payne-Powell; D'Agostino-Redmond; Bell-Payne-Powell. Left
— Springfield 4, Tennessee 7. BB — Hatfield 2, Douglas 2. SO —
Douglas 2, Nordberg. RHO — Douglas 2 and 7 in 7; Nordberg 0 and 0
in 1. Loser — Douglas. U — Alvarez, Warneke, Duffy and Tobin.
T — 1:42. A — 207.

	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Utah	5	2	2	2	0	Texas A. and M.	6	2	3	2	2
Cleverly, 2b	5	2	0	2	3	Ecrette, 2b	4	2	1	5	2
Green, ss	6	2	4	5	1	Lary, lf-1b	5	2	2	4	1
Pessetto, rf-2b	5	3	3	1	3	Candelari, 3b	4	0	1	3	3
Cunningham, 3b	2	0	0	4	0	McPherson, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Schick, cf	6	0	0	2	0	Ogletree, c	4	1	1	3	2
Williams, lf	4	2	2	7	1	Baker, cf	2	0	0	3	0
Price, 1b	1	1	1	0	0	Mun'lyn, 1b	1	0	1	0	0
Furlong, p	5	1	2	3	1	Brown, p	2	0	0	0	1
Culleton, c	3	2	2	1	0	Taylor, p	0	0	0	0	0
Andres, p	1	0	0	0	0	Tankersley, p	0	0	0	0	1
St'kensneider, p	1	0	0	0	0	Goodloe, p	3	0	0	1	0
Ray, rf						DeWitt, lf	1	0	0	0	0
						aDishman					

Totals 44 15 16 27 9
aFlied out for Tankersley in ninth.
Utah 2 0 1 1 0 5 4 0 2 — 15
Texas A. and M. 1 1 0 3 1 0 0 2 0 — 8
E — Green 2, Cunningham, Culleton, Wallace 4, Lary, Candelari 2.
RBI — Cleverly 3, Green, Pessetto 2, Cunningham 5, Williams, Price,
Culleton, Ecrette, Lary, Candelari 2, Ogletree, Brown, Taylor. 2B —
Cleverly, Furlong, Wallace 2, Lary. 3B — Baker, Ogletree. HR —
Cunningham 2. SB — Cleverly. Left — Utah 11, Texas A. and M. 12.
BB — Brown 2, Taylor 3, Tankersley 4, Furlong 4, Andres 2, Stucken-

schneider 1. SB — Brown 2, Taylor 1, Furlong 1, Stuckenschneider 1.
R and H — Furlong 5 and 9 in 3½; Andres 3 and 4 in 4½; Stucken-
schneider 0 and 0 in 1½; Brown 4 and 6 in 4; Taylor 5 and 3 in 2;
Tankersley 6 and 6 in 2½; Goodloe 0 and 1 in ½. PB — Ogletree,
Culleton. Winner — Andres. Loser — Taylor. U — Warneke, Duffy,
Tobin, Alvarez. T — 2:47.

	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Oklahoma	5	1	1	2	2	So. California	4	1	1	5	1
Wich, ss	3	1	1	2	5	Reach, cf	4	0	2	5	0
Margosh, 3b	4	0	2	9	1	S. Charnofsky, 2b	4	0	0	0	1
Sheets, 1b	4	1	2	3	0	Lillis, ss	4	0	1	1	4
Pugsley, cf	4	1	1	5	0	Karen, 3b	4	0	1	8	1
Antonio, rf	3	0	0	1	0	Killingsworth, 1b	2	0	1	0	0
McKee, lf	3	0	1	3	0	H. Charnofsky, lf	3	0	0	6	0
Reddell, c	3	0	2	2	3	Willis, c	3	0	1	2	0
Harrah, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	Hertel, rf	3	0	1	0	1
Murphy, p						Cesca, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Zimmerman, rf					

Totals 33 4 10 27 11
Totals 31 1 8 27 8
Oklahoma 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 2 — 4
Southern California 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 — 1
E — Harrah, Lillis. RBI — Sheets, Antonio, Reddell 2, S. Char-
nofsky. 2B — Sheets, Killingsworth, Harrah. 3B — H. Charnofsky.
SB — Pugsley, Riach 2. S — Reddell, Pugsley, Margosh. DP — Mar-
gosh-Sheets-Margosh; Margosh-Harrah-Sheets; Harrah-Wich-Sheets;
Killingsworth (unassisted). Left — Oklahoma 12, Southern California
4. BB — Cesca 7, Murphy 1. SO — Cesca 6, Murphy 1. WP — Cesca
2. U — Duffy, Tobin and Alvarez. T — 2:09. A — 4,122.

TEAM STANDINGS

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Oklahoma	3	0	xTexas A. and M.	1	2
Southern California	2	1	xSpringfield	1	2
Tennessee	2	1	xOhio State	0	2
Utah	2	1	xPrinceton	0	2
xEliminated.					

Fourth Round

	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Utah	4	0	0	2	1	Tennessee	3	2	1	0	0
Green, ss	2	1	0	2	2	Asbury, lf	4	0	0	0	4
Pessetto, 2b	4	0	1	2	0	Bell, ss	4	1	1	2	3
Schick, cf	3	2	1	4	0	Hopkins, 3b	1	0	0	0	0
Cunningham, 3b	4	1	1	7	0	Powell, 1b	4	0	2	4	0
Price, 1b	4	0	0	1	0	Rechichar, cf	3	1	1	4	1
Orton, lf-rf	3	0	1	1	0	Anderson, c	4	0	1	4	0
Ray, rf	4	0	1	5	2	Payne, 2b	3	0	1	3	0
Culleton, c	4	0	0	2	2	Adams, rf	4	0	0	0	2
Williams, p-lf						O'Kain, p	4	1	2	10	0
						Hatfield, 1b	1	0	0	0	0
						aHuffstetler					

Totals 33 4 5x26 7
Totals 35 5 9 27 10
xTwo outs when winning run scored.
aFouled out for O'Kain in ninth.
Utah 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 — 4
Tennessee 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 1 — 5
E — Pessetto, Schick, Price, Culleton 2, Bell, Hopkins. RBI —
Cunningham, Price 2, Ray, Hopkins, Rechichar, Anderson, Payne.
2B — Hatfield, Schick, Payne, Asbury. HR — Price. S — Green, Bell.
Left — Utah 6, Tennessee 10. BB — O'Kain 3, Williams 3, Stucken-
schneider 2. SO — O'Kain 4, Williams 3, Stuckenschneider 1. RHO —

Williams 4 and 6 in 5, Stuckenschneider 1 and 3 in 3%. Loser — Stuckenschneider. U — Tobin, Alvarez, Warneke, Duffy. T — 1:50. A — 1,535.

Tennessee	AB	R	H	O	A	So. California	AB	R	H	O	A
Asbury, lf	4	2	1	3	1	Riach, cf	3	3	2	4	0
Bell, ss	4	1	0	0	4	S. Charnofsky, 2b	3	1	1	3	2
Hopkins, 3b	4	0	1	2	2	Lillis, ss	5	0	2	2	4
Hatfield, 1b	3	1	0	7	0	Karen, 3b	3	0	0	1	3
Rechichar, cf	4	0	0	3	0	Killingsworth, 1b	4	0	0	13	0
Anderson, c	4	1	1	7	2	H. Charnofsky, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Payne, 2b	4	2	1	4	2	Bishara, c	3	1	1	3	0
Adams, rf	3	1	0	1	0	Hertel, rf	2	1	0	1	0
Huffstetler, p	0	0	0	0	0	Boone, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Bowman, p	3	1	1	0	0	Kemp, p	2	1	1	0	3
						Rankin, p	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	33	9	5	27	11	aWills	1	0	0	0	0
						Ane, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Totals	31	8	7	27	12

aStruck out for Rankin in eighth.

Tennessee	0	2	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	—	9
Southern California	2	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	—	8

E — Karen, Hertel, Kemp. RBI — Asbury 2, Hopkins, Payne, Bowman 2, Riach 3, S. Charnofsky, Lillis 3, Karen. 2B — Charnofsky, Bishara. 3B — Riach. HR — Payne, Bowman, Asbury. SB — Charnofsky, Karen, Riach. DP — Lillis-S. Charnofsky-Killingsworth; Asbury-Hopkins. Left — Tennessee 4, Southern California 6. BB — Kemp 4, Rankin 2, Huffstetler 4, Bowman 6. SO — Kemp 2, Rankin 1, Huffstetler 1, Bowman 6. RHO — Huffstetler 5 and 2 in 1½; Bowman 3 and 5 in 7½; Kemp 6 and 3 in 4; Rankin 3 and 2 in 4; Ane 0 and 0 in 1. HBP — Kemp (Asbury). WP — Kemp 3, Bowman 1. Balk — Rankin. Winner — Bowman. Loser — Rankin. U — Alvarez, Warneke, Duffy, Tobin. T — 2:28. A — 4,676.

TEAM STANDINGS

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Oklahoma	3	0	xTexas A. and M.	1	2
Tennessee	4	1	xSpringfield	1	2
xSouthern California	2	2	xOhio State	0	2
xUtah	2	2	xPrinceton	0	2
xEliminated.					

Finals

Oklahoma	AB	R	H	O	A	Tennessee	AB	R	H	O	A
Wich, ss	5	0	1	2	8	Asbury, lf	3	0	2	0	0
Morgosh, 3b	3	1	1	2	1	Bell, ss	4	0	0	3	5
Sheets, 1b	5	0	2	10	0	Hopkins, 3b	4	0	1	1	1
Pugsley, cf	3	0	1	1	0	Hatfield, 1b-p	4	0	0	3	3
Antonio, rf	4	0	0	1	0	Rechichar, cf	4	0	0	4	0
McKee, lf	4	1	2	1	0	Anderson, c	2	1	0	6	0
Reddell, c	5	1	3	7	1	Payne, 2b	3	0	0	3	0
Harrah, 2b	4	0	0	3	2	Adams, rf	1	1	0	2	0
Shirley, p	3	0	1	0	0	Huffstetler, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Powell, 1b	2	0	0	5	0
Totals	36	3	11	27	12						

Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	—	3
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	2

E — Rechichar. RBI — Morgosh, Pugsley, Reddell, Asbury, Powell. 2B — Hopkins, Reddell, Morgosh. 3B — McKee. SB — Reddell. S — Powell. DP — Wich-Sheets; Hatfield-Bell-Powell. Left — Oklahoma

16, Tennessee 3. BB — Huffstetler 1, Hatfield 8, Shirley 4. SO — Hatfield 5, Shirley 6. HO — Huffstetler 1 in 1; Hatfield 10 in 8. HBP — Hatfield (Pugsley). WP — Hatfield 2. PB — Reddell 2. Loser — Hatfield. U — Warneke, Tobin, Alvarez. T — 2:23. A — 6,290.

FINAL STANDINGS

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Oklahoma	4	0	xTexas A. and M.	1	2
Tennessee	4	2	xSpringfield	1	2
xSouthern California	2	2	xOhio State	0	2
xUtah	2	2	xPrinceton	0	2
xEliminated.					

EVERETT D. BARNES, Colgate University,
Chairman, Baseball Committee

BASKETBALL

THERE were fewer changes made in the rules of basketball for the 1951-1952 season than any previous year within the memory of the chairman. The National Association of Basketball Coaches were in agreement that three evils are creeping into the game of basketball that need immediate attention:

1. Personal foul is too cheap.
2. Declining of the free throw.
3. Stalling.

After consideration discussion, the Committee did not deem it wise to make any drastic change other than re-wording and re-emphasizing some phrases that we thought needed attention.

The Research Committee is sponsoring several projects which should bear light on the three troublesome areas noted by the Basketball Coaches. Experimentation has been sanctioned for the Big Seven Conference and the northern half of the Pacific Coast Conference in hopes that direct light will be focused on the three points.

The following officers were elected for the 1951-52 year:

Chairman: Bruce Drake, Oklahoma University, Norman, Oklahoma

Vice-Chairman: F. P. McGuire, 229 E. Brown St., Stroudsburg, Pa.

Secretary: H. V. Porter, 7 South Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Ill.

Treasurer: Howard Hobson, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Editor: Oswald Tower, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire

The 1952 Rules Committee meeting will be in Seattle, Washington starting at noon on March 26 and concluding the evening of March 27.

BRUCE DRAKE, Univ. of Oklahoma,
Chairman, Rules Committee

EAST-WEST CHAMPIONSHIP

Coach Adolph Rupp's Wildcats from Lexington, Ky., played like true college cage champions in the second half of the N.C.A.A. final at Williams arena on the campus of the University of Minnesota last winter to turn back Kansas State's brand of Wildcats 68-58 for the 1951 crown before 15,348 cheering spectators.

It took a brilliant second-half rally on the part of seven-foot Bill Spivey, Kentucky's All-American center, and his mates to bring Kaintuck its third N.C.A.A. title in the last four years.

Kansas State, coached by capable Jack Gardner, had held a 29-27 halftime advantage over the pupils of the master Rupp from Blue Grass country. But that K-State lead wasn't to stand for long once Spivey started to hit on all seven in the second 20 minutes.

For the first half, 6-7 Lew Hitch had given Spivey more than he bargained for in the "battle of the pivot." For the first 10 minutes of the game, in fact, it was all Hitch and some All-American pickers were beginning to wonder if they had the right man on their ball club as Hitch outscored Poison Ivy 10-4 and the western finalists galloped to a 19-13 advantage.

But then, Rupp inserted 6-4 sophomore Cliff Hagan, who had been sick in his hotel room two days previous with a sore throat and high fever, into the lineup at forward, and Spivey and Kentucky started to wheel. With Hagan and Spivey gaining backboard control, Kentucky's smooth-flowing attack started to mesh.

Hitch, K-State's offensive key this night, went the next 25 minutes without a basket and Kentucky's fast break whizzed to a 58-46 margin before the K-State center counted again with only four minutes and 40 seconds of the game remaining.

To all intents and purposes, the sudden turnabout in the Spivey-Hitch post duel was the difference in the outcome, according to Rupp.

Spivey finished with 22 points for a fair night's work and he received 10-point support from Hagan, while Skippy Whitaker and Frank Ramsey went for nine points apiece and Bobby Watson and Shelby Linville for eight. Hitch was K-State's best punch with 13 points.

K-State shooting statistics supported Coach Gardner's claim that this was an off shooting night as the Big Seven champions showed a cool 23 baskets in 80 shots for a 28.7 percentage. Kentucky, on the other hand, was hitting much better on 28 hoops from 69 attempts for a 40.5 percentile, while Spivey was grabbing 21 of Kentucky's 45 rebounds to K-State's aggregate of 30 backboard ricochets.

In the third-place contest, the Big Ten trounced the Missouri Valley as Illinois bested Oklahoma A. and M. 61-46 behind Don Sunderlage's 17 points.

Illinois led all the way after the Aggies gained a 10-10 tie with eight minutes gone in the first half and was never seriously threatened after that. It was 31-22 for the Illini at the 20-minute mark and the Aggies' 17-point effort from guard Gale McArthur was not enough to turn the tide.

Championship Game

Kentucky (68)					Kansas State (58)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Whitaker	4	1	2	9	Head	3	2	2	8
Linville	2	4	5	8	Stone	3	6	2	12
Spivey	9	4	2	22	Hitch	6	1	3	13
Ramsey	4	1	5	9	Barrett	2	0	1	4
Watson	3	2	3	8	Iverson	3	1	3	7
Hagan	5	0	5	10	Rousey	2	0	3	4

Tsioropoulous ..	1	0	1	2	Gibson	0	1	5	1
Newton	0	0	0	0	Upson	0	0	1	0
Totals	28	12	23	68	Knostman	1	1	1	3
					Peck	2	0	0	4
					Schuyler	1	0	2	2

Totals23 12 23 58

Halftime score: Kansas State 29, Kentucky 27.

Third-Place Game

Illinois (61)					Oklahoma A. & M. (46)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Bemoras	2	1	0	5	Johnson	4	3	3	11
Beach	4	4	2	12	Stockton	0	0	3	0
Peterson	0	4	5	4	McArthur	7	3	4	17
Fletcher	5	4	2	14	Darcey	1	0	4	2
Sunderlage	4	9	4	17	Sheets	0	0	4	0
C. Follmer	0	6	4	6	Pager	2	2	1	6
Baumgardner ..	0	0	2	0	Amaya	0	0	3	0
Marks	0	0	0	0	Miller	2	2	4	6
Bredar	0	0	0	0	Rogers	2	0	4	4
Schuldt	0	0	0	0	Ward	0	0	1	0
Gerecke	1	1	0	3	McAfee	0	0	0	0
M. Follmer	0	0	0	0					
	—	—	—	—	Totals	18	10	31	46

Totals16 29 19 61

Halftime score: Illinois 31, Oklahoma A. & M. 22.

SID HARTMAN, Minneapolis Tribune

EASTERN PLAYOFFS

The talented University of Kentucky quintet, Southeastern Conference and eventual N.C.A.A. champions, possessed sufficient speed and guile in the closing minutes of the final tilt of the N.C.A.A. Eastern Regionals at Madison Square Garden in New York City to check a fast-driving University of Illinois outfit and win the Eastern crown by a 76-to-74 tally. Close to 17,000 saw the thrilling game.

The Adolph Rupp coached aggregation gained the final rung by winning over Louisville, 79 to 68, at Raleigh, N. C., and beating St. John's University, 59 to 43, at New York. Illinois, the Big Ten title holder, won the right to contest for the main Eastern prize by downing the undefeated Columbia quintet, Ivy League champions, 79 to 71, and North Carolina State, Southern Conference leaders, 84 to 70.

Kentucky and Illinois staged a brilliant see-sawing court battle. The score was deadlocked no less than eleven times with the Western Conference champs out in front at the end of the first half, 39 to 32.

The issue in this classic game was undecided until virtually the final seconds of the tilt when with the count tied at 74 to 74, Shelby Linville, a six-foot-five two hundred pounder from Middletown, Ohio, took a pass from Frank Ramsey and sank the goal.

Illinois, following the loss of Bob Peterson, their big man, was at a big disadvantage but the Illini kept driving every minute. The Wildcats were deprived of the services of Bill Spivey, Cliff Hagan and Lucian Whitaker via the personal foul route but the loss of this trio of Bluegrass stars failed to check Kentucky's speed.

Following Linville's tie-breaking basket there were 17 seconds still remaining. Before time ran out Illinois had one more try with Captain Don Sunderlage enacting the Frank Merriwell role.

The Illinois leader already having tallied twenty points took his shot slightly off balance and from the side driving in but his attempt was short and the ball hit the rim and dropped short. The final buzzer sounded as the players grabbed for the rebound.

Kentucky's Spivey was the game's high man with 28 points on eleven field goals and six free-toss points. Rod Fletcher with 21 and Captain Sunderlage were the top Illinois scorers with 21 and 20 points, respectively. Thirteen of the fifteen players in the game gained the scoring column in the speedy contest.

St. John's University of Brooklyn, N. Y., the leading metropolitan New York quintet, hung up a 71-to-59 triumph over the North Carolina State Wolfpack in the Eastern consolation final. The game was close for three-quarters of the way with the teams tied thirteen times up to that spot. The Brooklyn Indians trailed, 32 to 33, at the half-time intermission but as the second half hit the final stages the New Yorkers opened up a wide lead.

Jack McMahon's 24 points and Al McGuire's 16 points proved deadly to the Wolfpack zone defense.

St. John's defeated the University of Connecticut, 79 to 71, and fell before Kentucky, 43 to 59.

The Kentucky, Illinois, St. John's and North Carolina State teams supplied the talent for the two honorary all-star Eastern Regional squads named by the Eastern writers. The Blue Grass squad yielded Spivey and Linville; Illinois, Fletcher and Sunderlage; and St. John's Jack McMahon. Two from Illinois and one each from St. John's, Kentucky and North Carolina State comprised the second team.

The N.C.A.A. Eastern Regionals were played in two hot beds of collegiate basketball — Raleigh and New York City — under the 1951 arrangement.

In the quarter-final tests at Madison Square Garden, Columbia, the unbeaten Eastern Ivy League title claimants, lost to Illinois, 71 to 79 for the initial defeat in thirty-one games for the Lions. St. John's took the honors in the curtain-raiser 63 to 52.

At Raleigh before a capacity crowd of 12,500 in the North Carolina State's huge William N. Reynolds Coliseum, the home quintet defeated Villanova College 67 to 62 and Kentucky beat Louisville 79 to 68.

The Wolfpack trailing by 32-38 at the half fought back behind the sensational markmanship of Bill Kukoy to upset the favored Villanova College five, 67 to 62. Kukoy of Gary, Ind., and a sophomore, scored 27 points.

In the other game Kentucky pulled away in the final eight minutes to defeat a brilliant Louisville combination 79 to 68.

The North Carolina State win over the Villanova Mainliners was more sensational when it is recalled that Villanova won by 68 to 61 and 66 to 64 in regular season contests and while the Wolfpack boasted the All-American Sam Ranzino and Paul Horvath and Vic Bubas. These three four-year men were not eligible for the N.C.A.A. tournament.

Over 17,000 sat in on the Illinois-Columbia game. The Western Conference quintet staged a star exhibition of rebounding while Columbia's sensational shooting accuracy vanished. Also the Lions were unable to utilize their previous famed fast-break and the Light Blue

players put together a series of minor mistakes which proved disastrous in face of the Illinois defense perfection and sharpshooting.

Ted Beach and Don Sunderlage were the Illinois point leaders with 22 and 25 points respectively. Beach clicked for seven straight one-handers in the initial period and Sunderlage sparked the Western Conference offense with his clever dribbling and feinting. Molinas tallied 20 points for the Light Blue.

St. John's enjoyed an easy time with Connecticut due to the latter's bad case of tournament jitters at the start. The Red and White team led by 34 to 19 at the half.

Eastern Championship

Kentucky (76)					Illinois (74)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Hagan	3	2	5	8	Follmer	2	2	2	6
Linville	7	0	4	14	Bemoras	5	2	2	12
Spivey	11	6	5	28	Peterson	3	2	5	8
Watson	5	0	4	10	Fletcher	8	5	0	21
Ramsey	2	1	2	5	Sunderlage	6	8	2	20
Tsioropoulous ..	0	1	1	1	Beach	2	3	1	7
Whitaker	4	2	5	10	Baumgardner ..	0	0	4	0
Newton	0	0	1	0					
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Totals	32	12	27	76	Totals	26	22	16	74
Halftime score: Illinois 39, Kentucky 32.									

Halftime score: Illinois 39, Kentucky 32.

Eastern Consolation

St. John's (71)					N. C. State (59)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Dombrosky	4	0	3	8	Speight	4	4	2	12
McGuire	4	8	2	16	Kukoy	6	10	4	22
Zawoluk	4	1	3	9	Goss	6	1	2	13
McMahon	12	0	3	24	Morris	2	0	5	4
Mulzoff	0	1	2	1	Terrill	2	1	1	5
Giancontieri ...	0	0	2	0	Brandenburg ...	0	1	0	1
Dunn	2	1	1	5	Cook	0	2	0	2
MacGilvray	3	2	0	8	Jackmowski	0	0	0	0
Noonan	0	0	0	0	Stoll	0	0	0	0
McCool	0	0	0	0	Holt	0	0	0	0
O'Shea	0	0	0	0					
Totals	29	13	16	71	Totals	20	19	14	59
Halftime score: North Carolina State 33, St. John's 32.									

Halftime score: North Carolina State 33, St. John's 32.

Semi-Final Games

Illinois (84)					N. C. State (70)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Follmer	2	2	2	6	Speight	7	3	2	17
Bemoras	3	1	2	7	Kukoy	7	6	2	20
Peterson	5	0	5	10	Goss	3	2	3	8
Fletcher	9	1	3	19	Yurin	0	0	0	0
Sunderlage	9	3	1	21	Terrill	4	0	0	8
Beach	8	1	1	17	Morris	1	0	1	2
Baumgardner ..	2	0	3	4	Brandenburg ...	4	1	0	9
	—	—	—	—	Cook	1	0	0	2
Totals	38	8	17	84	Jackmowski	2	0	2	4
						—	—	—	—
					Totals	29	12	10	70

Halftime score: Illinois 40, North Carolina State 29.

Halftime score: Illinois 40, North Carolina State 29.

Kentucky (59)					St. John's (43)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Hagan	1	2	3	4	Dombrosky	1	2	4	4
Linville	4	1	2	9	McGuire	2	1	3	5
Spivey	5	2	4	12	Zawoluk	6	3	3	15
Watson	6	0	0	12	McMahon	2	3	1	7
Ramsey	4	5	5	13	MacGilvray	4	2	2	10
Whitaker	2	0	1	4	Mulzoff	0	0	3	0
Tsioropoulous	1	1	2	3	Dunn	0	0	0	0
Layne	1	0	1	2	Giancontieri	1	0	0	2
Totals	24	11	18	59	Noonan	0	0	0	0
					McAndrews	0	0	0	0
					O'Shea	0	0	0	0
					McCool	0	0	0	0
					Totals	16	11	16	43

Halftime score: St. John's 24, Kentucky 23.

Quarter-Final Games

N. C. State (67)					Villanova (62)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Brandenburg	3	2	2	8	Hennessey	6	4	4	16
Cook	0	0	1	0	Mooney	2	4	3	8
Kukoy	12	3	2	27	Gepp	1	1	3	3
Speight	5	6	4	16	Stanko	0	0	0	0
Goss	1	3	5	5	Brennan	4	1	5	9
Terrill	3	1	1	7	N. Maguire	0	0	1	0
Yurin	1	2	2	4	Glassmire	3	1	5	7
Totals	25	17	17	67	J. Maguire	0	0	0	0
					Stewart	8	3	5	19
					Totals	24	14	26	62

Halftime score: Villanova 38, North Carolina State 32.

Illinois (79)					Columbia (71)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Follmer	1	1	3	3	Azary	5	3	2	13
Bemoras	2	4	2	8	Reiss	4	1	3	9
Peterson	1	3	5	5	Molinas	8	4	4	20
Fletcher	6	1	3	13	Powers	4	1	5	9
Sunderlage	9	7	1	25	Stein	4	1	4	9
Beach	10	2	1	22	Lewis	2	4	4	8
Baumgardner	1	1	0	3	Brant	0	1	1	1
Totals	30	19	15	79	Maratos	0	0	0	0
					Guittar	1	0	1	2
					Rohan	0	0	0	0
					Totals	28	15	24	71

Halftime score: Columbia 45, Illinois 38.

St. John's (63)					Connecticut (52)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Dombrosky	6	5	0	17	Yokabaskas	7	8	2	22
McMahon	5	0	5	10	Widholm	2	3	5	7
Zawoluk	7	4	3	18	Edel	5	2	1	12
McGuire	0	0	2	0	Clark	1	0	3	2
Mulzoff	2	1	5	5	Gates	3	1	2	7
MacGilvray	2	5	3	9	Brouker	0	0	1	0

Noonan	0	0	0	0	Fleischman	0	0	0	0
McCool	0	0	0	0	Silverstein	0	0	0	0
Dunn	2	0	2	4	Kleckner	1	0	1	2
McAndrews	0	0	0	0	Demir	0	0	1	0
Giancontieri	0	0	1	0	Totals	19	14	16	52
O'Shea	0	0	0	0					
Totals	24	15	19	63					

Halftime score: St. John's 34, Connecticut 19.

Kentucky (79)					Louisville (68)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Hagan	2	4	4	8	Lochmueller	6	2	4	14
Linville	9	5	5	23	Brown	7	1	3	15
Spivey	2	6	5	10	Wellman	0	0	2	0
Tsioropoulous	1	0	1	2	Ford	0	0	0	0
Ramsey	4	6	3	14	Robison	5	0	5	10
Watson	3	0	1	6	Larrabee	2	0	3	4
Whitaker	8	0	2	16	Sullivan	3	0	2	6
Totals	29	21	21	79	Naber	6	3	5	15
					Rubin	2	0	4	4
					Dunbar	0	0	0	0
					Totals	31	6	28	68

Halftime score: Kentucky 44, Louisville 40.

GEORGE SHIEBLER,
Eastern College Athletic Conference

WESTERN PLAYOFFS

Kansas State's well-balanced and fine shooting Wildcats gained momentum steadily to wade through the 8-team N.C.A.A. Western Regionals in Kansas City's Municipal Auditorium with the honors. Coach Jack Gardner's Manhattan crew then went to Minneapolis to make its bid to become the first Big Seven team ever to win the national, but was sidetracked by Kentucky.

The Western finals turned out to be a fifth district affair, with K-State and the Oklahoma Aggies as the principals. As it turned out the Kansans scored a 68-44 rout as they staged a terrific display of defensive finesse against the traditionally defense-minded Aggies.

It was the first loss in any Western for Coach Henry Iba's crew, and Kansas State made it a good one. The Cowpokes went almost eight minutes before scoring from the field and K-State was registering freely, holding a 20-5 edge midway in the first period. It was 37-14 at intermission.

In the second half, the Wildcats never had less than a 21-point lead and once crested at 28 points as they finished with a short percentage of 48. The Cowpunchers had 31 per cent. Gale McArthur, the A. and M. mainstay, counted only one basket in eleven attempts. Kansas State was led by Jack Stone, Lew Hitch, and Dick Knostman whose scores were in two figures.

Both finalists had shaky starts. Kansas State tangled with Arizona of the Border conference in the opener, and appeared to have the situation well under control. As the Big Seven team relaxed a bit on a 23-point lead with nine minutes to play, the Border team caught fire and was within one point of the Kansans with 1:25 to go, but KS managed to pull out, 61-59.

The Oklahoma Aggies had a similar experience in the first round against Montana State of Bozeman, one of the at-large teams. The Oklahomans managed to pull out at halftime with a 25-21 lead. But it had been a hectic twenty minutes in which the advantage changed five times and the score was tied twice. The Montana Bobcats were snarling. It was little Joe McKethen, Montana center, who sparked the team. He had been limited to one field goal in the first half, but was the man who pulled the score into a 30-all tie in the second half and he finally finished with a total of 15 points.

But it was the overall defensive work of the Aggies that paid off. They had held the Bobcats scoreless from the field for eight minutes in the early stages and kept them shooting from far out.

Brigham Young of the Skyline Six, just back from its conquest of the National Invitational tourney, also had a tussle with San Jose State. The BYU Cougars finally got the lead after five minutes of play and held to it despite the flourishes of the West Coast at-large team. Brigham, paced by the brilliant Mel Hutchins, who tallied 22 points, held a 10-point edge at the breather period, and blossomed to a 15-point advantage shortly after the second half began.

The Cougars went into a 4-minute drought in the second half and that enabled the Spartans to pull up, but never ahead. BYU won, 68-61.

The other opener saw Tippy Dye's young University of Washington Huskies romp over the Texas Aggies, 62-40. The Southwest team was extremely cold while the tall Westerners were in good form. Washington was in front 23-9 toward the end of the first half. The Aggies hit only five of 31 shots in the opening period. Frank Guisness, with 16 points, LaDon Henson 12 and Bob Houbregs 11, were the mainstays in the Husky attack.

The semi-finals saw Kansas State top Brigham Young 64-54, and Oklahoma Aggies win from Washington 61-57.

Kansas State took charge of the Cougars early and held a 20-point bulge on them just after the second half got under way. The Wildcats had fired at a 47 per cent clip in the first half. But the Cougars came to life and Dick Jones, Russ Hillman and Jerry Romney staged an uprising that pulled to within 4 points of the Big Seven team as Coach Gardner seemed to take off the pressure — this time voluntarily.

The Oklahoma Aggies also employed a blazing first half onslaught to sideline the Huskies. The Cowpokes hit 55 per cent of their first half shots to leave the court for rest with a 36-23 count. Don Johnson and McArthur held the spotlight for the Aggies as all hands scored sharply.

Houbregs, the 19-year-old Washington sophomore, served notice to watch him in the future as he poked in 19 points in a magnificent display. He spiced the Huskies in a second half surge that once pulled the team to within a point of the Stillwater, Okla., quintet.

Washington appeared increasingly improved as it went along. In the consolation game with Brigham Young, the Huskies handed the Utah crew an 80-67 lacing.

The well-drilled Pacific Coast champions again cut lose Houbregs who chalked up 23 points, the highest individual performance of the play-off for a single game. He also was high man for the tourney with 53 points. Washington came within three points of tying the all-time high by a team in one game. There was never any question about the ultimate outcome as the Huskies were 39 per cent accurate all the way.

The accuracy of the teams from the field corresponded exactly the way the top four finished. Kansas State hit 76 of 186 shots in the three games for 40.8%; Oklahoma Aggies had 36.9%; Washington 36.5%, and B.Y.U. had 34.5%.

Writers and broadcasters covering the event picked the following all-star team: Ed Head, Kansas State and Don Johnson, Oklahoma A. and M., forwards; Bob Houbregs, Washington, center; Jack Stone, Kansas State and Gale McArthur, Oklahoma A. and M., guards. The second team was composed of Roland Minson, Joe Richey and Mel Hutchins, BYU; Lew Hitch and Ernie Barrett, Kansas State.

Western Championship

Kansas State (68)					Oklahoma A. & M. (44)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Head	4	1	3	9	Johnson	2	3	4	7
Gibson	0	0	0	0	McAfee	0	0	3	0
Schulyer	2	0	1	4	Miller	0	0	3	0
Stone	5	0	2	10	Stockton	0	1	0	1
Peck	0	1	2	1	Ward	1	0	1	2
Hitch	4	4	2	12	Darcey	2	0	4	4
Knostman	4	3	0	11	Pager	5	1	3	11
Iverson	3	3	0	9	Smith	0	0	2	0
Rousey	0	1	2	1	Amaya	1	0	0	2
Barrett	1	3	4	5	Rogers	2	0	2	4
Upson	3	0	2	6	McArthur	1	5	2	7
					Sheets	2	1	1	5
Totals	26	16	18	68	Totals	16	12	25	44

Halftime score: Kansas State 37, Oklahoma A. & M. 14.

Western Consolation

Washington (80)					Brigham Young (67)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Guisness	4	3	5	11	Hillman	4	2	1	10
Ward	1	0	0	2	Rickey	1	1	2	3
McClary	5	2	3	12	Minson	7	3	3	17
Enochs	0	0	1	0	Malmrose	0	0	1	0
Houbregs	11	1	2	23	Hutchins	3	3	3	9
Stewart	0	0	0	0	Jarman	0	0	0	0
Soriano	3	2	2	8	Craig	1	0	2	2
McCutchen	6	0	4	12	Christensen	3	0	0	6
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	Dunn	1	0	1	2
Henson	3	1	2	7	Jones	4	3	4	11
Cipriano	2	1	2	5	Romney	1	5	3	7
					Montgomery	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	10	21	80	Totals	25	17	20	67

Halftime score: Washington 39, Brigham Young 39.

Semi-Final Games

Oklahoma A. & M. (61)					Washington (57)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Johnson	7	3	5	17	Guisness	1	2	5	4
Rogers	0	0	0	0	Enochs	5	0	2	6
Miller	1	2	5	4	McClary	2	4	3	8
Stockton	0	1	1	1	Ward	0	1	1	1
Sheets	0	0	3	0	Stewart	0	0	0	0
Darcey	1	1	5	3	Houbregs	6	7	5	19
Pager	3	1	4	7	Henson	1	0	3	2
McArthur	6	5	3	17	Soriano	1	1	4	3
Smith	4	4	2	12	McCutcheon	3	2	2	8
Amaya	0	0	2	0	Cipriano	3	0	4	6
Totals	22	17	30	61	Totals	20	17	29	57

Halftime score: Oklahoma A. & M. 36, Washington 23.

Kansas State (64)					Brigham Young (54)				
FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP	
Head	5	1	3	11	Richey	6	0	3	12
Stone	4	3	1	11	Minson	5	2	4	12
Gibson	1	1	4	3	Hillman	4	1	5	9
Hitch	3	0	2	6	Hutchins	5	0	4	10
Knostman	1	1	0	3	Jarman	0	1	0	1
Iverson	3	1	0	7	Christensen	0	0	3	0
Barrett	4	2	2	10	Jones	1	0	2	2
Rousey	5	3	2	13	Romney	1	6	4	8
Totals	26	12	17	64	Totals	22	10	25	54

Halftime score: Kansas State 39, Brigham Young 21.

Quarter-Final Games

Washington (62)					Texas A. & M. (40)				
FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP	
Guisness	6	4	3	16	DeWitt	6	2	3	14
McClary	4	2	2	10	Mikach	2	1	2	5
Enochs	1	0	1	2	Martin	3	0	2	6
Houbregs	5	1	3	11	Davis	4	1	5	9
Soriano	2	3	5	7	Williams	0	0	0	0
Ward	0	0	0	0	Farmer	0	0	0	0
Henson	5	2	3	12	Walker	1	1	3	3
McCutcheon	2	0	3	4	Carpenter	0	0	2	0
Cipriano	0	0	1	0	McDowell	0	1	5	1
Totals	25	12	21	62	Heft	1	0	0	2
					Totals	17	6	22	40

Halftime score: Washington 27, Texas A. & M. 15.

Oklahoma A. & M. (50)					Montana State (46)				
FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP	
Johnson	4	1	1	9	Curry	5	1	0	11
Sheets	0	0	1	0	Miller	4	0	2	8
Stockton	1	0	1	2	Johnson	0	5	5	5
Miller	1	0	0	2	McCahill	0	0	1	0
Rogers	1	2	4	4	McKethen	3	9	3	15
Amaya	1	0	1	2	Saunders	0	0	0	0
Darcey	1	1	4	3	Ward	1	0	5	2
Pager	3	3	3	9	Gleason	2	1	0	5
McArthur	5	1	2	11	Totals	15	16	16	46
Smith	3	2	5	8					
Totals	20	10	22	50					

Halftime score: Oklahoma A. & M. 25, Montana State 21.

Brigham Young (68)					San Jose (61)				
FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP	
Richey	9	0	3	18	Baptiste	0	0	0	0
Minson	5	2	5	12	Jensen	1	0	2	2
Hillman	0	2	1	2	Giles	7	4	2	18
Hutchins	10	2	1	22	Schorr	2	1	1	5
Jarman	1	0	0	2	Deming	0	0	1	0
Christensen	3	1	3	7	Clark	3	2	2	8
Romney	1	3	2	5	Wilson	1	0	2	2
Jones	0	0	0	0	Crampton	5	0	1	10
Totals	29	10	15	68	Craig	5	1	4	11
					Enzensperger	2	0	5	4
					Prescott	0	1	0	1
					Totals	26	9	20	61

Halftime score: Brigham Young 43, San Jose 33.

Kansas State (61)					Arizona (59)				
FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP	
Head	6	1	1	13	Honea	7	1	4	15
Peck	1	1	2	3	Schuff	3	2	5	8
Schuyler	0	1	1	0	Carroll	0	0	3	0
Stone	2	2	3	6	Johnson, L.	3	3	4	9
Gibson	0	1	0	1	Dillon	2	0	3	4
Hitch	5	3	2	12	Howell	2	0	3	4
Knostman	0	2	1	2	Kemmeries	2	0	0	4
Iverson	4	1	1	9	Johnson, R.	6	3	4	15
Upson	0	0	1	0	Totals	25	9	26	59
Barrett	3	1	1	7					
Rousey	3	2	1	8					
Totals	24	13	14	61					

Halftime score: Kansas State 36, Arizona 20.

BOB BUSBY, Kansas City Star

BOXING

THE 1950-51 Season found six new colleges and universities which had developed boxing at the intercollegiate level and who participated in dual and tournament competition. Two schools dropped boxing during that year due to a curtailment of the intercollegiate program and the inroads created by the needs of the Armed Forces.

Several problems of eligibility occurred just before dual matches which necessitated establishment of a dead line for protesting eligibility of contestants. A rule was passed at the executive meeting requiring submission of a protest 30 days before any dual match except under exceptional circumstances.

The National Boxing Coaches Association was requested to present recommendations concerning eligibility of college boxers after one year of further study. Some conferences favored abolition of the present 18 year old rule.

Participation in boxing contests while members of the Armed Forces of the United States is permitted as long as such contests are conducted under the auspices of the Armed Forces between military units (even international) but not between non-military organizations unless they be colleges or universities governed by the N.C.A.A. Rules (effective date April 1, 1950).

For the current 1951-52 Season Olympic weights — ten classes — will govern all dual matches and tournaments including the N.C.A.A. Tournament (Olympic regional for colleges and universities) which will be held at Madison, Wisconsin April 3, 4, 5, 1952. These weights are as follows:

Fly weight	51 Kgs.	Welter weight	67 Kgs.
Bantam weight	54 Kgs.	Light Middle	71 Kgs.
Feather weight	57 Kgs.	Middle weight	75 Kgs.
Light weight	60 Kgs.	Light Heavy	81 Kgs.
Light Welter	63.5 Kgs.	Heavy Weight over	81 Kgs.

Mr. James Owen, Boxing Coach of Louisiana State University and a member of the N.C.A.A. Boxing Rules Committee has been chosen as the Olympic Boxing Coach for 1952.

During the college year only minor injuries were reported by colleges which have boxing as a part of their intercollegiate program.

We are very grateful for the total cooperation of participating colleges and universities to preserve our excellent record of minimal injuries in this contact sport and feel that the record speaks for itself in answer to the misguided critics of college boxing.

Sixty-one boxers from 19 schools, including three defending champions from 1950 and 23 current regional champions, competed in the 14th annual NCAA Boxing Tournament at Michigan State College, East Lansing, April 5-7. Every major section of the country was represented, the Far West by Washington State, Idaho, Idaho State, Gonzaga, San Jose State and California; the Mid-West by Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan Tech, Superior State and Michigan State; the East by Penn State, Syracuse, Army and Maryland, and the South by South Carolina, Miami, Louisiana State, and North Carolina A. and T.

The 1951 tourney proved once again what an unhealthy thing it is for a team either to enter the tourney as favorite or go into the final night of action with a lead for the team title. For the third straight year the probable winner got bumped off. In 1949 it was San Jose State who fell, Louisiana State finally winning. Last year it was Michigan State who seemed almost a sure winner, only to finish third to co-champions Gonzaga and Idaho. This year it was Idaho who fell by the wayside as Michigan State captured its first national title.

Two of the three defending champions came through again. They were Everett Conley, of Washington State, at 135 pounds, and Eli Thomas, of Gonzaga, at 165 pounds. Leonard Walker, of Idaho, a previous two-time winner, dropped a decision to Wisconsin's Dick Murphy in the final round. Conley, a fine boxer with speed, a good left hand and expert ring generalship, won the John S. LaRowe trophy given annually to the boxer in the tournament "whose sportsmanship, skill and conduct perpetuate the finest attributes in collegiate boxing." The John S. Walsh team trophy was presented to George Makris, Michigan State boxing coach.

A new system of officiating was used in the tourney. Two referees alternated in handling the bouts in the ring but they were relieved of any judging function. Three judges were permanently stationed at ringside and scored all bouts. These officials were: Referees, Joe Bunsu, Washington, D.C., and Lou Jallo, Detroit, Mich.; judges, John Weber, Detroit, Mich., Frank Gilmer, Chicago, Ill., and Gen. Eddie McGaw, Washington, D.C.

The general opinion was that the system definitely was an improvement over the old one under which officials alternated as judges and referees and kept their bout-scoring function while in the ring.

The Local Tournament Committee of Ralph H. Young, chairman; George Makris, assistant to chairman; Fred Stabley, public relations; Lyman Frimodig, finance officer; J. Robert Stewart, welcoming, did a magnificent job. They make their institution famed as a host.

Individual Results

- 125 Pounds: Preliminaries:** Mickey Demos, Miami, defeated Donald Speirs, Army; Don Camp, San Jose State, defeated Jim Huba, Syracuse; Henry Amos, Michigan State, defeated Gordon Simanton, Gonzaga; Frank Echevarria, Idaho, defeated Samuel Marino, Penn State; Neil Ofsthun, Minnesota, defeated Demos. **Semi-Finals:** Ofsthun defeated Camp; Echevarria defeated Amos. **Finals:** Ofsthun defeated Echevarria. **CHAMPION: NEIL OFSTHUN, MINNESOTA.**
- 130 Pounds: Preliminaries:** Jack Melson, Washington State, defeated Ed Wagonlander, Michigan State. **Semi-finals:** Melson defeated Tom Zamzow, Wisconsin; Archy Slaten, Miami, defeated Al Tafoya, San Jose State. **Finals:** Melson defeated Slaten. **CHAMPION: JACK MELSON, WASHINGTON STATE.**
- 135 Pounds: Preliminaries:** Carroll Sternberg, Wisconsin, defeated Pearce Lane, Michigan State; Charles Davis, South Carolina, defeated Paddy Garver, Idaho State; Frank Gross, Penn State, defeated Jim Reilly, Gonzaga. **Semi-Finals:** Everett Conley, Washington State, defeated Sternberg. Gross defeated Davis. **Finals:** Conley defeated Gross. **CHAMPION: EVERETT CONLEY, WASHINGTON STATE.**
- 145 Pounds: Preliminaries:** Gerald Black, Michigan State, defeated William Sapsis, California; Joe Mackey, Minnesota, defeated Vernon Johnson, San Jose State; Pat Sreenan, Wisconsin, defeated Don Soderberg, Superior State; Danny Orsak, Louisiana State, defeated John Albarano, Penn State; Black defeated Norm Walker, Idaho; Emmett Gurney, South Carolina, defeated Mackey. **Semi-Finals:** Black defeated Sreenan; Gurney defeated Orsak. **Finals:** Black defeated Gurney. **CHAMPION: GERALD BLACK, MICHIGAN STATE.**
- 155 Pounds: Preliminaries:** Leonard Walker, Idaho, defeated Gordon Peresich, Louisiana State; William Miller, Syracuse, defeated Paul Oliver, Maryland; Richard Murphy, Wisconsin, defeated Roy Wright, North Carolina A. and T. **Semi-Finals:** Walker defeated Dave Smith, Gonzaga; Murphy defeated Miller. **Finals:** Murphy defeated Walker. **CHAMPION: RICHARD MURPHY, WISCONSIN.**

165 Pounds: Preliminaries: James Palmiotto, Syracuse, defeated Ed Williams, Minnesota; Nick Diez, San Jose State, defeated Lou Koszarek, Penn State; Eli Thomas, Gonzaga, defeated Bobby Collins, Michigan Tech; Leon Hamilton, Michigan State, defeated David Milligan, Louisiana State. **Semi-Finals:** Diez defeated Palmiotto; Thomas defeated Hamilton. **Finals:** Thomas defeated Diez. **CHAMPION: ELI THOMAS, GONZAGA.**

175 Pounds: Preliminaries: Jim McInerney, Army, defeated George Kartalian, Syracuse; Larry Moyer, Idaho, defeated Eugene Enyart, Michigan Tech; Charles Spieser, Michigan State, defeated George Pelonis, California; Bill McMoore, Minnesota, defeated Charles Spann, South Carolina; Jack Dyer, Louisiana State, defeated McInerney. **Semi-Finals:** Spieser defeated Dyer; Moyer defeated McMoore. **Finals:** Spieser defeated Moyer. **CHAMPION: CHARLES SPIESER, MICHIGAN STATE.**

Heavyweight: Preliminaries: George Fuller, Maryland, defeated Evans Howell, Louisiana State; Robert Ranck, Wisconsin, defeated Hubert Christianson, Washington State; Jack Scheberies, San Jose State defeated Art Statum, North Carolina A. and T. **Semi-Finals:** Scheberies defeated Ed Sanders, Idaho State; Ranck defeated Fuller. **Finals:** Ranck defeated Scheberies. **CHAMPION: ROBERT RANCK, WISCONSIN.**

Team Scoring

Michigan State ...21	South Carolina ... 5	Maryland 1
Wisconsin20	Miami (Fla.) 4	California 0
Washington State .17	Penn State 4	Idaho State 0
Idaho12	Louisiana State .. 2	Michigan State .. 0
Minnesota11	Syracuse 2	N. Carolina A&T . 0
Gonzaga 9	Army 1	Superior State ... 0
San Jose State 9		

DR. W. J. BLECKWENN, University of Wisconsin,
Chairman, Rules Committee

FENCING

THE N.C.A.A. Fencing Rules Committee held its annual meeting in Detroit on June 23, 1951. The following recommendations were agreed upon:

1. The N.C.A.A. Championships will be held at Yale University, March 28 and 29, 1952.
2. Equipment (uniform, mask, glove, weapon) will be rigidly inspected and any unsafe material absolutely excluded. This is done in the interest of safety.
3. The Rules Committee strongly recommends that epeeists especially be trained to relax the grip, withdraw the arm or otherwise halt the progress of the weapon once the touch lands. This is not an attempt to control the technique of fencing; it is purely an attempt to insure safety and to try to stop what appears to be a dangerous trend.
4. It is recommended that when new strips are purchased they be 48' or 50' in length to allow sufficient room off the end of the strip to permit normal operation of the ground rules regarding going off the end of the strip.

5. When the strip is of exactly the official maximum length (40') and there is no place to retreat beyond the end of the strip, the bout shall be stopped when the fencer steps off with one foot and he shall be placed one meter from the end of the strip. Stepping off with one foot the second time will result in foil and the last time in the sabre and epee.

6. The N.C.A.A. Championships are operating efficiently under the present regulations. All provisions formerly adopted and not specifically countermanded remain in force.

The 1951 N.C.A.A. Fencing championship, seventh annual in the series, was held at George Huff Gymnasium, University of Illinois, Champaign, March 30-31. Thirty-four institutions entered the competition and the Illinois staff, including Maxwell Garrett, did a magnificent job in conducting one of the finest fencing tournaments in the history of the event.

Team Scoring

Place	College	Foil	Epee	Sabre	Total
1	Columbia	24	22	23	69
2	Pennsylvania	22	19	23	64
3	Navy	22	18	21	61
4	New York University	17	22	21	60
5	Illinois	15	19	22	56
6	Yale	13	14	23	50
7	Michigan State	14	15	18	47
8	Wisconsin	14	8	21	43
9	Wayne	20	13	9	42
10	Notre Dame	14	11	16	41
11	Stevens Tech	11	14	15	40
12	Northwestern	9	16	14	39
13	M.I.T.	19	10	7	36
14	Johns Hopkins	9	12	13	34
14	Kentucky	15	10	9	34
16	Haverford	6	13	14	33
16	Buffalo	11	11	11	33
18	Chicago	5	10	17	32
19	Ohio State	11	13	7	31
19	Texas Tech	11	11	9	31
21	Virginia	7	14	5	26
22	Princeton	0	0	25	25
23	C.C.N.Y.	24	0	0	24
23	Iowa	4	9	11	24
23	San Francisco State	24	0	0	24
26	Fenn	0	10	13	23
27	Trinity College	7	13	2	22
27	Wesleyan	0	13	9	22
29	Brooklyn	20	0	0	20
30	Boston	4	8	7	19
31	Harvard	0	18	0	18
32	Illinois Tech	0	0	17	17
33	Indiana	0	12	4	16
34	Arizona	6	0	0	6

Individual Results

EPEE

1	Daniel Chafetz, Columbia	22
2	William Thomas, N.Y.U.	22
3	Leonard Atkin, Illinois	19
4	Stanley Harms, Pennsylvania	19
5	John Smith, Harvard	18
5	Paul Utterback, Navy	18
7	Joe Hilsenhoff, Northwestern	16
8	William Pierson, Michigan State	15
9	Robert McIntyre, Stevens Tech	14
9	Ralph Wegener, Virginia	14
9	William Goetzmann, Yale	14
12	Roger Jones, Haverford	13
12	Daniel McKinney, Ohio State	13
12	Edward Brennan, Trinity College	13
12	Walter Gannon, Wayne	13
12	David Ditmore, Wesleyan	13
17	Francis Wolff, Indiana	12
17	Charles MacLaughlin, Johns Hopkins	12
19	Robert Starks, Buffalo	11
19	Brian Duff, Notre Dame	11
19	Dean Leggett, Texas Tech	11
22	Arnold Katz, Chicago	10
22	John Ford, Fenn	10
22	O'Nan, Kentucky	10
22	Albert Zesiger, M.I.T.	10
26	Jack Allen, Iowa	9
27	James Falzone, Boston University	8
27	Harry Leipold, Wisconsin	8

FOIL

1	Robert Nielsen, Columbia	24
2	Gerard Biagini, San Francisco State	24
3	Harold Goldsmith, C.C.N.Y.	24
4	Nate Ostrofsky, Pennsylvania	22
5	Jerome Stuart, Navy	22
6	Elliott Miller, Brooklyn	20
6	Rene Pinchuk, Wayne	20
8	Anthony Mirti, M.I.T.	19
9	Norman Lerner, N.Y.U.	17
10	Allen Mills, Illinois	15
10	Alan Solomon, Kentucky	15
12	Raymond Totte, Michigan State	14
12	Nicholas Scalera, Notre Dame	14
12	Walter Ebling, Wisconsin	14
15	Thomas Solan, Yale	13
16	Henry Niemczycki, Buffalo	11
16	Colonel Clegg, Ohio State	11
16	Francis DiMartini, Stevens Tech	11
16	Travis Smith, Texas Tech	11
20	Calvert Schlick, Johns Hopkins	9
20	Charles Reese, Northwestern	9
22	Richard Ellison, Trinity College	7
22	Henry Minich, Virginia	7
24	Hilary Sandoval, Arizona	6
24	Norman Mattson, Haverford	6
26	John Morgan, Chicago	5
27	Martin Martinian, Boston University	4
27	Dean Kenny, Iowa	4

SABRE

1	Chamberless Johnston, Princeton	25
2	John Krajeir, Columbia	23
3	Frank Bartone, Pennsylvania	23
4	Carl Knobloch, Yale	23
5	Jorge Quiros, Illinois	22
6	Frank Zimolzak, Navy	21
6	Martin Schneider, N.Y.U.	21
6	John Casida, Wisconsin	21
9	Fred Freiheit, Michigan State	18
10	Michael Hoyt, Chicago	17
10	Richard Bright, Illinois Tech	17
12	Charles Daschle, Notre Dame	16
13	Joaquin Redondo, Stevens Tech	15
14	Karl Spaeth, Haverford	14
14	Robert Persellin, Northwestern	14
16	Charles Simonian, Fenn	13
16	Bruce Reymond, Johns Hopkins	13
18	James Caslick, Buffalo	11
18	Bob Barnes, Iowa	11
20	William Seiller, Kentucky	9
20	Billy Spinks, Texas Tech	9
20	Howard Stoelting, Wayne	9
20	Charles Rogovin, Wesleyan	9
24	Herbert Lindsay, Boston University	7
24	John Lowry, M.I.T.	7
24	Marshall Jennison, Ohio State	7
27	Jack Reed, Virginia	5
28	Fred Rohdes, Indiana	4
29	Russell Lewis, Trinity College	2

ALVAR HERMANSON, University of Chicago,
Chairman, Rules Committee

FOOTBALL

THE Chairman, Mr. H. O. Crisler, has asked me to report for the Football Rules Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. This report, therefore, is submitted for the Committee by its Secretary.

After four years of distinguished service on the Committee, Mr. Wallace Wade was succeeded, through the rotation plan, by Mr. Robert R. Neyland, as Third District Representative. Otherwise, the membership of the Committee continued unchanged through the year.

Advisory Committees from the American Football Coaches Association, the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, and the High School Coaches rendered invaluable service to the Committee throughout the year, as well as at the Annual Meeting.

To facilitate the work of the Committee, several subcommittees, composed of advisory as well as regular members, have been carrying on studies and will report to the full Committee at the Annual Meeting. Since the recodifica-

tion of the rules in 1949 the Editorial Sub-committee has been particularly busy searching out ambiguities, inconsistencies, and inaccuracies in the rules. This sub-committee has again studied the text with meticulous care to discover further ways in which to clarify the wording of the rules. Their purpose has been not merely to make the rules understandable, but to make them incapable of misunderstanding. The recommendations to be made by this sub-committee at the January 1952 meeting of the Committee should largely complete this painstaking task. It is hoped, therefore, that the wording of the 1952 rules may be such as to remain substantially unaltered, except for actual, needed rule changes, for some time to come. Thus understanding will be improved by continued use of familiar and accustomed language.

The most controversial matter before the Committee at this time is the much debated substitution rule. At the last meeting of the Committee, after extended discussion, it was voted that the 1950 substitution rule be retained for 1951. This action was taken, in part, to allow more time to study the advantages and disadvantages of a liberal substitution rule. The time has now come for more decisive action, one way or the other. All members of the Committee have been asked to acquaint themselves as fully as possible with all phases of this problem before convening for the Annual Meeting. It has also been urged that each member enter the session with an open mind in order to benefit from a free exchange of opinions before any final decision is reached. As trustees of collegiate football, the Committee will make this decision, as it makes all decisions, with but one question in mind; namely, how will the best interests of collegiate football be served?

Members of the Committee have been disturbed by reports of unnecessary roughness in games played in various sections of the country during the past season. Football, it is hoped, will always be an aggressive, rugged, contact sport, but there is no place in it for tactics deliberately designed to inflict injury. The Committee will make every effort to draw rules that will protect the player from such tactics. But rules alone cannot accomplish this end. The Football Rules Committee, therefore, bespeaks the continued efforts of coaches, players, officials, and all friends of football in support of fair, clean play and good sportsmanship, to the end that the game to which we are all devoted may always be worthy of the high place it holds in the hearts of our American people.

E. E. WIEMAN, Univ. of Denver,
Secretary, Rules Committee

GOLF

THE Fifty-fourth Annual Intercollegiate Golf Championships, sponsored by the NCAA, were held June 24th to June 30th at Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Richard Larkins, the Director of Athletics; Robert Kepler, Golf Coach, and the entire athletic staff are to be congratulated on staging the best organized championship tournament in the history of this great event. One hundred and seventy-two players entered and competed. Twenty-three full teams competed in the team championship. Forty-seven schools were represented.

Sunday afternoon prior to the qualifying rounds, the annual East-West Exhibition Match was held. Twenty-two picked stars from the East played a best ball match against twenty-two stars from the West. The West team won 6 to 5. This makes the series stand nine matches for the East, six matches for the West and two ties in the 17 year-old series. Don January from North Texas State College won the driving contest with an average of 257 yards for three balls. Tom Veech of Notre Dame won the longest individual drive with a drive of 262 yards.

On Sunday evening Ohio State University officials presented the coaches and press a buffet dinner at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel. Afterwards the golf coaches held their annual meeting with Rev. George Holderith of Notre Dame presiding. The golf coaches presented to the NCAA Golf Committee a resolution to conduct one match play with the stymie rule eliminated. The Golf Committee acted upon this resolution and inasmuch as this change was already under discussion by the United States Golf Association Rules Committee, did abolish the stymie rule in this year's match play competition. The Coaches Association elected Mr. Fred Cobb from North Texas State College, President, and Mr. Robert Kepler of Ohio State, Secretary-Treasurer, for 1952.

Samuel Kocsis from the University of Detroit was medalist of the tournament with a qualifying score of 141, one under par. North Texas State College retained the team championship for the third consecutive year by nosing out Ohio State University by one stroke with a marvelous team total of 588 strokes. This enabled North Texas State College to return with the famous Maxwell Team Trophy designating the team champion.

In one of the oddities of the tournament Tom Nieporte of Ohio State University won the individual championship by defeating his teammate Don Johnson in the finals 5 up and 3 to play. Tom Nieporte was awarded the "Chick" Evans Bowl emblematic of the individual championship.

Team Scoring

North Texas State College ...588	University of Texas624
Ohio State University589	University of Georgia626
Notre Dame604	University of Oklahoma631
University of Detroit605	Canisius College633
Purdue University611	Kent State University642
University of Wisconsin612	Ohio University645
Northwestern University613	University of Illinois650
University of North Carolina.....613	University of New Mexico ...650
Stanford University614	Georgetown University655
University of So. California ..616	University of Akron660
Southern Methodist618	Ohio Wesleyan University ..682
Oklahoma A. and M.618	

Individual Results

(from the round of sixteen)

Round No. 3

Wesley Ellis, Texas defeated Ross Mitchell, Southern Methodist, 2 and 1.

Buster Reed, North Texas State defeated Curtis Jacobs, Wisconsin, 1 up.

Tom Nieporte, Ohio State defeated Tom Veech, Notre Dame, 2 and 1.

John Carson, Georgia defeated Bob Rankin, Ohio State, 3 and 2.

John Weaver, Rice defeated Tom Crabbe, Iowa, 5 and 4.

Don Johnson, Ohio State defeated Richard Neelon, Canisius, 1 up, 20th.

Bob McCall, Colgate defeated Walter Knych, St. Lawrence, 1 up.

Tom Matey, Notre Dame defeated John Dyniewski, Temple, 3 and 2.

Quarter-Finals

Buster Reed, North Texas State defeated Wesley Ellis, Texas, 2 and 1.

Tom Nieporte, Ohio State defeated John Carson, Georgia, 2 and 1.

Don Johnson, Ohio State defeated John Weaver, Rice, 1 up, 20th.

Tom Matey, Notre Dame defeated Bob McCall, Colgate, 3 and 2.

Semi-Finals

Tom Nieporte, Ohio State defeated Buster Reed, North Texas State, 2 up.

Don Johnson, Ohio State defeated Tom Matey, Notre Dame, 2 and 1.

Finals

Tom Nieporte, Ohio State defeated Don Johnson, Ohio State, 5 and 3 (36 hole match).

TED B. PAYSEUR, Northwestern University,
Chairman, Tournament Committee

GYMNASTICS

IN GENERAL. Everyone left our rules meeting this year feeling that the changes voted upon were for the best interests of our college gymnasts all over the country. About ninety-eight percent of the changes were made by unanimous agreement. We are continuing to grow and move forward. New schools are entering the field with new coaches. Our National Association of Gymnastic Coaches continues to expand both in numbers and in functions.

Our rules meeting was necessarily run in a different manner this time. We had an open meeting in terms of attendance but we kept the discussion open only to Rules Com-

mittee Members. Here and there we did throw controversial points open to all coaches in attendance. This has become necessary and only because we have so many attending the meeting. We have grown too large for the old town-hall meeting style of conducting our affairs. In line with this new method of holding the meeting, it is now very essential that every coach know who is his representative on the Rules Committee and that each coach forward his criticisms and suggestions to his representative so that the wishes of the area are voiced. Write the Chairman if you do not know who your representative is.

Rules Changes. We will merely summarize the rules changes here and leave out minor changes. To obtain a copy of the 1951 revision of the N.C.A.A. Gymnastics Rules please write to Mr. Walter Byers, N.C.A.A. Office, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago 2, Illinois. If questions arise regarding interpretations of the rules you will find the name and address of the Chairman of the Rules Committee on your copy of the rules — write questions to him.

All Around. Free Exercise and Long Horse shall not be included in the final session. The preliminary scores for the top ten All-Around Men will be the final scores for the entire meet. In line with this it was decided that 10 places will be awarded in all events to count for team score.

Tumbling. Tumbling shall be limited to four routines and shall retain the present time limit.

Meet Rotation. Unanimous vote decided that the South now be included in the meet rotation and the rotation was set as follows: 1952 — West, 1953 — South and general Texas area, 1954 — East, and 1955 — Middle West. (The growth of gymnastics in the South makes it an excellent place for our 1953 meet.)

The 1952 Championships. The N.C.A.A. Gymnastic Meet for 1952 will be at the University of Colorado on March 21, and 22 in Boulder, Colorado. Mr. Charles Vavra will be our host coach. To help him, get your inquiries in early.

Reports of the Districts

Full credit for this part of the report goes to the men whose names are mentioned in connection with each District. Space limitations necessitated some editing so any discrepancies must be said to be the fault of the Chairman. Each district representative did a fine job of reporting the activity in his district.

Districts 1 and 2 (by Paul C. Romeo). Once again the Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastics League is comprised of the major teams of this district. In a recent survey of the district we found a number of schools dropping the sport of gymnastics mainly because of the national emergency which of course resulted in a drop of enrollment, especially in the small schools. This should be remedied once the national emergency is lifted.

There is talk that the University of Buffalo would like very much to get a gymnastics team started there.

If possible members of the Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastics League are trying to schedule teams outside of their district, for example, some mid-west or southern league so that eventually there can be a clear understanding of gymnastics between them. From this association there should develop more ideas so as to draw closer to a set standard of rules and regulations governing competition.

I have written to Puerto Rico as to what they are doing in the field of gymnastics and have not received a reply. Georgetown University never had a team and did not indicate in the survey that they would go ahead with one in the near future.

The Eastern Intercollegiate dual meet season ended with Army winning the title. However, they had a rough battle on the way. Army defeated Syracuse University, one of the favorites, by a score of 49-47. Navy also did the same to Syracuse winning by a score of 49-47. As usual whenever Army and Navy meet in a contest a large crowd is expected and the tension is terrific for both teams. Army came out on top thus assuring them of the team title. The remainder of the teams stood as follows: Syracuse, third place, Penn State, fourth place, and Temple last.

Chet Phillips of Navy should be congratulated on the way the Eastern Intercollegiate Individual Gymnastics Championships was run off at Navy. He did a remarkable job in running the meet off in less than two and one-half hours. Syracuse and Navy monopolized the individual honors at the championships with Syracuse winning four first places out of seven events and the remaining three first places were won by Navy. First place winners were as follows: **The All Around** event which was of course the main event of the meet as the boys go through a strenuous grind was won by Joel Baba (Senior) of Syracuse. Second was Harold Lewis. Lewis who is only a sophomore will no doubt be one of the top-notch gymnasts that this section of the country ever turned out. His weakest event in the all around was the side horse where Joel Baba outscored him tremendously to take a comfortable lead throughout the meet. For the third time champion of the **Side Horse** was Eugene Rabbitt of Syracuse. John Schappert of Syracuse placed second. In the **Horizontal Bar** event with an excellent exercise Harold Lewis of Navy came up on top with Beck of Navy second. Lewis' high score of 291 was the high of the meet. The **Rope Climb** event was won for the third time by Leo Minotti of Syracuse with a 3.5 seconds climb. Incidentally Leo in a dual meet with Army established a new EIGL record of 3.4 seconds. Second to Leo was Schenker of Navy with 3.7 seconds. The winner of the **Parallel Bar** event was Joel Baba of Syracuse and second was Charles Koessian of Temple. Here the scores were real close 265, 262, respectively. In the **Flying Rings** Lewis of Navy came through with a remarkable ring exercise to win that event with a score of 284. Second was Kleberg of Army right on his heels with a 282 score. Both Lewis and Kleberg finished their exercises off the rings with a spectacular double fly always very well executed. In the **Tumbling** event a new champion was crowned, a sophomore Frederick Graff of Navy. He put on a marvelous tumbling performance dethroning Rudy Valentino of Penn State who placed fourth. Second to Graff was Webster of Army. The only two event winners of the meet were Baba of Syracuse and Lewis of Navy.

The five judge system was used again in this year's championship meet.

From what was shown in the individual championships it appears that the year 1952 should be another big year in which there will be close meets in the Eastern Intercollegiate League.

Districts 3 and 6 (by Lyle Welser). Dual competition has now concluded its second year's running and the season closed with a second very successful S.I.G.L. championships May 24 at the University of North Carolina, the first one also being very successful the previous year at Georgia Tech.

The league which embraces all states from Maryland to Florida with the Mississippi river as its western boundary (Louisiana going beyond) has as its active members thus far, the University of Maryland, Duke University, the University of North Carolina, Florida State University and Georgia Institute of Technology. Louisiana State was active the first year, but was temporarily out for the closing year. It is hoped that through constant promotion that such schools as the University of Georgia, Kentucky, Emory and others will eventually join. Bill Bonsall of West Virginia has indicated his willingness to come into this league next year and while all members present at the last meeting were agreeable, there is a question of proper zoning according to the national organization. This should be considered.

All teams have met each other either at home or away and Florida State was easily the victor at the championships with such men as the Regna twins, Vrettos and Platt but without the help of the invincible Bill Roetzheim. The results were Florida State 69, Georgia Tech 35, Duke 30, Maryland 24 and North Carolina 18. Steve Bowes of Tech established the league's rope climb record with a 4.3 climb. The University of North Carolina supported Bill Meade in every way possible to make the meet the success that it was. Both Bill and the University deserve special commendation. Florida State will be host to the championships next year with Duke coming up next in line. Some of the coaches feel that North Carolina would be an ideal spot to hold the national championships because of its facilities, location and approval of the sport. The coaches would like to go on record as supporting this idea.

At the annual meeting of the coaches held in connection with the championships, rules for the league were set up as follows: 1. Four trips for tumbling instead of the 2 minute limit. 2. Visiting teams have choice of going last in 3 events. 3. Visiting teams to send in tentative line-up at least 3 days in advance of the meets. 4. Judges will not confer in dual meets after the first contestant. 5. Warm up only after the high bar and rings. 6. Only 4 team members spotting on the trampoline and any touching of contestant results in the conclusion or termination of his exercise. Warning of 15 seconds to be given prior to the conclusion of the 1 minute time allowance. Certain suggestions to the national rules were voted for consideration by the rules committee.

As for the interscholastic competition Georgia Tech has been instrumental in getting the first high school (Druid Hills) in the state to promote the sport on the varsity level. This year the prep and high schools will hold down their own championships for this area, the first one being held at Tech previously. Georgia Military Academy was the first prep school along with Riverside to enter into such activity.

Mention should be made of the first national gymnastic clinic that was held at Daytona Beach, initiated by Tech and sponsored by the S.I.G.L. The clinic was supported by such coaches as Charlie Pond, Ace Moore, Tom Maloney, Leslie Judd, Dr. Price, Don Hedstrom, Warren Neiger and Lyle Welser. A complete report was submitted to the secretary to the N.A.A.G.C. and was published. Plans are to repeat the clinic again next year between Christmas and New Years. It is open to all gymnastic enthusiasts for the promotion and improvement of the sport.

It is believed that Georgia Tech was one of the first if not the first teams to be televised as this was the first sports event to be televised below the Mason and Dixon line some 3 years ago. Since then other meets have been televised and this year the meet with Florida State drew hundreds of very favorable comments. The last meet was completed in 58 minutes without speed line help. Thad Horton, Sports Director and recent A.A.U. president has cooperated in this telecasting.

New League officers are; Lyle Welser, President; Don Hedstrom, Vice President; Bill Meade, Secretary, and Julian Scheer, Publicity Director.

District 4 (by Ralph Piper). The University of Illinois had the outstanding team in the Midwest in 1951, winning the Big Ten Championship for the second straight time and tying for second place in the N.C.A.A. meet.

Michigan State became eligible for the Big Ten meet this year and placed second, with Minnesota third. Other Big Ten schools entered included Ohio State, Iowa, Michigan, Northwestern and Indiana. Mel Stout of Michigan State won the All-Around Championship in this meet in addition to taking first places in free exercise, horizontal bar, parallel bars, and the flying rings. Frank Dolan of Illinois won the side horse, Bruce Sidlinger of Illinois won the trampoline, and sophomore Bob Sullivan of Illinois won the long horse and tumbling events.

In the 41st Annual Northwest Meet held at the University of Minnesota, Minnesota won the Class A competition, LaCrosse Teachers College won in Class B, and Mankato Teachers College won in Class C. Other colleges entered included University of Michigan, University of Iowa, University of Colorado, University of North Dakota, Luther College of Decorah, Iowa, and Carleton College.

Districts 5 and 7 (by Robert McKee). The Skyline Eight Conference is attempting in every way possible to enlarge the Gymnastics competition within its own boundaries. The ultimate solution seems to be in providing trained personnel for the teaching in all the state public school systems. It is very heartening to note that each year in the annual high school gymnastics meet held at the University of Colorado the number of contestants is steadily growing. Several of the Colleges and Universities within the conference have sent out teams to demonstrate before school assemblies, civic organizations, and Father-Son gatherings. At the University of Denver two afternoons per week are set aside for the interested gymnasts in all of the surrounding schools (elementary, junior high, and senior high) to come and work out. Trained personnel from the University's physical education staff is on hand to assist in the demonstration, and teaching.

Worthy of mention as a conference gymnast last year was Paul Wagner from Colorado A. & M. A tall aggressive boy, he performed consistently well on the horizontal bar, parallel bars and rings. At the University of Denver, Art Milman on the side horse and Jim McMennamin on the parallel bars and horizontal bar were able performers and showed a great deal of improvement during the season.

Breaking over into the Little Five Conference, Colorado State College was faced with developing a completely green team. A very fine and capable performer is Gordon Maddox who works "all Around."

It is our wish to include the Utah, Arizona, and Wyoming, schools in competition as soon as these schools can see their way clear as to instruction and budget.

District 8 (by Charles Keeney). Intercollegiate Gymnastics in the Far West in the 1951 season showed a general upward trend. In the Southern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference the University of

Southern California presented an exceptionally strong team to defeat Stanford University, University of California at Los Angeles, and University of California at Berkeley in dual meets and again in the Championship meet by top-heavy scores. University of California lost only to USC while defeating both Stanford and UCLA. UCLA was the third place winner. Charlie Simms and Jack Beckner were outstanding all-around gymnasts for USC. They were greatly assisted by Jerry Todd and Jim Burrell in the Rings, Bill Roy in Tumbling and Trampoline, Ara Hairabedian in Free Exercise and Tumbling, Ed Lucitt on Trampoline, and Craig Nason on Horizontal Bar and Rings. University of California's second place strength rested on Bob Commander and Al Millar in the All-Around, Bill Stewart on the Parallel Bars, Paul Goodale on the Horizontal Bar and Mark Harrison in Tumbling and Trampoline. UCLA's Rope Climber Enriquez was the class of the Conference. Stanford's Bob White was a consistent high placer on the Horizontal Bar.

Of the many smaller colleges in California only a few take part in gymnastic competition meeting nearby school and club teams. Notable among these are San Jose State College, San Diego State College, Pepperdine College, Occidental College, and Los Angeles State College. A few of the Junior Colleges have gymnastic teams. The outstanding junior college team this year was Pasadena City College. Other strong junior college teams are Los Angeles City College and East Los Angeles Junior College.

The center of interest and strength gymnastically speaking in the Pacific Northwest is Washington State College which boasts victories over University of Idaho, University of British Columbia, Montana State College and Oregon State College. Myron Bostwick, Jack Olsen, Lyle Pugh and Kenneth Savage are the gymnasts largely responsible for Washington State's success while major credit for promotion of gymnastics in this area must go to their coach, "Hubie" Dunn.

1951 Championship. The University of Michigan was host to the N.C.A.A. championship meet which was run on two days instead of one for the first time. The top eight men in each event on Friday qualified for the finals on Saturday. There were representatives of 24 colleges entered — the largest entry list in the history of N.C.A.A. meets. Florida State, with a team composed entirely of non-resident students, won the team championship. All of Florida's points were scored by William Roetzheim and C. Regna. The University of Illinois and University of Southern California were tied for second and third with Navy, Kent State and Syracuse University close behind.

Roetzheim of Florida State won the All-Around championship and the horizontal bar. Other winners were: J. Baba of Syracuse on free exercise; J. Kotys of Kent State on long horse and side horse; D. Schultz of Penn State on rope climb; J. Beckner of University of Southern California on parallel bars; M. Stout of Michigan State on flying rings; R. Sullivan of University of Illinois on tumbling; and E. Buchanan of University of Michigan on trampoline.

Denver University entered competition for the first time during the year under the coaching of Robert McKee.

If for any reason you want more details about the N.C.A.A. Championship Meet for 1951, write to the Host of the meet, Mr. Newton Loken at the University of Michigan. If it is just a matter of information on a few places that could be covered by a letter rather than a copy of all the results, write to the Chairman of the Gymnastics Rules Committee.

ERWIN F. BEYER, University of Chicago,
Chairman, Rules Committee

ICE HOCKEY

SINCE the close of World War II ice hockey, which had suffered a temporary setback as had most other sports, has enjoyed a steady increase in general interest from the standpoint of both spectator and player. This is especially true in the area of the school and college sport. More and more educational institutions are adding the ice game to their programs. This is especially true in the regions in which the colleges have assumed aggressive leadership.

This continued and increasing interest is due to several factors. The construction of a number of indoor rinks by several colleges and the installation of artificial ice plants in several buildings that have been operating with natural ice has made for more stability and better game conditions with less dependence upon the fluctuations of the weather. The inauguration and promotion of a number of local and statewide school and college tournaments has had a favorable effect. The organization of the American Hockey Coaches' Association and its subsequent expansion to include both school and college coaches has contributed a great deal. But perhaps the most influential of all has been the N.C.A.A. National Championship held each year at the end of the season.

This annual tournament, inaugurated in 1948, has been supervised by the Ice Hockey Rules Committee. Each year this group assumes the responsibility for the setting up of the machinery for the promotion and operation of the games, such as, the method of selection of teams to represent the various areas, the selection and appointment of officials and the recommendation of the place where the tournament is to be held. To date, all of the championships have been held at the Broadmoor Ice Palace, which is the home ice of the host school, Colorado College. The Ice Hockey Committee and all the schools playing hockey owe a debt of gratitude to Colorado College, to the Broadmoor and to Mr. Juan Reid, Athletic Director of Colorado College, and his tournament committee for the excellent manner in which the games have been conducted. The 1952 championships will again be held on the Broadmoor Ice on March 13-14-15.

The 1951 championship was won by the team representing the University of Michigan. All of the competing teams played a fine brand of hockey and proved themselves to be a credit to the areas which they represented. The quality of play was at all times good, the interest intense, the competition keen, the display of sportsmanship excellent, all of which was indicative of the high plane of college hockey in the United States. The Michigan Wolverines under the direction of Coach Vic Heyliger won their games in decisive

style and demonstrated real championship ability. The results of the games were as follows:

- 1st game — Michigan 8; Boston University 2
- 2nd game — Brown University 8; Colorado College 4
- 3rd game — Boston University 7; Colorado College 4
- 4th game — Michigan 7; Brown University 1
(championship)

The American Hockey Coaches' Association has since its organization been very active in the promotion of good, clean and sportsmanlike hockey and should be given credit for helping to keep the sport on a high plane. The ruggedness of the game is such that it could easily fall into disrepute if the coaches were not continually advocating proper and appropriate action. This organization has formulated and adopted a Code of Ethics for coaches and the members of the Association have taken a pledge to conduct themselves and to instruct their players in such a manner as to promote good sportsmanship and goodwill and to make the game one which can be justifiably included in the program of educational institutions.

The Rules Committee met in conjunction with the Coaches' Association on March 23-24 at Boston. All of the committee members were interested visitors at the coaches meetings and were attentive to the discussions, opinions and recommendations of the group relative to the rules of the game. Relatively few changes in the playing rules were adopted by the committee.

In addition to the annual meeting the hockey committee, mainly through its Secretary-Editor, Mr. David Tirrell of Trinity-Pawling School, gives a continuous service to the schools, colleges and officials organizations throughout the country. Rules interpretations are sent out, numerous questions concerning construction of rinks, methods of play, help to officials and the like are answered. The Chairman wishes to express his sincere appreciation for the fine work that Mr. Tirrell is doing both as Secretary of the committee and as Editor of the Guide.

LOUIS F. KELLER, University of Minnesota,
Chairman, Rules Committee

1951 TOURNAMENT

Dates and Site. The Fourth Annual Ice Hockey Tournament was held at the Broadmoor Ice Palace, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on March 15, 16 and 17, with Colorado College acting as the host institution. The following composed the Tournament Committee: Juan Reid, Director of Athletics, Colorado College, (Chairman); Louis F. Keller, Chairman, NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee; Howard Olson, Chairman, Eligibility Committee, Colorado College; Cheddy Thompson, Ice Hockey Coach, Colorado College; Thayer Tutt, Assistant to the President, Broadmoor Hotel Company.

Entries. The selection committee for the Eastern area selected Boston University and Brown University and the selection committee for the Western area selected the University of Michigan and Colorado College.

Pairings. The pairings were drawn by President William H. Gill of Colorado College on March 9 under the supervision of the Tournament Committee. The pairings were as follows: March 15 — Michigan vs. Boston University; March 16 — Colorado College vs. Brown University.

Results of the Tournament. Michigan won the title by defeating Brown in the final game, March 17, 7 to 1. Michigan defeated Boston March 15, 8 to 2, and Brown defeated Colorado College, March 16, 8 to 4, to qualify for the finals. Boston defeated Colorado College, 7 to 4, March 17 to determine the third place winner.

Game Officials. The following referees were appointed by the Tournament Committee: Jack McKee, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; William J. Cleary, Cambridge, Mass.; Henry Frantzen, St. Paul, Minn.

Other game officials were selected from experienced officials within the Pikes Peak region. They were: Assistant Penalty Timekeeper, George Hammond; Regular Timekeepers, Roland Giggey and Ray Sykes; Official Scorer, Jack Might; Goal Judges, Bob Kinnaman, Don Canty and Thomas Brennan. The non-working referee acted as penalty timekeeper for all games.

Awards. The Associated Press, through the cooperation of the Tournament Committee, selected an Official All-Tournament team and a most valuable player by polling officials, coaches, and sports writers. The following men were selected:

First Team	Pos.	Second Team
Don Whiston, Brown Univ.	G.....	Hal Downes, Michigan
Bob Heathcott, Michigan	D....	Jim Sutherland, Brown University
Jim Starrak, Colorado Col.	D.....	Jake Murphy, Brown University
John Matchefts, Michigan	C....	Jack Garrity, Boston University
Neil Celley, Michigan	W.....	Al Gubbins, Brown University
Gil Burford, Michigan	W....	Omer Brandt, Colorado College

Brown University's goalie, Don Whiston, was named the most valuable player.

The official NCAA medals were awarded to the runner-up, third place winner and to Colorado College, while the official NCAA plaques were awarded to members of the Michigan team. Team trophies were awarded to winner, runner-up and third place winner. Radio station KVOR awarded a trophy to Mr. Whiston, the most valuable player.

Acknowledgments. Again the Tournament Committee wishes to acknowledge the excellent cooperation received from the departmental heads of the Broadmoor Hotel Company, who, under the leadership of Mr. Thayer Tutt, were responsible for most of the details in the successful staging of the Tournament.

Through the hospitality of the Broadmoor Hotel Company, each member of the competing teams was awarded a western hat and a scarf. Sightseeing trips were arranged for members of the visiting teams and many took advantage of them. A reception was held on March 16 in honor of the Tournament Queen, Miss Debbie Greiner, Colorado College coed, and it was well attended by members of the competing teams and members of Colorado College sororities and the Independent Women's organization. A cocktail party was given by the Broadmoor Hotel Company on the afternoon of March 17 for members of the press and radio, as well as for officials of the Tourna-

ment. A dance was held in the ballroom of the Broadmoor Hotel following the championship game in honor of members of the competing teams.

The Tournament Committee cannot give too much praise to the coaches and competing players for the excellent display of sportsmanship on the part of all of them. A congratulatory letter has been forwarded to Mr. Richard Vaughan, of the National Ice Hockey Coaches Association, informing him of the excellent conduct of the coaches and players throughout the Tournament.

JUAN REID, Colorado College,
Chairman, Tournament Committee

LACROSSE

IN 1951, intercollegiate competition in lacrosse was supported by forty (40) colleges and universities, located in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Districts. The results of the contests among them gave evidence that many of those schools who have more lately taken up the sport are advancing to positions of leadership in it, challenging former leaders and making for a very healthy situation.

The Wilson Wingate trophy, emblematic of intercollegiate championship was awarded jointly to the U. S. Military Academy and Princeton University, with honorable mention to Virginia and Duke Universities.

The annual All-Star game between teams representing the North and the South, sponsored by the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association, was played on June 8, 1951, at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York. The game was won by the North Squad.

The rules received some few minor changes at the annual meeting of the Committee held in mid-December, 1950. These changes aimed to provide a more open game. They were well received by the players, officials and spectators.

The Rules Committee continued the policy which it set up in 1950 of making Interpretations of Rules when sought by coaches and accredited officials. This service was appreciated by all parties. It helped to standardize play and officiating in the several areas.

It is most encouraging to observe that there is a growing number of high and college preparatory schools in the Eastern States from Virginia to New Hampshire that are now actively engaged in scheduled competition in lacrosse.

MORRIS D. GILMORE, U. S. Naval Academy,
Chairman, Rules Committee

SOCCKER

THE annual meeting of the N.C.A.A. Soccer Rules Committee was held at New York, N.Y., January 18, 1952, with the following members in attendance: Charles Scott, James J. Reed, Alfred A. Smith, John Squires, Lawrence W. Briggs, and William J. Jeffrey, chairman. Mr. James Wald-er, referee, also was in attendance.

The Committee voted to undertake a study, through a questionnaire of these three phases of the rules:

- (a) Unlimited substitutions
- (b) Penalty area change
- (c) Time out study
- (d) Extra period study

The following proposed draft of rule clarifications were agreed to:

Law 5 —

- (b) capitalization of Powers and Jurisdiction in last sentence.
- (d) The following to be added:
 - "If in the opinion of the referee or referees the game could be played, every effort should be made to play.
 - "Should both schools desire to play the officials should accede to the wishes of the two competing teams, after due consideration of circumstances.
 - "If for any reason the coach courteously approaches the official, that the official recognizes this and give a satisfactory answer; the coach for any reason refuses to leave the field upon the request of the referee, the referee will give a time limit; should the coach not leave the field the referee may forfeit the game to the opposing team.

Law 12 —

- (c) to be added: "The referee will refrain from penalizing in cases where he is satisfied that by doing so he would be giving an advantage to the offending team.
- (g) To be added: "charging a goalkeeper who is or is not in possession of the ball; i.e., holding the ball in the goal area. (This is also true in the penalty area, except if the goalkeeper is obstructing an opponent.)

Law 12 —

Page 76 — delete lines three and four at top of page, to be replaced by the following:

"When the goalkeeper is in possession of the ball he must not be interfered with in any form by an opponent until he clears the ball."

Law 15 —

At the top of Page 80 delete the supplementary note on an indirect free kick from touch.

WILLIAM JEFFREY, Pennsylvania State College
Chairman, Rules Committee

SWIMMING

THE 28th Annual NCAA Swimming Championships was held in the Gregory gymnasium pool of the University of Texas, at Austin, Texas, on March 29-30-31.

There were 34 institutions with 157 individual competitors entered in the meet. Twenty-two of these competing institutions scored points in the final standing. The caliber of the competition was extremely high and the races were thrilling and close throughout the entire contest. This meet should add considerable interest to the Southwest swimming program.

Yale University, with its galaxy of middle distance stars, headed by the champion of them all, John Marshall, dominated the field, scoring 81 points, to win the team championship trophy. Despite this large point score, the competition for individual and relay championships was close and the titles were distributed throughout a greater part of the country. Yale led the group with honors in the 1500 meters, the 440 and 220 yard swims and with a surprising victory in the 100 yard backstroke; Michigan State was second with three titles to their credit. The consistent and great "clutch" swimmer, Clarke Scholes, won the 50 and 100 yard sprints and swam a strong leg of the 400 yard relay to give his team three titles. Ohio State, despite hard luck with scholastic troubles, won victories in the 200 yard backstroke and the 300 yard medley relay. There were 16 other institutions scoring points in the 1951 annual meet.

The annual meeting of the College Swimming Coaches Association was held, under the direction of its President, Mr. Karl Michael of Dartmouth. Many interesting developments were considered. Dick Jamerson was elected President and Tommy Tompkin was reelected secretary for next year.

The NCAA Swimming Rules Committee, with full attendance, had at least four meetings to discuss and act upon rules of swimming as correlated by our able Secretary Howie Stepp of Princeton. Howie canvassed the country for suggestions and changes of rules. The writer believes that this idea gives every swimming-minded person in the country a

chance to enter into the swimming set-up and this helps to keep the sport on the high plane it is.

The University of Texas authorities staged a grand meet. The crowd was orderly, perhaps as orderly as any group we have had before us and they seemed to enjoy the entire performance. We are indeed grateful and appreciative of the efforts of Messrs. D. X. Bible, the Director of Athletics of the University of Texas, and the hard working and competent swimming coach, Hank Chapman, both of whom did everything in their power to make us comfortable and happy during our stay in Texas.

Team Scoring

Yale	81	Purdue	7
Michigan State	60	Southern California	6
Ohio State	58	Indiana	6
Stanford	25	Oklahoma	4
Texas	15	Rutgers	4
Princeton	14	Harvard	3
Iowa State	14	Minnesota	2
Michigan	12	California	1
Washington	10	Florida State	1
Iowa	10	Northwestern	1
Dartmouth	8	Georgia	1

Meet Results

- 1500-Meter Free Style: 1) John Marshall, Yale; 2) Bert McLachlan, Michigan State; 3) James McLane, Yale; 4) Peter Cole, Stanford; 5) David Anderson, Minnesota; 6) Donald Watson, Iowa. Time: 18:18.8 (Better's World, Intercollegiate and N.C.A.A. records.)
- 50-Yard Free Style: 1) Clarke Scholes, Michigan State; 2) Robert Brown, Iowa State; 3) Robert Nugent, Rutgers; 4) William Stovall, Oklahoma; 5) Donald Sheff, Yale; 6) Edwin Gilbert, Texas. Time: 22.9 secs.
- 200-Yard Back Stroke: 1) Jack Taylor, Ohio State; 2) Richard Thoman, Yale; 3) William Sonner, Ohio State; 4) Harold Shoup, Michigan State; 5) Larry Meyer, Indiana; 6) James Ross, California. Time: 2:07.3 (N.C.A.A. record.)
- 220-Yard Free Style: 1) John Marshall, Yale; 2) Wayne Moore, Yale; 3) James McLane, Yale; 4) Bert McLachlan, Michigan State; 5) Peter Cole, Stanford; 6) Robert Thompson, Stanford. Time: 2:05.6 (New Intercollegiate and N.C.A.A. record.)
- 200-Yard Breast Stroke: 1) Robert Brawner, Princeton; 2) Jerry Holan, Ohio State; 3) Al Omans, Michigan State; 4) Robert Dunlop, Purdue; 5) Robert Frojen, Stanford; 6) Stewart Elliott, Michigan. Time: 2:18.6.
- One-Meter Diving: 1) Skippy Browning, Texas; 2) Al Coffey, Ohio State; 3) Joseph Marino, Ohio State; 4) Paul Dillingham, Harvard; 5) Robert Clotworthy, Ohio State; 6) Roger Slater, Florida State. Winner's Points: 131.43.
- 400-Yard Free Style Relay: 1) Michigan State (Hoffman, Quigley, Scholes, Hoogerhyde); 2) Yale (Chamberlain, Munson, Sheff, Reid); 3) Dartmouth (Kay, Boyden, McAndrew, McIntyre); 4) Iowa (Mana, Nicholson, Garst, Lebahn); 5) Iowa State (La Berge, Thomas, Schmidt, Brown); 6) Stanford (Putnam, Chapman, Holiday, Thompson). Time: 3:26.7 (N.C.A.A. record.)
- 100-Yard Back Stroke: 1) Richard Thoman, Yale; 2) Jack Taylor, Ohio State; 3) William Sonner, Ohio State; 4) Harold Shoup,

Michigan State; 5) Bernard Kahn, Michigan; 6) Everett Brooks, Purdue. Time: 57.5 secs. (N.C.A.A. record.)

100-Yard Breast Stroke: 1) Robert Brawner, Princeton; 2) Robert Frojen, Stanford; 3) Stewart Elliott, Michigan; 4) David Patton, Michigan State; 5) Richard Magnuson, Washington; 6) Charles Guyer, Georgia. Time: 1:01.1.

100-Yard Free Style: 1) Clarke Scholes, Michigan State; 2) Robert Brown, Iowa State; 3) Donald Sheff, Yale; 4) Raymond Reid, Yale; 5) William Stovall, Oklahoma; 6) Robert Nugent, Rutgers. Time: 51.0 secs.

440-Yard Free Style: 1) John Marshall, Yale; 2) Wayne Moore, Yale; 3) James McLane, Yale; 4) Peter Cole, Stanford; 5) Bert McLachlan, Michigan State; 6) Bud Wallen, Northwestern. Time: 4:30.2 (Better's World, Intercollegiate and N.C.A.A. records.)

150-Yard Individual Medley: 1) Peter Salmon, Washington; 2) Wallace Wolf, Southern California; 3) Larry Meyer, Indiana; 4) Ronald Johnson, Iowa; 5) Richard Thoman, Yale; 6) Jose Balmores, Ohio State. Time: 1:32.4.

Three-Meter Diving: 1) Skippy Browning, Texas; 2) Roger Hadlick, Yale; 3) Robert Clotworthy, Ohio State; 4) Al Coffey, Ohio State; 5) Joseph Marino, Ohio State; 6) Merrill Hodges, Washington. Winner's Points: 144.75.

300-Yard Medley Relay: 1) Ohio State (Taylor, Holan, Kobayshi); 2) Michigan State (Shoup, Patton, Hoogerhyde); 3) Stanford (Putnam, Frojen, Thompson); 4) Michigan (Kahn, Elliott, Niesch); 5) Purdue (Brooks, Dunlop, Kosmetos); 6) Southern California (Wolf, Ross, Masarik). Time: 2:52.2.

EDWARD T. KENNEDY, Columbia University
Chairman, Rules Committee

TENNIS

THE 1951 N.C.A.A. Tennis Championships were held at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois June 25th to 30th. Mr. Phil Brain, the official referee, did a very fine job of handling the tournament.

Seventy-four players in singles and twenty-eight teams in doubles from thirty-one universities, were entered in the tournament. The draw was made on Saturday, June 23rd. The Championships were delayed one day because of rain, otherwise the event went along in the usual good way.

On Monday evening, the coaches had an informal dinner together and on Tuesday evening a very fine dinner at the University Golf Club was enjoyed by the players, coaches, and members of the committees.

The receipts for the tournament were \$3955.21 and the expenses were \$3945.05, making a profit of \$10.16.

The final match brought together Earl Cochell of the University of Southern California and Tony Trabert of the University of Cincinnati. Trabert won in three sets. After a short rest, Cochell and Stewart defeated Trabert and Igel for the doubles championship. The quality of play on the final day was really outstanding and very much above par.

At the conclusion of play, N.C.A.A. medals and useful prizes were awarded to the winners and runners-up.

The University of Southern California won the team championship and also retired the Garland Bowl which has been in competition since 1942.

Northwestern University will again be host to the 1952 championships.

I wish to thank all of those individuals who helped to make the tournament a success.

The results of the singles and doubles starting with the round of eight; the team scoring; the point score for the Garland Bowl; and the 1951 National Rankings, follow:

SINGLES

Quarter-Finals

Tony Trabert (Cincinnati) defeated Ed Kauder (U.C.L.A.), 6-1, 6-2
 Hugh Stewart (Southern California) defeated Ronnie Barnes (Wm. & Mary), 6-0, 6-4
 Earl Cochell (Southern California) defeated Rupert Ricksen (California), 6-2, 6-4
 Robin Willner (U.C.L.A.) defeated Leonard Brose (Michigan State), 6-1, 5-7, 6-4

Semi-Finals

Trabert defeated Stewart 6-1, 6-1, 6-1
 Cochell defeated Willner 6-1, 6-1, 6-2

Finals

Trabert defeated Cochell 6-3, 6-3, 6-2

DOUBLES

Quarter-Finals

Cochell-Stewart (Southern California) defeated Oates-Harris (Texas), 6-3, 6-2
 Shoemaker-Huebner (U.C.L.A.) defeated Hagist-Ditzler (California), 3-6, 6-2, 6-1
 Trabert-Igel (Cincinnati) defeated Kauder-Willner (U.C.L.A.) 5-7, 8-6, 6-2
 Ricksen-Ricksen (California) defeated Hickox-Lewyn (Stanford), 6-1, 6-2

Semi-Finals

Cochell-Stewart defeated Shoemaker-Huebner, 8-6, 9-7, 7-5
 Trabert-Igel defeated Ricksen-Ricksen, 6-2, 8-6, 6-1

Finals

Cochell-Stewart defeated Trabert-Igel, 6-3, 6-2, 2-6, 8-6

TEAM SCORING

School	Singles Points	Doubles Points	Total Points
Southern California	5	4	9
Cincinnati	4	3	7
U.C.L.A.	3	3	6
California	1	3	4
Texas	0	1	1
Stanford	0	1	1
William and Mary	1	0	1
Michigan State	1	0	1

Each victory scored in Singles and Doubles from the round of 16 through finals counted one point.

POINT SCORE GARLAND BOWL

	Singles	Doubles	Total 1951	Total '42-'51
Southern California	3	3	6	20
William and Mary	0	0	0	15
Miami	0	0	0	12
U.C.L.A.	1	1	2	12
Stanford	0	0	0	11
Texas	0	0	0	9
San Francisco	0	0	0	9
Rice	0	0	0	6
Tulane	0	0	0	6
Notre Dame	0	0	0	5
California	0	1	1	5
Cincinnati	3	2	5	5
U.S. Military Academy	0	0	0	4
North Carolina	0	0	0	4
University of Washington	0	0	0	4
Rollins College	0	0	0	3
Georgia Tech	0	0	0	2
George Pepperdine	0	0	0	2
College of Pacific	0	0	0	2
Cal. Inst. of Technology	0	0	0	1
Gonzaga	0	0	0	1
Utah	0	0	0	1
Princeton	0	0	0	1

Southern California has 20 points. Therefore, Southern California takes permanent possession of the bowl presented by Charles Garland in 1942.

1951 NATIONAL RANKINGS

Singles

1. Trabert
2. Cochell
3. Willner
4. Stewart
5. R. Ricksen
6. Kauder
7. Brose
8. Barnes

Doubles

1. Cochell and Stewart
2. Trabert and Igel
3. Shoemaker and Huebner
4. Ricksen and Ricksen
5. Kauder and Willner
6. Oates and Harris
7. Hagist and Ditzler
8. Hickox and Lewyn

PAUL BENNETT, Northwestern Univ.,
Chairman, Tournament Committee

TRACK AND FIELD

THE annual meeting of the N.C.A.A. Track and Field Rules Committee was held in conjunction with the National Collegiate championships at Seattle, Washington, June 13-16, 1951. All members of the Committee attended the sessions.

The official rules were reviewed and several changes were made which may be found in the official minutes of the meeting and which will be included in the Official Track and Field Guide. Elliott B. Noyes of Dartmouth College is sec-

retary of the Rules Committee and information on the rules, or interpretations of the rules, may be obtained from him.

On June 16, the Committee selected the 1951 All-America College Track and Field Team. Meeting with the Committee was M. E. Easton of the University of Kansas, secretary of the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association which annually awards certificates to the men selected, and H. D. Thoreau, editor of the N.C.A.A. Track and Field Guide. This team was released to the press and will be included in the Guide.

From various sources, it has been suggested that it would be advantageous for the Rules Committee to be a source of advice and guidance to the local management during the early planning period of the meet. There are some details that cannot be altered in the late stages. Specifically, the following were mentioned:

1. The choice of starters and the method of starting. Such details as the use of a PA system in the staggered races and the picking of the starter might well be the prerogatives of the Rules Committee.
2. Definite planning for the arrangement of lanes to run the 440 all the way in lanes. This is a real problem for grounds crews with one day's notice.
3. The appointment of a Clerk of Course to the Games Committee with authority to make up heats on the field from the seeded list or to rearrange them to prevent the frequent inequity caused by scratches from the heats.

The 30th annual National Collegiate track and field championships were held at the University of Washington. Forty-two colleges scored in the brilliant affair as the University of Southern California captured the 1951 championship with 56 points, followed by Cornell with 40.

Harvey Cassill, Washington's congenial and conscientious Athletic Director, is to be congratulated on staging another outstanding event at his institution. C. S. "Hec" Edmundson made an outstanding contribution to the continuation of this fine championship as did Bert Rose in publicity and the other members of the Washington athletic staff who cooperated in making the meet so successful.

The 13th annual N.C.A.A. Cross Country meet was held at Michigan State College, East Lansing, November 26. Again, that institution under the diligent direction of Athletic Director Ralph H. Young and Track Coach Karl Schlademan sponsored an outstanding event as Herb Semper of Kansas captured the individual title for the second straight year and Syracuse University replaced Penn State as the National Collegiate Cross Country champion. Eighteen teams and 122 individuals finished the four-mile run.

Following are the results of the N.C.A.A. Track and Field Meet and the Cross Country Run:

TRACK AND FIELD

Team Scoring

S. California 56	Illinois11 1/5	Idaho 4
Cornell40	San Jose St...10	Arkansas 4
Morgan State 38	Stanford 9	S. Francisco U. 4
Occidental ...24	Indiana 9	Penn State ... 2
Michigan St. 23	California ... 8	Ohio State ... 2
U. C. L. A. ..18 1/5	Drake 8	Fresno State.. 2
Alabama Poly 18	Kansas 8	Minnesota ... 1 1/5
Texas A&M...17	Kansas State. 6 1/6	Miami 1
Florida15	Dartmouth .. 6	S. M. U. 1
Wash. State..14 1/6	Missouri 5 1/6	Iowa 1
Georgetown .13	Washington . 5	Oregon St. ... 11/30
Oregon12	Utah 5	San Diego St. 1/5
N. Y. U.12	Navy 4	Nebraska 1/6
Michigan12	Abilene	Tennessee ... 1/6
	Christian .. 4	

Individual Results

One Mile Run: 1) Warren Druetzler, Mich. St., 4:08.8; 2) Bob McMullen, Occidental, 4:09.5; 3) Bill Parnell, Wash. State, 4:09.6; 4) Joseph LaPierre, Georgetown; 5) Leonard Truex, Ohio State; 6) William McGuire, Missouri.

440-Yard Run: 1) George Rhoden, Morgan State, 46.5; 2) Charles Moore, Cornell, 47.2; 3) Richard Maiocco, N.Y.U., 47.3; 4) John Bradley, U.S.C.; 5) James Lingel, Cornell; 6) Cirilo McSween, Illinois.

100-Yard Dash: 1) Art Bragg, Morgan St., 9.6; 2) Jim Ford, Drake, 9.6; 3) Bob Work, U.C.L.A., 9.7; 4) Ollie Matson, USF; 5) Thane Baker, Kansas St.; 6) James Bailey, Miami.

120-Yard High Hurdles: 1) Jack Davis, U.S.C., 13.7*; 2) Jack DeMedicis, Alabama Poly., 14.0; 3) Art Barnard, U.S.C., 14.1; 4) Walter Ashbaugh, Cornell; 5) Jesse Thomas, Michigan St.; 6) Val Joe Walker, S.M.U.

* N.C.A.A. Record.

Half Mile Run: 1) John Barnes, Occidental, 1:50.7; 2) Clem Eischen, Wash. State, 1:51.3; 3) Lawrence Ellis, N.Y.U., 1:51.4; 4) Leon Lepard, Abilene Chr.; 5) Jack Hutchins, Oregon; 6) Joseph Deady, Georgetown.

220-Yard Run: 1) George Rhoden, Morgan St., 20.7; 2) Art Bragg, Morgan St., 20.9; 3) Walt McKibben, Occidental, 21.0; 4) Thane Baker, Kansas St.; 5) George Brown, U.C.L.A.; 6) Gary Scott, Iowa.

Two Mile Run: 1) Donald McEwen, Michigan, 9:03.2; 2) Charles Capozzoli, Georgetown, 9:04.5; 3) Herb Semper, Kansas, 9:05.0; 4) James Brown, Arkansas; 5) Robert Stout, Fresno State; 6) James Kepford, Michigan St.

220-Yard Low Hurdles: 1) Charles Moore, Cornell, 22.7; 2) Meredith Gourdine, Cornell, 22.9; 3) Jack Davis, U.S.C., 22.9; 4) Jesse Thomas, Michigan St.; 5) Jack Greenwood, Kansas; 6) Dave Martin, Indiana.

Shot Put: 1) Darrow Hooper, Texas A & M, (53' 11"); 2) Parry O'Brien, U.S.C., (53' 10"); 3) Robert Cary, Mich. St., (53' 2 3/4");

- 4) Jess Swope, U.S.C., (50' 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ""); 5) Clifton Anderson, Indiana, (50' 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ""); 6) Robert Mathias, Stanford, (50' 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ "").
- Javelin:** 1) Charles Missfeldt, Oregon, (219' 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ""); 2) John White, California, (212' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ""); 3) Alan Reich, Dartmouth, (210' 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ""); 4) Robert Allison, Navy, (209' 4"); 5) Theo Roderer, Penn St., (208' 0"); 6) Larry Goins, U.S.C., (207' 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "").
- Discus:** 1) Jim Dillion, Alabama Poly, (167' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ""); 2) Robert Mathias, Stanford, (164' 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ""); 3) Clifton Anderson, Indiana, (159' 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ""); 4) Duane Taylor, Idaho, (159' 6"); 5) Darrow Hooper, Texas A. & M., (155' 7"); 6) George Holm, Minnesota, (154' 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ "").
- Broad Jump:** 1) George Brown, U.C.L.A., (24' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ""); 2) Meredith Gourdine, Cornell, (24' 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ""); 3) Frank Flores, U.S.C., (23' 10"); 4) Laddie Stovall, Missouri, (23' 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ""); 5) Ronald Soble, Michigan, (23' 3"); 6) Verle Sorgen, U.S.C., (23' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "").
- High Jump:** 1) J. Lewis Hall, Jr., Florida, (6' 9"); 2) Tied: Herman Wyatt, San Jose St.; Walter Davis, Texas A. & M.; George Widenfelt, Washington; Barney Dyer, Utah, (6' 6"); 6) Tied: Eric Roberts, W.S.C.; Dick Meissner, Nebraska; Virgil Severns, Kansas St.; Herbert Neff, Tennessee; Robert Gorden, Missouri; Danny Miller, O.S.C., (6' 4").
- Pole Vault:** 1) Don Laz, Illinois, (14' 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "") *; 2) Tied: George Mattos, San Jose St.; Walter Jensen, U.S.C.; Jack Rowan, U.S.C.; G. Leroy Poucher, Florida, (14' 0"); 6) Tied: Robert Smith, San Diego St.; Leonard Eilers, U.C.L.A.; Lyle Dickey, O.S.C.; Tom Carroll, Minnesota; Richard Coleman, Illinois, (13' 6").

CROSS COUNTRY

Place	Name	Team	Time	Team Place
1	Herb E. Semper	Kansas '52	20:09.5	1
2	Alf Holmberg	Tennessee '53	20:17.0	2
3	Ray Osterhout	Syracuse '54	20:21.0	3
4	William Ashenfelter	Penn State '52	20:32.0	4
5	David Allison	Wooster '52	20:33.0	5
6	Robert Kelly	Loyola '53	20:33.5	
7	Theo Wheeler	Iowa '52	20:39.0	
8	Bill Irland	Syracuse '52	20:42.0	6
9	Steven Murphy	Wisconsin '55	20:44.0	7
10	Cash Powell, Jr.	Miami '52	20:47.0	8
11	Ronald Barr	Michigan State '54	20:48.0	9
12	Frank R. Duis	Wisconsin '53	20:50.0	10
13	Wayne Scutt	Michigan State '53	20:51.0	11
14	Tom Coulter	Syracuse '54	20:54.0	12
15	Edward A. Aylmer	Michigan Normal '53	20:54.1	13
16	Norm E. Bitner	Kansas '54	20:54.2	14
17	Robert A. Hollen	Penn State '54	20:54.3	15
18	Jack M. Heinemann	Miami '53	20:57.0	16
19	Don McColeman	Western Reserve '55	20:58.0	
20	Richard Ferguson	Iowa '55	21:00.0	
21	Dudley J. Foster	Penn State '52	21:00.1	17
22	James Arnold	Michigan State '55	21:03.0	18
23	Frank J. Kuzma	Pittsburgh '52	21:05.0	19
24	Art H. Dalzell	Kansas '54	21:07.0	20
25	Robert Soth	Drake '55	21:08.0	21

Team Scoring:

1. Syracuse University3-6-12-27-32-(45) 80
2. University of Kansas1-14-20-31-52-(88)-(98)118

3. University of Wisconsin7-10-25-35-43-(49)-(50)120
4. Pennsylvania State College4-15-17-22-64-(76)122
5. Michigan State College9-11-18-39-83-(87)150
6. University of Tennessee2-39-42-44-68-(70)-(105)195
7. Indiana University24-28-41-55-56-(58)-(69)204
8. Drake University21-23-40-61-62-(80)207
9. Miami University (Ohio)8-16-47-73-75-(81)219
10. University of Pittsburgh19-26-48-57-72222
11. University of Notre Dame33-34-38-60-66-(71)-(82)231
12. Michigan State Normal College ..13-37-54-65-77-(85)-(91)246
13. Wheaton College36-51-59-84-89-(100)-(104) .319
14. Bowling Green State University..46-63-74-78-95-(99)356
15. North Carolina State College30-67-90-92-96375
16. Western Michigan College53-79-86-93-97408
17. College of Wooster5-94-101-107-108-(112)415
18. Oberlin College102-103-106-109-110-(111) ..530
Time of Leader at points on the course: 1 mile — Ashenfelter, Penn State '52, 4:44.8; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile — Ashenfelter, 7:12.6; 2 mile — Ashenfelter, 9:48.6; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile — Ashenfelter, 12:41.5; 3 mile — Semper, Kansas '52, 15:03.1.

BRUTUS HAMILTON, University of California,
Chairman, Rules Committee

WRESTLING

THE 21st annual Wrestling Championships of the NCAA were held at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, March 23 and 24, 1951.

Coach Robertson's squad from the University of Oklahoma tallied 24 points, one more than its keen state rivals from Oklahoma A. and M., which had been hopeful of adding another NCAA title to its impressive collection of fifteen and one-half such crowns. It was Oklahoma's second triumph in this meet, the previous success having been scored in 1936. Penn State College was third with 15 points.

Two defending champions competed in the tournament, Tony Gizoni of Waynesburg, Pa., in the 123-pound class, and Keith Young, Iowa State Teachers College, 147-pound class, and both retained their titles.

The outstanding wrestler of the tournament chosen by a committee of the coaches was Walter Romanowski of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa.

At its annual meeting, the National Wrestling Coaches' and Officials' Association elected D. C. Bartelma of Minnesota president. He succeeded Dave McCluskey of Iowa State Teachers. Other 1951 officers named were Claude Sharer, Case Institute, vice-president; Buford L. Beck, Illinois, secretary-treasurer; and Everett Lantz, Wyoming, membership chairman.

Clifford Keen, Michigan, was elected chairman of the Constitutional Committee, and Raymond Sparks, Springfield,

was named chairman of the Legislative Committee. Billy Sheridan, completing his thirty-ninth year as Lehigh coach, was elected honorary president for life.

Individual Place Winners

Weight	Champions	Second	Third	Fourth
123 lb.....	Gizoni (Waynesburg)	Borders (Oklahoma)	Keys (Okla. A&M)	Dragoin (Ala. Poly.)
130 lb.....	Romanowski (Cornell, Ia.)	Moore (Okla. A&M)	Lybbert (Ia. St. T. C.)	Blubaugh (Oklahoma)
137 lb.....	Layman (Okla. A&M)	Evans (Oklahoma)	Maurey (Penn State)	Hartman (Columbia)
147 lb.....	Young (Ia. St. T. C.)	Fry (Penn State)	Todd (Okla. A&M)	Jackson (Oklahoma)
157 lb.....	Smith (Oklahoma)	McLean (Ohio State)	Govoni (Colo. St.)	Mason (Wyoming)
167 lb.....	Gibbons (Mich. St.)	Graveson (Yale)	Thomas (Navy)	Prihodo (Mank. St.)
177 lb.....	Rains (Okla. A&M)	Rubino (Penn State)	Torio (Toledo)	Lyon (California)
Hvywt.....	Glass (Princeton)	Barr (Penn State)	Lanzi (Toledo)	Miller (Ohio State)

Team Scoring

Oklahoma	24	Navy	3
Oklahoma A. and M.	23	Colorado	3
Penn State	15	Alabama Polytechnic	2
Princeton	8	Army	1
Michigan State	7	Washington State	1
Ohio State	7	Ursinus	1
Toledo University	7	Wisconsin	1
Cornell (Ia.)	6	San Francisco	1
Waynesburg	6	Columbia	1
Yale	4	Mankato State Teachers	1
Lehigh	3	California	1
Wyoming	3		

B. R. PATTERSON, University of Illinois,
Chairman, Rules Committee

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND COUNCIL

Executive Committee at Chicago, Illinois

March 3, 1951

1. In accordance with Section 1 (a) of Article VII of the By-laws, the following persons were appointed to the administrative committees of the following post-season football games:

Sugar Bowl — Horace Reneger, Tulane University, and
T. P. Heard, Louisiana State University.

Orange Bowl — Walter J. Matherly, University of Florida,
and John J. Harding, University of Miami.

Rose Bowl — Stanley B. Freeborn, University of California,
and W. O. Hunter, University of Southern California.

2. Voted that the Officers of the Association shall be empowered to appoint representatives of N.C.A.A. member institutions to serve on the administrative committees of any other post-season football contests under the requirements of Article VII of the By-laws.

3. Voted to recommend to the next Convention a revision in the By-laws of the Association whereby the Secretary of the Football Rules Committee shall be given full membership status.

4. Voted that the members of the N.C.A.A. Television Committee shall be granted an expense allowance of first class railroad fare and pullman plus \$10 per diem to cover expenses incurred in attending the first two meetings of the Committee.

5. Voted that whereas the chairman of the Television Committee may incur unusual expenses in serving the Association in his elected capacity, he is hereby directed to submit such expenses to the Treasurer for approval and reimbursement.

6. Voted to deny a request of the Big Ten Conference that certain regulations be waived to permit both Illinois and Indiana to compete in the 1951 N.C.A.A. basketball tournament in the event that those two institutions tied for their Conference championship.

7. Voted that the Association, through its Executive Committee, shall retain all television film rights to N.C.A.A. events and the Secretary's office shall be empowered to negotiate the sale of such rights, subject to approval of the Executive Committee.

Executive Committee at Chicago, Illinois

July 6-7, 1951

1. Voted approval of the following dates and sites for 1952 N.C.A.A. events:

Basketball:

Eastern Regional No. 1 at No. Carolina State, March 21-22

Eastern Regional No. 2 at Chicago Stadium, March 21-22

Western Regional No. 1 at Kansas City, Aud., March 21-22

Western Regional No. 2 at Oregon State, March 21-22

Finals at University of Washington, Seattle, March 25-26

Boxing: University of Wisconsin, April 3-5

Wrestling: Colorado A. & M., March 28-29

Swimming: Princeton University, March 27-29

Ice Hockey: Colorado College, March 13-15

Gymnastics: University of Colorado, March 21-22

Track: University of California, June 13-14

2. Voted to approve a revision in the commission terms of the Spencer Contract to the end that the Spencer Company shall pay the Association 10% of its earned commissions from net advertising sales, it being understood that this revision shall be applicable for the fiscal year of 1951-52 and shall be subject to review by the Executive Committee at the close of that fiscal year.

3. Voted that non-member institutions shall be required to pay a fee of \$25.00 per year to be eligible to participate in the football and basketball statistical service of the Association.

4. Voted that the Executive Committee recommend to the next Convention of the Association the amendment of Section 4 of Article I of the By-laws to provide for the membership transfer of West Virginia University from District 2 to District 3.

5. Voted that the N.C.A.A. shall award duplicate medals to athletes tying for official places in N.C.A.A. championships events, it being understood that if two athletes tie for second place, for example, each athlete shall receive an official second place medal with the engraving on the medal to denote a tie.

6. Voted that the Executive Committee prefers Washington, with the Mayflower Hotel as the N.C.A.A. headquarters, for the site of the N.C.A.A.'s 1953 Convention.

7. Voted that in the event the American Football Coaches Association and the N.C.A.A. cannot reach agreement on Washington as the site of their joint 1953 Convention, Philadelphia should be considered as the N.C.A.A.'s second choice.

8. Voted that the chairman appoint a three-man committee, including Mr. Wilson as an ex-officio member, to make specific recommendations as to the establishment of a separate N.C.A.A. headquarter office at the next meeting of the Executive Committee, and, further, it is suggested that the Executive Committee meet in conjunction with the next meeting of the Council. (President Willett appointed a committee composed of Asa S. Bushnell, K. L. Wilson and Bernie H. Moore, chairman.)

9. Voted that the only awards granted by the Association for participation in N.C.A.A. championships shall be the standard N.C.A.A. awards, and it is understood that there shall be no substitute awards and no exceptions to this rule.

10. Mr. Byers presented the question of revising the N.C.A.A.'s agreement with the National Basketball Committee relative to the money to be paid to the NBC out of receipts from the N.C.A.A. Basketball Guide. He pointed out that the present agreement calls for the operating Committee expenses of the NBC to be deducted from Guide receipts, with the balance to be divided 85% to the N.C.A.A., 5% to the Canadian group, and 10% to the YMCA. Mr. Byers stated that the above was based on royalties received by the N.C.A.A. from the A. S. Barnes and Company. Since the N.C.A.B. assumed the publication of the Guides, there existed no similar royalty basis for distribution of the receipts.

Voted that the Executive Committee approve payments of \$50.00 to the Canadian representatives and \$100.00 to the YMCA representatives as their share of receipts from the Basketball Guide of 1950-51.

Voted that the distribution of receipts from the N.C.A.A. Basketball Guide to the NBC and its constituent members be referred to the Publications Committee for a recommendation with the suggestion that the Publications Committee give consideration to the historical relationship of the N.C.A.A. with other members of the NBC and to the importance of maintaining a friendly relationship among all NBC members.

Executive Committee at Chicago, Illinois

August 27, 1951

1. Chairman Willett reviewed the Statement of Policy relative to off-campus competition which had been approved by the Council at its meetings, March 1-2, 1951, and which had been distributed to the N.C.A.A. membership under date of March 16. He stated that member institutions had requested an interpretation of the phrase "effective control, management, and supervision" which had been used in paragraph 2 of the statement.

Mr. Johns, as chairman of the Committee on Extra Events, presented his Committee's recommended interpretations.

It was moved by Mr. Bushnell, seconded by Mr. Peters, and VOTED: "That the recommendations of the Committee on Extra Events be approved, endorsed, and put into effect as governing principles for N.C.A.A. meets and tournaments."

(NOTE: A copy of the Statement of Policy and the approved interpretations is printed on Page 107.)

2. Voted that the 1952 golf tournament be awarded to Purdue University, to be held June 22-28.

3. Voted that the Secretary-Treasurer be authorized to borrow from the Northern Trust Company necessary funds to meet the N.C.A.A.'s television expenses until assessments against the participating institutions are received to cover the costs.

4. Voted that the Secretary-Treasurer shall notify institutions participating in the 1951 N.C.A.A. experimental television program of an 18% assessment against the receipts realized from live television of their football games, with the understanding that the home institution in each case will be billed approximately 10 days following the date of the televised game, and with the further understanding that a final accounting will be made as promptly as possible at the end of the season, at which time there will either be a refund to or a further assessment against the institutions involved.

5. Mr. Bernie H. Moore, chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Re-Organization and Re-Location of the N.C.A.A. Headquarter office submitted his report to the Executive Committee.

(A.) Mr. Moore submitted the following as the first part of his Committee's report:

"The special sub-committee of the N.C.A.A. Executive Committee appointed by President Hugh C. Willett to study and report on the project to establish a new and separate Association office met at Colorado Springs, Colorado, at 1:45 p.m., July 23, 1951. All members were present.

"Discussion revealed complete agreement among the Committee members on the following points:

"1. If a full-time employee is put in charge of the new N.C.A.A. office, it must be made plain to member colleges and the public that this official is in no sense a 'national commissioner'; administrative work should continue to be done by elected officers and by various committees, with activities and responsibilities as widely diffused as possible, and the full-time official should be an executive officer in charge of coordination and conduct of the Association's overall program.

"2. All N.C.A.A. activities should be centralized as soon as practicable in a single office, this office to be located, if feasible, close to the country's geographical center.

"3. The full-time employee should be given the title of Executive Director and should not be an officer of the Association nor his position replace or eliminate any of the present offices.

"4. The office staff at the outset, under the re-organization and re-location plan, should be composed of the Executive Director and two secretary-stenographers.

"5. During the transitional period, following installation of the Executive Director, the N.C.A.A. Secretary-Treasurer should be paid a salary of \$1,000 - \$1,500, this arrangement to be reviewed annually.

"6. The Executive Director should be a prominent leader in athletic administration work; and should be highly competent in office detail and management.

"7. It was agreed that September 1, 1951, would be the ideal date for establishment of a separate office, although such a date is recognized as not being practical. This date was accepted primarily to emphasize to the Executive Committee the urgency of the situation.

"8. Further, in reference to 2 above, it was agreed and recommended that the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, under the directorship of Mr. Homer F. Cooke, Jr., should be associated with the N.C.A.A. headquarter office, if at all feasible or possible."

Voted that Part One of the Sub-Committee's report be adopted.

Voted that the Executive Committee receive the remaining portion of the Sub-Committee's report relating to the exact location of the headquarter office, the recommended individual for the position of Executive Director, and details regarding proposed salary, term of office, and related items.

(B.) Mr. Moore submitted the second part of his Committee's report, which recommended Kansas City, Missouri, as the site for the location of the Association's headquarter office as described and set forth in the eight points contained in the first part of the Committee's report.

(C.) Mr. Moore submitted the third part of his Committee's report, recommending that Walter Byers be retained as Executive Director.

Voted that the Executive Committee approve the recommendation of the Sub-Committee that the position of Executive Director be offered to Walter Byers under the terms of a five-year contract.

Voted that the Executive Committee approve the recommendation of the Sub-Committee that the Association's headquarter offices be located in Kansas City, Missouri.

Executive Committee at Cincinnati, Ohio

January 8, 1952

1. Mr. Byers presented a preliminary financial report reflecting receipts and disbursements connected with the N.C.A.A. television experiment of 1950 and 1951. The report covered the period of September 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951. It was pointed out that there were additional receipts and disbursements connected with the operation of the 1951 experimental program and that a full and final report would be submitted when all accounts had been settled.

Voted that the Executive Committee approve the Preliminary Television Financial Report as revised and present it to the 46th annual Convention, after review by the Council.

2. Voted that there shall be no refund of television receipts to the contributing institutions until all expenses connected with the 1951 experimental television program have been met, and that the Executive Committee delay consideration of financial matters connected with the 1952 television plan until the 1952 plan's details are formulated and ready for consideration.

3. Voted that the Convention registration fee for institutions, conferences and organizations be increased from \$3.00 to \$5.00.

4. Voted that the Executive Committee approve the recommendations that the 1952 Fencing Tournament be held at Yale University, March 28-29; the 1952 Tennis Tournament be held at Northwestern University, June 23-28, and the 1952 Cross Country run be held at Michigan State College, November 24."

5. Voted that the Executive Director be requested to contact the chairmen of the various Rules or Tournament Committees for their suggestions relative to rotation plans for the sites of N.C.A.A. events and that, hereafter, recommendations to the Executive Committee for the dates and sites of N.C.A.A. events should be accompanied by a proposed budget showing estimated income and expenses for the operation of the event.

6. Voted that a drawing account not to exceed \$300 per year be made available to cover expenses the College Committee might incur in fulfilling its obligations to the Association's membership, it being understood that all bills in this connection shall be submitted by the Committee Chairman with his specific approval of the expenditure.

7. Voted that a member of an N.C.A.A. Committee, who is entitled under the Association's regulations to reimbursement of expenses for attendance at a Committee meeting, shall not receive such payment if he fails to remain in actual attendance at the meeting for its entire period as announced in advance; however, in any special case where a Committee member for valid reason is granted permission by the chairman for early departure he shall receive reimbursement in full.

8. Voted that the chairman appoint a three-man Committee to consider the recommendations of the Publications Committee relative to the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, and to consider all other financial matters related to the reorganization and relocation of the N.C.A.A. and N.C.A.B. offices, and that this Special Committee shall report back to the next meeting of the Executive Committee with its recommendations. (The Chairman appointed Messrs. Bernie H. Moore, Ralph Furey and K. L. Wilson, with Messrs. Bushnell and Byers to serve as consultants and Mr. Wilson to serve as chairman.)

Council at Chicago, Illinois

March 1-2, 1951

1. Voted to confirm a previous mail vote that

(A.) The N.C.A.A. consider any institution, not observing the television resolution adopted by the 45th annual Convention, to be a member not in good standing and that the Council vote authorization to the officers to so rule on any institution which declines to observe the will of the Association as expressed by adoption of this resolution.

(B.) Further, that the Council vote to recommend to the next Convention of the Association expulsion from membership of any institution which does not abide by the resolution.

2. Voted that each of the 10 conferences, whose champions automatically qualify for the N.C.A.A. Basketball Tournament shall certify

that its representative's team is eligible to compete in the Tournament under N.C.A.A. rules in addition to the usual certification by the the participating institution.

3. Voted that in accordance with the resolution on television adopted by the 45th annual Convention that the Council authorize the N.C.A.A. Television Committees:

(A.) To control all live telecasting of all college football games of member institutions during the 1951 season. Live telecasting is defined herein as the transmission and the showing of game action during the period in which the game is played, and shall include theatre television, Phonevision, Skiatron and any other methods of live telecasting which may be developed.

(B.) To cooperate with the Television Industry and active and allied members in developing and suggesting experiments in all methods of delayed television such as the use of film and any other post-game methods which may be found. Members shall file with the Television Committee a record of any contracts or arrangements entered into in connection therewith.

4. Voted that the chairman appoint a sub-committee to formulate, with the assistance of the Constitutional Revision Committee, a revision of the Association's Constitution, By-Laws and Regulations relative to the Association's enforcement machinery and to report its recommendations to the next meeting of the Council.

5. Voted that the following Committee on Extra Events, as prescribed by the By-Laws, be appointed to serve until the next Convention of the Association: Wilbur Johns, UCLA, chairman; Lloyd P. Jordan, Harvard University; Geary Eppley, University of Maryland; George D. Small, Tulsa University; and Harold G. Olsen, Northwestern University.

6. Voted that in light of the discussions relative to the recent bribery investigations, excessive basketball scheduling and the location of N.C.A.A. meets and tournaments, the Council shall appoint a three-man Committee to draft a statement of recommendations for members of the Association. (The statement as drafted by the Committee and approved by the Council is printed on Page 105.)

Council at Chicago, Illinois

August 28-29, 1952

1. Mr. Wilbur C. Johns, chairman of the N.C.A.A. Committee on Extra Events, reported the results of his Committee's consideration of requests from eight post-season football bowl game organizations for certification by the N.C.A.A. He cited certain problems that had developed as a result of the rigidity of the N.C.A.A. regulations governing post-season bowl games and stated that his Committee, after carefully analyzing the N.C.A.A. regulations in the light of these developments, had prepared an amendment to Article VII of the By-laws. He stated that his Committee felt that if the amendment were adopted, it would enable the Committee on Extra Events to accomplish more effectively the will of the Association.

(A.) Mr. Johns submitted for the consideration and support of the Council a proposal to amend Article VII of the By-laws at the next annual Convention to read as follows:

"1. Delete paragraph (e) and the two following paragraphs of Section 1 and reinstate this material in the Executive Regulations of the Association as Executive Regulation IV to be titled and edited by the Executive Committee.

"2. Insert new paragraph (e) to read as follows:

"(e) The competing institutions shall receive a share of the gross receipts of the contest as prescribed by the Executive Regulations, but in no event shall more than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the gross receipts be paid to or retained by any sponsoring person or organization, and out of such portion of the gross receipts shall be paid all game expenses, including stadium rental, printing of tickets, ticket sellers, ticket takers, ushers, game officials, promotion, publicity and any other game expense.

"3. Re-edit revised Article VII by labeling the first paragraph following (f) as Section 2; the next to the last paragraph of Article VII as Section 3; and the last paragraph of the Article as Section 4."

Voted that the Council recommend to the next Convention of the Association the adoption of the proposed amendment to Article VII of the By-laws and the Executive Regulations, as submitted by Mr. Johns.

(B.) Mr. Johns stated that it was the feeling of his Committee that the Association should not create any enforcement committee to obtain compliance with paragraph (b) of Section 1, Article VII of the By-laws, but that the N.C.A.A. should notify all member institutions that it shall be the responsibility of the institution, itself, to provide enforcement of this requirement.

(C.) Mr. Willett reviewed the Statement of Policy relative to off-campus competition which had been approved by the Council at its meetings, March 1-2, 1951, and which had been distributed to the N.C.A.A. membership under date of March 16. He explained that member institutions had requested an interpretation of the phrase "effective control, management and supervision" which had been used in paragraph 2, and with Council endorsement, he had requested the Committee on Extra Events to formulate such an interpretation. Mr. Johns presented his Committee's recommended interpretations.

Voted that the Council adopt the interpretations submitted by the Committee on Extra Events and recommend them to member institutions for their consideration and observance. (The statement and approved interpretations are printed on Page 107.)

2. Voted that the Council approve the following Committee on Committees for the 46th annual Convention of the Association:

Dist. 1 — William H. McCarter, Dartmouth College
Dist. 2 — Earl R. Yeomans, Temple University
Dist. 3 — Horace Renegar, Tulane University
Dist. 4 — Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University
Dist. 5 — Reaves E. Peters, Missouri Valley I. A. A.
Dist. 6 — Howard Grubbs, Southwest Conference
Dist. 7 — Glenn J. Jacoby, University of Wyoming
Dist. 8 — Stanley B. Freeborn, University of California
Chairman — Earl Fullbrook, University of Nebraska.

3. Voted that the Council approve the following Nominating Committee for the 46th annual Convention of the Association:

Dist. 1 — Edward S. Parsons, Northeastern University
Dist. 2 — R. Kenneth Fairman, Princeton University
Dist. 3 — Geary Eppley, University of Maryland
Dist. 4 — Paul J. Blommers, University of Iowa
Dist. 5 — Frank Gardner, Drake University
Dist. 6 — Edwin D. Mouzon, Southern Methodist University
Dist. 7 — Howard Olson, Colorado College
Dist. 8 — T. H. Kennedy, Washington State College
Chairman — J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College.

4. Mr. Bernie H. Moore submitted to the Council, for its review, the action by the Executive Committee relative to the re-organization and re-location of the N.C.A.A. headquarter offices. Mr. Moore explained that he had served as chairman of a Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee, which had been appointed to study the entire matter and which, in turn, had submitted its recommendations to the Executive Committee. He stated that there were three parts to his report, each of which had been approved and endorsed by the Executive Committee.

(A.) Mr. Moore presented the following as the first part of the Executive Committee's report:

"1. If a full-time employee is put in charge of the new N.C.A.A. office, it must be made plain to member colleges and the public that this official is in no sense a 'national commissioner'; administrative work should continue to be done by elected officers and by various committees, with activities and responsibilities as widely diffused as possible, and the full-time official should be an executive officer in charge of coordination and conduct of the Association's over-all program.

"2. All N.C.A.A. activities should be centralized as soon as practicable in a single office, this office to be located, if feasible, fairly close to the country's geographical center.

"3. The full-time employee should be given the title of Executive Director and should not be an officer of the Association nor his position replace or eliminate any of the present offices.

"4. The office staff at the outset, under the re-organization and re-location plan, should be composed of the Executive Director and two secretary-stenographers.

"5. During the transitional period, following installation of the Executive Director, the N.C.A.A. Secretary-Treasurer should be paid a salary of \$1,000 - \$1,500, this arrangement to be reviewed annually.

"6. The Executive Director should be a prominent leader in athletic administration work; and should be highly competent in office detail and management.

"7. It was agreed that September 1, 1951, would be the ideal date for establishment of a separate office, although such a date is recognized as not being practical. This date was accepted primarily to emphasize to the Executive Committee the urgency of the situation.

"8. Further, in reference to 2 above, it was agreed and recommended that the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, under the directorship of Mr. Homer F. Cooke, Jr., should be associated with the N.C.A.A. headquarter office, if at all feasible or possible."

Voted that the Council approve and endorse the re-organization and re-location plan as adopted by the Executive Committee and described in the first part of Mr. Moore's report.

(B.) Mr. Moore submitted the second part of the Executive Committee's report which recommended Kansas City, Missouri, as the site for the location of the Association's headquarter office as described and set forth in the eight points contained in the first part of the Committee's report.

The Council received the report and took no action.

(C.) Mr. Moore submitted the third part of the Executive Committee's report, recommending that Walter Byers be retained as Executive Director.

Voted that the Council approve and endorse the action of the Executive Committee in offering the position of Executive Director to Mr. Walter Byers on the basis described in the third part of Mr. Moore's report.

Voted that the Council go on record as according new appointee the full cooperation of the Council in his new duties as Executive Director.

5. Voted that a special committee be appointed to (a) examine various plans for catastrophe insurance of college athletes engaged in intercollegiate competition, (b) determine which in the Committee's opinion is the best plan, (c) report to the membership its deliberations and request a preliminary reaction to the preferred plan from all member institutions, and (d) report the results of its poll to the Council meeting immediately prior to the Association's Convention in January. (The Chairman named a three-man committee composed of Messrs. McCarter, Olson and Mouzon, the latter to serve as chairman.)

6. Voted that in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of Article IV of the By-laws, the Council waive those provisions of paragraph (d), Section 1, Article IV, which prevent freshmen from competing in N.C.A.A. meets and tournaments, it being specifically understood that this waiver applied only to the 1951-52 college year.

7. Voted adoption of a statement dealing with the pressures connected with intercollegiate athletics. There was an extended discussion as to how the Council might best determine and formulate the opinion of member institutions for the purpose of shaping N.C.A.A. legislation. It was pointed out that the Statement contained 12 suggestions and that if a sufficient number of member institutions support the suggestions they would become part of the N.C.A.A.'s rules and regulations through the N.C.A.A.'s established legislative machinery.

It was agreed that the Vice Presidents of the respective districts, with the active assistance of the members-at-large, would sample the opinion of District members and assist in determining the sentiment relative to the Council's 12 suggestions and possibly other curative measures for the pressing problems connected with the administration and conduct of intercollegiate athletics.

Council at Chicago, Illinois

November 19-20, 1951

1. Voted that Ralph H. Young be appointed to the Boxing Rules Committee to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Cmdr. J. S. Merriman, Jr., and that this appointment shall be effective until the next Convention of the Association.

2. President Willett reviewed the action taken at the last meeting of the Council relative to adoption of the Council Statement and the 12 suggestions set forth therein. (See Minute No. 7, Council Meeting of August 28-29, 1951).

Each Vice President reported the number of institutions in his District replying to the survey and their opinion as to each of the 12 points. In summary, these reports showed:

(a) A total of 189 institutions replied.

(b) The overwhelming majority desired either elimination of out-of-season practice or rigidly controlled out-of-season practice.

(c) Virtually unanimous opinion supporting Council Suggestion No. 2 (One dissent recorded).

(d) Virtually unanimous opinion supporting Council Suggestion No. 3 (Four dissents recorded).

(e) Strong majority supporting Council Suggestion No. 4 (29 dissents recorded).

(f) Unanimous support of the other Council Suggestions (No dissents recorded).

It was agreed that the Council could treat any of the 12 suggestions in the following manner: (a) formulate a constitutional amendment covering a particular suggestion; (b) formulate an amendment to the By-laws; (c) pass a resolution covering a particular point.

(The Council voted to submit to the 46th annual Convention a series of amendments and resolutions covering the 12-point survey. These proposals were duly set forth in the Official Notice of the Convention and presented to the Convention as noted in the transcript.)

3. Voted that the Council request the Officers to suggest to the various affiliated Coaches Associations that their organizations formulate rules and regulations enabling them to censure members of their associations and professions who sanction or condone unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of players on their teams, and further, that the N.C.A.A. and these affiliated associations work together for the improvement of the conduct and administration of intercollegiate athletics.

Council at Cincinnati, Ohio

January 9-10-11, 1952

1. Mr. Byers presented a preliminary financial report reflecting receipts and disbursements connected with the N.C.A.A. television experiment of 1950 and 1951. (See Minute No. 1, Executive Committee Meeting, January 8, 1952.)

Voted that the television financial report, as submitted, be approved.

2. It was agreed that the following order of business would be followed for the Business Session of the 46th annual Convention:

- (a) Introduction of Council and Executive Committee members.
- (b) Introduction of Executive Director.
- (c) Introduction of Parliamentarian.
- (d) Remarks by the President.
- (e) Announcements and Explanations.
- (f) Reports by Officers and General Committees.
- (g) Reports by Special Committees.
- (h) Consideration of Amendments and Resolutions previously circulated.
- (i) Consideration of Amendments to the By-laws and Resolutions not previously circulated.
- (j) Memorial Resolutions.
- (k) Miscellaneous Business.
- (l) Election of Committees and Officers.

3. Attention was given to the case of Arkansas State College, State College, Arkansas, an institution which had recently applied for membership in the Association. The institution, after applying for membership and after the application had been sent to the District members, participated in two post-season football games, one of which was not certified by the Extra Events Committee of the Association.

It was agreed that:

(A.) Arkansas State's competition in the two post-season football games did not conform to Article VII of the By-laws, and if Arkansas State had been a member of the Association, it would have been in violation of N.C.A.A. regulations.

(B.) Consideration must be given to the fact that Arkansas State was not a member at the time it decided to compete in the two post-season football games, although in its membership application Arkansas State had pledged full knowledge and support of the Conditions and Obligations of Membership. The question was raised as to whether an institution is obligated to conform to N.C.A.A. requirements prior to admission, or at the time of admission.

Voted that Arkansas State College's application for membership be re-submitted to the membership of the Sixth District with an historical resume of the particular case and that the Sixth District members be requested to re-vote on the application.

4. Mr. Mouzon submitted a progress report to the Council on the activities of a special sub-committee appointed to study catastrophe athletic medical insurance plans for N.C.A.A. member institutions. (See Minute No. 5, Council Meeting of August 28-29, 1951.)

Mr. Mouzon, as chairman of the Committee, stated that a questionnaire had been sent to member institutions to determine the extent of their interest in a possible group medical insurance program. He stated that as of January 4, 144 institutions had replied to the following questions:

(A.) Is your institution interested in having the N.C.A.A. formulate a plan for athletic medical insurance for use by member institutions: Yes — 117; No — 20.

(B.) Would your institution wish to participate in the enclosed plan of coverage on athletics (Proposed plan submitted by the Associated Agencies of Chicago): Yes — 90; No — 37.

(C.) Do you know of any better plan of athletic medical insurance which could be used for group coverage by N.C.A.A. members: Yes — 10; No — 118.

(D.) Does your institution presently carry medical insurance on athletes: Yes — 50; No — 90.

(E.) How many athletes practiced with intercollegiate athletic squads or participated in intercollegiate athletic contests at your institution during 1950-1951: (Between 36,000 and 37,000 athletes were listed by the 144 replying institutions.)

Mr. Mouzon stated that his Committee wished to recommend that:

- (1) The replies to the questionnaire be studied further.
- (2) That an opportunity be given to institutions and any other underwriters to submit plans which they consider to be more useful than the circulated proposal.
- (3) That the Committee be empowered to finally select the plan it considers to be best fitted for the N.C.A.A. membership.
- (4) After such selection, the Committee advise the membership of its decision, submit the selected plan and authorize the underwriter to proceed to contract with member institutions.

Voted that the progress report by the Special Insurance Committee be approved and the Committee be continued to carry through its recommendations.

5. Voted that the National Agricultural College of Farm School, Pennsylvania, be elected to an associate membership.

6. Voted that the Gallaudet College of Washington, D.C., be elected to an associate membership.

7. Mr. Willett introduced Mr. Arthur S. Adams, President of the American Council on Education (ACE), and Mr. John A. Hannah, President of Michigan State College and chairman of the ACE's Special Committee on Athletic Policy. The chairman explained the representatives of the ACE had offered to attend the Council meeting to personally report on the recommended athletic policy which Mr. Hannah's committee planned to submit to the ACE Executive Committee for adoption as the recommended athletic policy of the American Council on Education.

Mr. Hannah read his Committee's report. (The details of the report are not set forth in these minutes inasmuch as the report, as approved by the ACE Executive Committee, was sent to all member institutions of the N.C.A.A.)

Mr. Adams outlined to the Council the remaining steps to be taken by the ACE as follows:

- (a) The report would be submitted again to Mr. Hannah's Committee for review.
- (b) The report then would be submitted to the ACE Executive Committee for its endorsement.
- (c) The report, as approved by the Executive Committee, would be dispatched to ACE members.

Mr. Adams emphasized that the ACE would solicit and would welcome the comments and criticisms of the N.C.A.A. before final approval of the report. He further stated that the ACE earnestly solicited the cooperation and support of the N.C.A.A. and its membership.

A general discussion of the recommendations followed. There was complete agreement that the N.C.A.A. was in accord with the principles and philosophy of the report, as read by Mr. Hannah. It was pointed out that the Council could not be expected to consider the report in its entirety until the members had an opportunity to examine the specific recommendations and to obtain interpretations of language.

There were several requests for interpretation of the phrase "demonstrated academic ability" as used in the report for determining the award of aid to athletes. No specific interpretation was given.

8. Voted that the Officers be empowered to appoint the Association's Television Committee for 1952 from names recommended by members of the 1951 Council and that the other recommendations from the 1951 Television Committee be forwarded to the 1952 Council for disposition.

9. Voted that Donald Cooper's pole vault mark at 15 feet, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch be accepted as an N.C.A.A. record.

10. Mr. Wilson submitted Mr. Anderson's resignation as Keeper of the Records and Mr. Anderson's recommendation that the duties connected with the office be assigned to the Executive Director of the Association.

Voted that the responsibility for keeping the official records of the N.C.A.A. be assigned to the Executive Director, it being understood that he may request the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau to discharge this duty if he so desires.

11. Mr. Willett reviewed the presentation of Messrs. Adams and Hannah to the Council January 10 and reported that he had requested Mr. McCarter to prepare a report of the meeting for submission by the Council to the Business Session of the Convention.

Mr. McCarter presented to the Council for its consideration the following statement:

"The members of the N.C.A.A. Council and Executive Committee are very appreciative of the fact that Thursday morning President

Hannah of Michigan State College and Dr. Arthur S. Adams, President of the American Council on Education, were able and willing to meet with them and discuss the proceedings of the Committee of Eleven college presidents. Dr. Adams and President Hannah explained in considerable detail the inception and operations of the Committee and read us the report that is soon to be presented to the ACE Executive Committee and subsequently made public.

"This report gives assurance that the presidents of all the nation's colleges will be strongly urged to concern themselves with the nature of their athletic programs as facets of their institution's primary objectives of providing educational opportunity, while not concerning themselves with the details of athletic management. The N.C.A.A. Council was gratified to note that in substance the philosophies and aims of the Presidents' Committee are exactly parallel to those of this Association and the various conferences, and the Council heartily endorses the basic principles of the report, although reserving specific approval until there has been further opportunity to study some of the definitions and detailed recommendations.

"It was particularly heartening to be advised that members of the Presidents' Committee realize that in many areas of activity the N.C.A.A. will prove the most effective available agency for accomplishing their aims; that they are eager to have the cooperation of the N.C.A.A. and the conferences; and that, although they are now firmly agreed on the substance of their report, suggestions for changes in the details of their recommendations are solicited before final ratification is effected."

It was agreed that the statement accurately reflected the viewpoint of the Council and that it should be submitted to the Business Session as the Council's report of the meeting.

I.

STATEMENT OF THE N.C.A.A. COUNCIL

(As adopted by the N.C.A.A. Council at its meeting August 28-29, 1951, and distributed to member institutions under date of September 11, 1951.)

Recent developments in intercollegiate athletics, given wide attention by the press, have prompted the Council of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to review the administration and conduct of the intercollegiate athletic program.

It is the conclusion of the Council that there is nothing wrong with intercollegiate athletics that a release of the pressures upon it will not cure.

Experience over the years has amply demonstrated the value of wholesome intercollegiate athletics to the athlete and the educational pattern. An examination of the record will show that from the ranks of college athletes have come many of our finest citizens and leaders.

No system that is not basically sound could produce such an end product.

Further, the Council shares the widespread opinion that the moral tone of the nation has declined. The results of this slackening of moral tone are reported to us daily in the press. College athletes are but a cross-section of our national citizenry, and it is not surprising that a few of them are affected by the lowered morals.

The sins of a nation are reflected in magnified proportions in the misdeeds of a comparatively few athletes.

The challenge to educators, athletic administrators and coaches, is greater than ever before.

The N.C.A.A. Council, in taking the first step to meet this challenge, recognizes that there are some weaknesses in the conduct of intercollegiate athletics. We are aware of and concerned with the growing trends which have brought certain sports unfavorably into the focus of public attention.

It is our conclusion that a release of certain pressures will effect a cure.

Chief among the pressures which have created the alarming trend of overemphasis is the insatiable demand of patrons for winning teams and the tendency to glorify unduly the capable athlete. The inevitable result of this unquenchable thirst is to prompt some institutions to live beyond their means; i.e., the undertaking of an athletic program which demands more athletes and more finances than normally available to the institution.

Regardless of the origin of the pressures, those who have been responsible for the administration of athletics have been lax in not recognizing this trend and in not having the moral courage to halt it in its early stages.

Late though it may be, it is incumbent upon them to assume that responsibility now.

It is fully recognized that the control of athletics rest primarily with the individual institutions or conferences. The Council of the N.C.A.A. does feel, however, that it would be remiss in its obligation to member institutions if it did not point out some of the major factors which are contributing to the increasing pressures upon sports, and more particularly upon football and basketball.

We, therefore, urge careful evaluation of your athletic programs in the light of the following suggestions each of which, in our judgment, has a direct bearing upon the pressures which are intensifying emphasis upon athletics.

1. Confine practice sessions to the recognized season of the sport or limit and rigidly supervise out of season practice.
2. Limit the number of games in each sport, particularly football and basketball, either through curtailment of the season or definite game limitations.
3. Re-examine post-season games in the light of the pressures they create.
4. Urge reconsideration of the free substitution rule to eliminate pressure implications of the platoon system, but preserve the protective health features of reasonable substitutions.
5. Insist upon normal academic progress toward a degree for purposes of eligibility.
6. Deny athletic eligibility to any student who has not been admitted in accordance with regular published entrance requirements.
7. Limit the number and amount of financial grants to athletes.
8. Enlist the support of all true lovers of wholesome college athletics, particularly in alumni areas, to reduce undesirable recruiting activity. This effort should be stimulated by top-level institutional administration.
9. Demand strict adherence to the letter and spirit of rules, once they have been established either by institutions or by regional or national groups.
10. Inflict the penalty of ineligibility on the athlete who knowingly or willfully enters into collusion for the purpose of receiving gifts or subsidy beyond that regularly permitted by the institution or conference of his choice.
11. Eliminate excessive entertainment of prospective athletes.
12. Give close attention to the curriculum of the athlete to assure that he is not diverted from his educational objective.

We recognize the hazards of unilateral action, but submit that if the leaders of as few as two major conferences would take the lead and agree upon a positive corrective pattern, the result, nationwide, would be most salutary and might well be the salvation of the dignity of intercollegiate athletics.

We are convinced that the public is now sufficiently aroused to be willing to accept remedial action which would have been wholly unacceptable even as little as three years ago.

The time for platitudes is past. Our institutions and conferences must take aggressive action.

II.

RECOMMENDED POLICY IN CONNECTION WITH THE GOVERNING AND SCHEDULING OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONTESTS AND THE GUIDANCE OF STUDENTS WHO PLAY ON PARTICIPATING TEAMS

(The following statement was adopted by the N.C.A.A. Council at its meetings at Chicago, Illinois, March 2-3, 1951, and was distributed to the member institutions of the N.C.A.A. under date of March 16, 1951. The statement was redistributed September 11, 1951 with added interpretations which were requested by member institutions, formulated by the N.C.A.A. Extra Events Committee and adopted by the Council.)

The Council of the N.C.A.A. shares with all friends of athletics great concern over the recent bribery revelations in connection with college basketball. This concern prompts us to make definite recommendations to our member institutions. We are, therefore, establishing our own policies in line with these recommendations.

The Council recognizes that one of the underlying causes which has brought about this regrettable situation may be the overemphasis upon basketball at some institutions. Having considered this problem, the Council is making the following recommendations to its member schools in connection with the governing and scheduling of contests and the guidance of the students who play on their teams.

1. Member institutions should hold their athletic competition on campus fields and in campus buildings.
2. Where such campus facilities are not adequate, it is recommended that institutions play only on fields or in buildings of which the collegiate institution has effective control, management and supervision.*
3. Much of the increased emphasis on the sport has been brought about by over-long seasons. Some of the present difficulty apparently had its origin in summer play. In some conferences, organized summer play is prohibited and the penalty is ineligibility. The Council encourages this procedure. Where that is impossible it believes that each institution should redouble its efforts to guide the athletes' pursuits in proper channels during the summer period.
4. While we know that coaching staffs now devote much of their attention toward counseling their students as to proper conduct, it is strongly urged that these efforts be redoubled.
5. Because of previously committed contractual and lease arrangements, which it deemed unwise and impracticable to void at this time, the N.C.A.A. will hold certain of its 1951 tournament games in buildings not on college campuses. However, the N.C.A.A. Council is convinced that college sports belong in campus locales and that concen-

tration of them in any other areas contributes to the conditions which have been brought to light in recent weeks.

6. N.C.A.A. future policies shall be definitely guided by these principles.

*—The Council, at its meeting in Chicago, August 28-29, 1951, adopted the following interpretative guideposts in amplification of the phrase "effective control, management and supervision" as used in Paragraph 2.

1. The desired situation is one in which the member institution rents the facility and has complete management and control, including use of institutional personnel for the operation of the facility and related duties, during the staging of any event.
2. Where problems of management make this impossible, the following safeguards are recommended:
 - (a) Representation on operational committee which directs the policies and controls the management and conduct of the event.
 - (b) Through such representation, arrange to create as much collegiate atmosphere as possible, by
 - (1) Location of students
 - (2) Allocation of tickets
 - (3) Control of concessions, as to type of product sold
 - (4) Rooting sections
 - (5) Cheerleaders
 - (6) College Bands
 - (c) Insist that officials be appointed through regular collegiate institutional channels.
 - (d) Enlist local law enforcement officers to protect against scalpers, gamblers, etc., and insure proper crowd control.
 - (e) Arrange proper control of dressing rooms, halftime team rooms and other team facilities, such as players' benches.
 - (f) Arrange for institutional representation on press committees for all public relations matters.
 - (g) Require complete auditor's report on all events.

SECTION III

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

JOINT MEETING WITH

AMERICAN FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION

A Joint Meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the American Football Coaches Association convened in the Hall of Mirrors, Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, at ten o'clock, Friday morning, January 11, 1952, Mr. Hugh Willett, President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Members of the American Football Coaches Association, Delegates to the N.C.A.A. Convention and Friends: It is one of the fine traditions of our meetings that on at least one occasion the delegates to the Football Coaches' meetings and the delegates to the N.C.A.A. meeting should talk in a common session and consider matters of common interest.

We are glad to have with us this morning a distinguished educator, to extend to the guests who are present and to our two Associations, the welcome of the community. This welcome will be expressed by one who is known to everyone who has been associated with college or university work during the past three decades.

I am very happy to introduce at this time President Walters, of the University of Cincinnati.

PRESIDENT RAYMOND WALTERS: In behalf of this historic community, I extend a most cordial welcome to you delegates of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, as you assemble here for your 1952 meeting.

Your host city of Cincinnati, founded shortly after the American Revolution, at this bend in the Ohio River, was dubbed by the poet Longfellow as:

"Queen of the West,
In her garlands drest,
On the banks of the Beautiful River."

For a century and a half, Cincinnati has been renowned for its art, its music, its medical and legal professions, its industry and business and for the civic spirit which has produced its notable governmental efficiency.

In varied areas of athletics, likewise Cincinnati has had its measure of fame, from the pioneer Redstocking Baseball Team of the 1870's down to the present, when the opening game of the Red's season each April is proclaimed by the Mayor of the City.

In college athletics our local public takes pride in the football and baseball teams of our two institutions of higher education, Xavier University and the University of Cincinnati.

You will, I trust, understand my special pride in referring to Cincinnati tennis. In tennis, two University of Cincinnati players — both of them hometown boys — have carried the name of their Alma Mater far and wide. They are Bill Talbert, now of New York City, and Tony Trabert who, before entering the Navy last fall, was a student in our College of Liberal Arts and president of his class.

Tony won the intercollegiate tennis championship of 1951, was rated among the top national amateurs, and played gallantly and well as a member of the United States Davis Cup Team in Australia.

Permit me, if you will, in greeting you for this 1952 meeting, to comment briefly upon the importance of your program. Throughout the nation there is extraordinarily keen interest in the problems you are to consider and in the decisions you will reach. In the realm of athletics you are making history at this meeting.

In respect to proposed constitutional amendments and regulations, my only suggestion — as one who is incompetent to give specific advice — would be that, in general, you follow "the happy mean" set forth long ago in the Preface to the American Book of Common Prayer: "the happy mean between too much stiffness in refusing and too much easiness in admitting variations in things once advisedly established."

You will need, of course, to ponder whether things earlier advisedly established remain so in the light of present conditions — conditions which we know to be far from satisfactory.

You delegates will, I am sure, seek measures that are honestly remedial; measures that are genuinely constructive for intercollegiate athletics. Since sound measures must be based on sound principles, you may well glance back at the historic source to which the modern world owes the idea of athletics. This source was that magnificently creative people, the ancient Greeks. Along with art, music, poetry and philosophy, the Greeks developed athletics.

They had two principles — enjoyment and education. The young Greeks rejoiced to play games; the older Greeks rejoiced to watch games.

The great Hellenic contribution was the idea of games not as sport alone but as a requisite of rounded education.

Can we today make athletics an integrated part of American education, a part that is vital and thrilling and proportionate in the Greek sense of "nothing in excess?"

I leave that question with you, hopeful in behalf of university administrators throughout the nation that you who as specialists will devise measures based on high principles which we who are generalists can help to make effective. This is the golden opportunity of the 1952 meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Again, the warmest of welcomes to Cincinnati!

PRESIDENT WILLETT: It has been my agreement between the two associations that the part played by the President of the N.C.A.A. in this portion will be that of a presiding officer, and the part played by the President of the Football Coaches Association will be the delivery of a prepared address.

I am extremely happy to present to you, gentlemen, the President of the American Football Coaches Association, your good friend and our good friend, Mr. Lloyd Jordan of Harvard University.

LLOYD P. JORDAN: President Willett, President Hovde, members of the N.C.A.A., and members of the Football Coaches Association. As servant of the latter organization it is a privilege and a very real honor to represent the American Football Coaches Association in this joint meeting which is your 46th and our 29th annual meeting.

For me there is also a personal pleasure, inasmuch as throughout a period of years in athletic work I had the good fortune to have been a Vice-President of the N.C.A.A. as well as serving on various committees of your organization, and I wish to take this opportunity to thank the members of the N.C.A.A. for this privilege and congratulate your officers on the splendid work they have done in behalf of athletics.

During the past year as the representative for the Coaches Association I have had the good fortune to have been invited to attend the

meetings of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, as well as receive an invitation from the American Council on Education to attend a meeting of the Council's Special Committee on Athletic Policy.

The opportunity of past association with the N.C.A.A., the meeting with two mentioned groups, as well as numerous letters from coaches in all parts of the country, has given me the background to make a few observations —

- (1) There is a feeling toward the Coaches and their Association of mutual friendship.
- (2) One cannot help but sense a feeling of concern and anxiety in the present trend of our great game.
- (3) It is most unwise for any individual today to enter into the controversial points, due to the fact that most institutions are searching for a solution to our present problems.

These problems are no different today than years ago, to be exact, twenty-two years ago. An address given at our tenth annual meeting in December, 1930, by Dan McGugin stated:

At present the great game which means so much to the ideals of the youth of America is under criticism. Voices of reformers are heard and often reformers are either enemies or strangers. Most of them seek to reform somebody else, in the meantime overlooking a rich field upon their own doorsteps.

He then took up the great menace in immense crowds. Great income — although these receipts are used so that every student may benefit. Also, some say that athletes have an exaggerated opinion of importance, whereas we know that the great athlete is ordinarily the most modest of men.

Tendency toward too much all-year practice. Also a tendency toward growth of recruiting. If the practice is not discouraged and discontinued, the existence of the game will be seriously threatened. When the coach is active in recruiting it is because he is expected to be, because it is the wish of the athletic board or committee which employs him, and because if he is not effective he will lose his place.

Gentlemen, those are some of the conditions that existed twenty-two years ago.

During the past year we have been faced with these same problems, plus the addition of other abuses ranging from dishonest academic practices to forgery and bribery in our athletic picture. From time to time throughout the years we have been warned of the coming of these practices with the initial fault being the turning of college sports into big business.

Many have stated the coaches are responsible, the commissioners lack the nerve and the N.C.A.A. has no power to act. From observation and contact I know that these groups have been doing their best to alert those that have the power to handle these situations. They are, and have been, making progress and we must continue to bring before everyone that the Game must be played according to a set of rules, which for most of us actualize a code of living and should be the greatest example of the practical application of the Golden Rule.

The challenge today affords the opportunity for those colleges conducting a program in keeping with the highest ideals to reiterate their positions and rededicate themselves fearlessly to a perpetuation of athletics in their proper place in the sphere of education.

One of my favorite hobbies is reading the poems of my friend Robert Frost, recognized as America's greatest living poet. The one I like best is "Mending Wall" — the last line, "Good fences make good neighbors." Nearly everyone has a tendency to knock a stone from a crumbling wall and today our athletic fences are in need of repair. If

over a period of twenty-two years we have had similar evils as today, there must have been some good strong stones to hold our fences together. I feel we should emphasize the good in athletics and when we see the fine, healthy young men that are setting strong examples for others to follow, we owe a great debt to them in our positions as coaches, commissioners and athletic representatives. We should be more than willing to take off our coats and repair the fences so as to uphold the dignity of the boy, the institution and the sport, so that we can really know what it means when we say — Our own fences are in good order and good fences make good neighbors.

Last night it was my privilege to have the opportunity of paying tribute to two great coaches — Chuck Taylor of Stanford University, and the great Pop Warner. In these two fine persons — one a very young man, the other a stalwart octogenarian — I could see two builders — one who has built in the past, another who is to build in the future — and I was reminded of:

The Bridge-BUILDER

An Old Man going a lone highway
Came at the evening, cold and gray,
To a chasm vast and wide and steep,
With waters rolling cold and deep.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
The sullen stream had no fears for him;
But he turned when safe on the other side,
And built a bridge to span the tide.
"Old man," said a fellow pilgrim near,
"You are wasting your strength with building here.
Your journey will end with the ending day,
You never again will pass this way.
You've crossed the chasm, deep and wide,
Why build you this bridge at eventide?"
The builder lifted his old gray head.
"Good friend, in the path I have come," he said,
"There followeth after me today
A youth whose feet must pass this way.
The chasm that was as naught to me
To that fair-haired youth may a pitfall be;
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim —
Good friend I am building this bridge for him."

Will Allen Dromgoole

It is perhaps fitting to ponder the thoughts the poet express here. There is a certain relationship that invites attention. In the building of a bridge there are many obstacles to be overcome. Given a set of plans for the type of bridge that is wanted and a code of workable conditions, an opportunity to assist with the planning, the college presidents who met in Washington, and all others concerned, including the youth and fans of America, can rest assured that the construction firm of the Football Coaches of America will erect and operate a structure of the highest and most admirable quality, compatible with the best interests of education and the American way of life.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: A year ago, on this occasion, when it was my privilege to preside, I received from the mail desk, as I entered the room, an envelope in which was material concerning the chief speaker of the day. I had no time to review that material, but opened it, and in presenting the speaker, read the material contained in that communication, only to find that I was reading the official obituary material which had been secured from the files of the War Department.

Now, today, I am not going to give any obituary material regarding the speaker, the main speaker on this occasion. I present him to you with the commendation of his many friends, who have spoken to me about his qualifications, and they seem to sum up his qualifications in the simple words — "He's a grand guy."

I am very happy to present to you the President of Purdue University, Mr. Fred Hovde, and I present him simply to you as a friend of college athletics and college athletes.

PRESIDENT HOVDE: Gentlemen of the N.C.A.A. and Coaches, the opening gambit of speakers on an occasion such as this is normally an expression of sincere pleasure and deep appreciation for the opportunity of speaking to such a distinguished and important audience gathered together for high purpose in a time of crisis. Unfortunately I can't bring myself to make the normal start today, for if I did, it would be an outright lie.

Gentlemen, please don't misunderstand — this audience is indeed distinguished, important, and certainly is meeting with good intentions to deal with critical matters; nor am I ungrateful for the compliment of your invitation — I only meant that I cannot express much pleasure with the spot on which I find myself. Why I accepted the invitation of my old friend, Coach Clarence Munn, I'll never explain satisfactorily to myself and of course, when I am through you will wonder why he asked me! Friendship sometimes goes too far! Some people — even college presidents — will do anything for money.

The subject before this convention is one about which everything has already been said. Further, it is a subject in the same category as education and politics — concerning these, everyone is an expert. Have you ever attempted to write a speech on a subject about which everything has already been said and for which everyone knows the answer? For several weeks I have been wandering about in such a state of mental preoccupation with the issues and problems of intercollegiate athletics that on a number of occasions I haven't been able even to hear my wife talking. Right in the middle of some of her most important dissertations on crucial matters of family philosophy, I would have that brilliant inspiration, only to lose it when sharply accused of having no interest in the welfare and happiness of my family.

At any rate, you asked me to speak and here I am. I propose to express my views, for what they are worth, about athletics in the American collegiate scene, since I presume that is what you invited me for. I make no special claim to wisdom or competence in the subject merely because I played football and basketball in high school and for my university. It so happened that I had a truly happy and fruitful athletic experience in my undergraduate days, an experience which I would repeat without change, could I but relive the days of my youth. I still like games, read the sports pages with enjoyment, amazement, and wonder at the logic and philosophy of the sports writers, and even today I would much rather play golf with Red Mackey, my Athletic Director, than chairman a meeting of deans or eat chicken at an alumni banquet.

I like my coaches as men, as friends, as teachers, and as philosophers. They made no demands on me that I was not willing to fulfill voluntarily to the best of my ability. I knew the gorgeous thrill of victory and the tragedy of defeat. I played on championship teams, as well as on teams where character building was the only accomplishment. I played intercollegiate games both in my country and abroad, in England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Germany, and France. I have known and met thousands of young athletes and have watched them closely in the institutions with which I have been connected. Despite individual experience to the contrary, and the modern pressure for a

winner, I believe today the vast majority of athletes would agree with me that, to paraphrase a famous quotation, "Tis better to have played and lost, than not to have played at all."

My views on amateur competitive athletics and their place in our society are based on three fundamental considerations. First, the purpose or objective of all educational institutions, primary, secondary, and collegiate is, in its simplest terms, to promote the "achievement of excellence" in intellect, body, and character. These elements are interrelated to such an extent that individual excellence cannot be wholly achieved when any one of the three is lacking.

Secondly, the learning process itself occurs only in individuals. It is an active and continuous process, influenced and directed in the main by the environment of people, activities, customs, mores, laws, climate, resources, etc., in which the individual grows and develops. Much learning is imitative in nature — every adult with any degree of leadership or responsibility is watched, observed, and imitated by the growing youngster. The kind of life the adults of any community lead is probably more significant, educationally speaking, than exposure to book learning in the schools. Every adult is thus a teacher by precept and example. To make people better than they are is the task of the schools and therefore every educational program, academic, extra-curricular, and athletic, must be organized and directed to provide a learning experience contributing to the development of the intellect, body, and character.

Thirdly, games and sports, both individual and team, are essential activities in a healthy and happy society. Further, participation in games and sports is an important learning experience for the individual and such participation, if properly controlled and directed, can contribute to the development of mind, body, and character. Team and individual sports and physical activity remain an important part of the life of our nation and the programs of our educational institutions. Those in charge of this element of learning and experience for our youth have an enormous responsibility, co-equal to that of all other branches of the teaching profession. In my opinion, the schools of America have not yet begun to do what can and should be done with the task of achieving excellence in the health and physical development of our youth. We are not yet a nation of healthy, vigorous, active people when a disturbingly high percentage of our youth cannot qualify physically for military service. From the scientific, medical, and educational points of view we have adequate know-how, but we do not yet have adequate facilities, the organization, the teachers, nor the will to do the job that should be done.

As an educator I am convinced that physical education and athletics are a vital and important element in the nation's educational system. If properly developed, conducted, and directed, our athletic program can contribute to the making of better people and citizens. As with other inherently good things, difficulties arise when we lose sight of what we are shooting at and misplace our sense of values.

During recent years the intercollegiate part of our American athletic program has come under severe criticism and indictment, the nature of which it is unnecessary to repeat to this audience. Every person here today, presidents, athletic directors, faculty members, coaches, even sports writers, has some degree of personal responsibility for the conduct and direction of intercollegiate athletics. All of us with such responsibility must examine what we have been party to and take steps personally and jointly to eliminate the evils and build a program of intercollegiate athletics which will truly contribute to the development of a nation of healthier and happier people.

Last year this convention considered and turned down the so-called "Sanity Code." This year you now have before you new proposals

from your Council and, in addition, the report of the Special Presidents Committee of the American Council on Education, almost every element of which is sensible and practical if you really want to get at the evils of the system. If these proposals are turned down, then it only means that those responsible for N.C.A.A. legislation and legislation in the various conferences really believe that what we are doing is right and good.

The control of intercollegiate athletics is vested, by consent of the members, in conferences of institutions and with associations such as the N.C.A.A. The failure of these governing bodies is but the failure of the membership. The failure of the membership is the failure of the presidents, athletic directors, faculty members, and coaches to give real leadership and clear thinking to the problem. I have no brief for the presidents — they use the ostrich technique about as well as anyone else, but they have now spoken and I believe that a vast majority of them will support the recommendations of the report of the American Council Committee.

What about the coaches and athletic directors? They have had a part, too, and their record has not been outstanding in the matter of individual and collective action with respect to promoting and protecting the values of athletics for both the individual participant and the objectives of the institutions.

I have known a great many coaches — without exception, all of them hate and dislike what they and their staffs must do in the line of recruiting and subsidization. The system as it now exists compels them, out of natural self-interest, to participate in and be a party to excesses and unethical practices of many kinds. All of them excuse themselves by saying, "Well, the other fellow does it, so therefore must I." This is a strange bit of logic, even though it is a common and natural example of the ability of the human mind to rationalize its actions.

The President of one of our large and famous universities recently told me about an interview he had with a candidate for his football coaching position. During the course of the interview the candidate said, "Mr. President, I understand your students really like it here. Gosh, I sure would like to work at a college which the boys really wanted to attend." This story would be funny if it weren't for the tragedy behind the innocent observation.

At a recent meeting the principal of a large and well-known high school described how he was asked how much it would take to get him to issue a high school diploma to a certain athlete who had failed his high school course. I suppose in this day and age one should not be stunned by such a story, but, in my naivete, I was.

One of the recommendations of the American Council Committee calls for the elimination of post-season bowl games in football. It is common knowledge that a year ago the Big Ten football coaches unanimously voted among themselves to discontinue bowl games. Presumably these coaches had good reasons or they wouldn't have so voted. Yet these coaches from my own Conference were not willing to get up on their hind legs and say this publicly. Perhaps I do them an injustice, for their reticence may have been due to the feeling that they could not publicly speak for the Western Conference. Everyone else speaks freely about his views on athletics and comment on the part of individual coaches with respect to the report of President Hannah's committee has certainly been uninhibited.

The high school and collegiate coaches of America are members of an honored and influential teaching profession. The coach is an important person in every hamlet, village, and city throughout the land — often times a better known and more influential teacher of

the young than his colleagues in other branches of teaching. You coaches are organized in associations, yet your associations have not, to my knowledge, been an effective force in the promotion of high standards of ethical and teaching performance. Why don't you get together as professional men and really develop and enforce professional standards of conduct and action comparable to those of the medical, legal, and scientific professions? If you wanted to, you could do more in your day-to-day professional capacities to eliminate the abuses of our athletic system than anyone else.

Our American system of intercollegiate athletics was originally modelled after and taken from the English program of inter-school games with its unequalled code of personal conduct — the code of the sportsman and gentleman. As our public schools and colleges increased in size and number and developed their programs of games and physical education during the last fifty years, we began, in our American way, to examine and study every aspect of games, the techniques, the physiology, the methodology of coaching, the psychology, the equipment, etc. With this steady and intensive study of games and physical education, the need to train teachers of games became important and we saw the establishment of collegiate curricula for the training of teachers of physical education. This development injected into our sports scene a professional emphasis, a career emphasis for many of the young men who participate in our collegiate games. During this development, unfortunately, most of the study, investigation, and experiment with our games has been directed primarily towards game performance and not towards the full development of the individual in mind, body, and character through all the fine experiences of game participation. This interest in and demand for better and better performance have led to many abuses. It is certainly pertinent to ask again and again what is the purpose of intercollegiate games anyway?

In our passion for perfection of performance we have lost or forgotten the fundamental elements of the amateur code of sportsmanship and I fear we cannot recover. We have reached a point somewhere between real amateurism and outright professionalism. We pay lip service to all the educational values of participation in games, then sacrifice everything we really believe in to achieve perfection in performance and victory — and all with the inevitable ending that no matter what we do with our players and our teams, no matter what system we operate under, only half the teams playing can win on any given Saturday afternoon. Most coaches find that losing is even more certain than winning. Paradoxically, we sacrifice all the fine things in the program to get something that we can't have anyway.

Regardless of the nature of the rules and regulations adopted by the athletic conferences, the N.C.A.A., or the accrediting associations, everyone seems willing to live with the rules if the other fellow does, or if the rules can be rigorously enforced with justice and impartiality. In the last analysis, enforcement begins at home and at its best is a voluntary acceptance both emotionally and intellectually, of the rules. It should not be asking too much of educational institutions to do this, standing as they do for all that is best in our democratic society. How can any school or college teach honesty, integrity, respect for law and order, good sportsmanship, and all the other virtues if those in responsibility don't practice what they preach? I have never been able to answer this question affirmatively.

Maybe this is asking too much of human nature. If so, then enforcement of the rules of the system must be placed in impartial and just hands, divorced from the emotional involvement of the parties who make the rules, and impregnable to political or public attack of

any kind. Further, the penalties for violations of the rules of athletic conduct must be visited on the violators, not the innocent victims, and must be reasonable penalties related to the nature of the violations. I am not an expert in jurisprudence, but these two requirements seem essential in the setting up of any mechanism for enforcing the rules under which we are to conduct our intercollegiate athletic program in the future.

The American Council Committee injected a new proposal for enforcement of our athletic code by referring the problem of enforcement to the regional accrediting associations. I have not seen the full report of this Committee, nor have I been privy to the debate which led to this proposal. Certainly if we consider intercollegiate athletics as an important part of our educational program, then there is some reason for having the conduct of the institution's athletic program evaluated and approved or not approved as part of the general institutional accrediting procedure. On the other hand, the principal sanction exercised by an accrediting association is failure to accredit the institution. If, then, an institution is guilty of violation of the intercollegiate athletic code and withdrawal of accreditation is imposed the penalty would also be inflicted upon those members of the faculty and student body who are not in any way involved in the violation. A penalty of this kind would undoubtedly bring fast reaction on the part of faculties and others affected by such a penalty, and perhaps this very efficacy of the penalty is what the presidents sought. However, it is not, in my judgment, right in principle. In my judgment, violations of the athletic code should be penalized by athletic penalties, not by academic penalties. However, it must also be said that institutions that are willing to vote the rules must certainly be willing to abide by them and, if willing to abide by the rules, then enforcement is of little concern.

I have noted with great interest those statements reported in the press to the effect that the adoption of the American Council Committee's report means the slow death of the N.C.A.A. Those who worry about the impending funeral need not sorrow too much, for the cure is exceedingly simple. All the N.C.A.A. has to do is to adopt the presidents' recommendations and establish an effective, workable enforcement mechanism. If this is done, the patient will immediately become healthy again — perhaps too disgustingly healthy for some.

The logic of the view that the adoption of the presidents' recommendations will cause more undercover, illegal activity than ever before is most revealing. It could only mean that those who take this point of view want to maintain the status quo or have an exceedingly low opinion of all others, principally their competitors. Sadder still is the thought that they might be right. If they are right, then they and their competitors didn't learn much of real value from the very games they profess to teach.

To follow this train of thought to its unhappy conclusion: if the career men of athletics, couldn't or didn't learn something of value from their athletic experience, then perhaps all educators are wrong in assuming that games do give something of value to the participants.

Of distressing concern to me is the steady deterioration of the quality of American sportsmanship on the part of athletics, coaches, students, alumni, sports writers, and the general public. Nasty incidents of unsportsmanlike conduct occur everywhere and are reported in ever-increasing numbers. How can we recapture or rebuild the true spirit of sportsmanship in America? This challenge I think belongs with the coaches of America, but others can help, too, par-

ticularly the sports writers who possess the enormous power of public censure.

If the coaches really go at this problem, much can be done overnight. I believe this is something which, if tackled vigorously by your coaches' association, will be worth far more to America and athletics than anything else your association may or may not do.

I have told my coaches at Purdue that I don't give a rap what any of our competitors do either on or off the field. I am only concerned with what they and their teams do on and off the field and it must be right. Because someone else may be guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct is not sufficient reason to do likewise.

One of the most outstanding experiences of my own athletic life occurred in England. I played Rugby football for Oxford University and for the Harlequins of London in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. During a three-year period I never witnessed in any game a flagrant example of unsportsmanlike conduct. Unfortunately I can't say the same about my football at home. Those who are familiar with first-class English Rugby football know it is not a gentle game by any standards.

Gentlemen, the issues before all of us here today are vitally important to education and the quality of our national life. Before the N.C.A.A. are the issues of regulation and enforcement; before the coaches are the problems of over-emphasis, recruiting, and sportsmanship. I sincerely hope you have the wisdom to legislate effectively and the courage to resist the pressures of those who have neither the responsibility for nor the welfare of American intercollegiate athletics at heart.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Thank you, President Hovde, and President Walters and Mr. Jordan, for your part in this program.

I can't speak for the Football Coaches Association, but I think I can speak with assurance for the official body in charge of the affairs of the N.C.A.A., when I say that there does not stem from that body any resistance to the adoption of a code for intercollegiate athletics, whether that code stems from the Committee of Presidents or from some other source, nor does that body resist in any way any practical and feasible means of enforcement of that code. We are interested, however, that the rules and regulations which implement the code, the rules and regulations which are to be enforced, should have a validity in which we have confidence.

I am very happy to say that President Adams of the A.C.E., President Hannah, the Chairman of the Committee of eleven Presidents meeting in Washington, assured us yesterday that the N.C.A.A. will have ample opportunity before the final recommendations are made to the Presidents of the country, to make our views known regarding the details of the rules and regulations which might possibly form the legislative phase of their recommendations.

I think we look upon this much as you Coaches do upon the rules that govern your own sport. When the rules are established, you abide by them and you cooperate in their enforcement, but you have a real, honest right to raise questions as to the validity of the rules and to let your views be known through the proper channels.

In the larger field of the code governing intercollegiate athletics, we are all in favor, I am sure, of the philosophy that has been reflected here this morning. We are working toward the same goals that the Presidents have been working toward and will be working

toward. We have a very valid right to let our opinions be known as regards the details of the rules and regulations that may be later enforced.

I trust that I do not misrepresent the views of the Coaches or of the N.C.A.A.

ROUND TABLE MEETINGS

A. COLLEGE MEETING

Thursday Morning, January 10, 1952

The College Meeting of the 46th annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Convention convened in the Pavilion Caprice, Hotel Netherland Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio, at 9:30 a.m., Thursday, January 10, Mr. C. E. Bilheimer, Gettysburg College, presiding.

CHAIRMAN C. E. BILHEIMER: We will assemble for our meeting now. This is the College Meeting dealing with the problems of the Small Colleges of the N.C.A.A.

This morning I approach the responsibility of serving as Chairman of your Committee with a deep sense of humility, for I realize that I am old enough to know that I am unable to drop any pearls of wisdom in your lap, but I am deeply and vitally interested in serving the smaller colleges of the N.C.A.A. On that premise of service to you I want to assure you that I have dedicated all my efforts and energies. To those of you who wish to identify yourself with this Group I extend a cordial welcome, and trust that you will be able to receive some benefit from our meeting here this morning and go home with the feeling that you have received something worth while for the time you have spent here and the money you have expended traveling here.

When this Committee was appointed and elected at your last convention in Dallas, and I was asked to assume the Chairmanship, I realized that because of the geographical distribution of our Committee it was practically impossible to hold a meeting of our Committee. After a great deal of correspondence it was my decision to ask a group of my associates in the Middle Atlantic States area, especially in the State of Pennsylvania, some of my very dear and close athletic friends, to meet with me in Philadelphia in order that I might receive the benefit of their constant advice in determining a topic for discussion this morning.

The first meeting was held in Philadelphia in June, at which time about twelve men assembled for a discussion of the problems which face most of us.

Another meeting was held in August, at which time we arrived at a series of questions we thought might be well to include in the questionnaire which we sent out to you later in the last year.

I want at this time to publicly pay tribute and say to you that we owe a debt of gratitude to our President, Mr. Willett, and Executive Director, Mr. Byers, for the loyal support they have given us and the interest manifested in our own organization. I should not say "organization" but our own Group here, because I know that they are vitally interested in our problems and are deeply concerned that we do have a part of the program of the N.C.A.A.

They gave their approval to the plan that we had outlined, and as the further study was made of the questions being incorporated in a questionnaire, our good friends Mr. Barr, from Franklin Marshall, and Mr. Turner, from Johns Hopkins, met with me at Gettysburg where the questionnaire was finally brought into effect.

I also at this time want to express to you my deep appreciation of Marshall Turner, who willingly and graciously accepted the responsibility of acting as Secretary of our Committee, and did practically

all the work in compiling the statistics which we will present to you this morning.

This questionnaire was completed and sent out to the members of our Committee, who in turn sent it out to members in their districts who they thought would care to identify themselves along with this Group, the Small Colleges of the N.C.A.A., whose problems I assure you are vastly different from those of the larger universities. And I am sure we have no quarrel with the larger universities about their own particular problems, because I recall a very fine statement made by a man one time when he saw a derelict on the streets and made this remark: "But by the grace of God I might have been that man." So as I say, we have no quarrel, we have no gripes. We have our own particular problems which confront all of us at this time in this period of uncertainty and confusion.

The results came in rather late. We were unable to compile all the data which was received but I assure you that in the course of a few months we will have the complete results ready to send to the various men on our committee and they in turn will send the complete results to you.

We did, however, receive some 148 answers to our questionnaire. I have asked certain men to make a report from their own districts. Mr. Shober Barr, of Franklin Marshall, who has graciously consented to make a report from the Second District, has made a complete study of the questionnaire, because he was in on the ground floor. He helped in the preparation of it and at this time I'd like to call on him to give a report from the Second District.

MR. J. SHOBER BARR (Franklin Marshall College): Chairman Bilheimer, and men of the College Group in N.C.A.A. These questions that we proposed, or that we presented in this questionnaire were mainly, I would say, to ascertain one thing. The real guts and core of our idea was to find out how many of the Small Colleges had institutional control in their entire Physical Education and Intercollegiate program.

We feel that those institutions that operate under institutional control are those that have less problems than those that are operated or controlled or influenced by some outside organization. And I would say that in District 2, almost without exception all of the Small Colleges operate under institutional control. We feel that even though we have some problems they are certainly minor in comparison with the problems that we have nationwide, and we feel that in District 2 in the Small College Groups we are headed in the right direction.

We feel at the same time that either we should contribute more to the N.C.A.A. program or that we should receive more from N.C.A.A., and this might not be the right thing to say at an N.C.A.A. convention but this is actually the way many of the Small Colleges in District 2 feel. Why should we belong?

The question has been asked and discussed and hashed a great many times. Why should we belong to N.C.A.A.? The two reasons being, that, as I mentioned just a while ago. What do we get out of it, is the next question. What do we get out of it? Well the same old yarn exists here as exists in every other application of experience, you get out of something just what you put in it.

If we haven't contributed — and when I say "we" I am thinking of the Small Colleges in District 2 — if we haven't contributed very much to N.C.A.A., how can we expect to get very much out of it? I think if we are realistic we will say that we will admit that there are probably three categories of institutions in N.C.A.A. In our ordinary conversational vernacular we say, The Bigtime Boys, the Middle Group who are aspiring, and the Small College Group.

Well now, we did very definitely align ourselves with the Small

College Group. Our problems are considerably different than those of the Bigtime Group. When you think that there are some 1900 colleges in the United States and just a few over 300, somewhere around 325 I think of those in N.C.A.A. — one-third of the institutions of the country are in N.C.A.A. — might we not strengthen our position, strengthen our program, our whole intercollegiate program if we get more colleges into N.C.A.A., and then went on a real program?

If we as a Small College Group would unite and organize ourselves for our own benefit it seems to me that the Small Colleges in District 2 would be a lot happier about being members of N.C.A.A.

I think that is about all I have, Mr. Chairman, on the District 2 situation at the present time.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: I would like to call on Mr. Gordon Clark, Member of our Committee from District 3, to give the report and findings he had from the result of his questionnaire and the experience that he has in that District.

MR. GORDON CLARK (University of the South): In sending out Mr. Bilheimer's questionnaire it worried me a great deal to start with about who to send it to. What do you call a Small College?

In this meeting this morning I have seen some people from the Third District, and of course I reckon they are just sitting in, but I didn't send them a questionnaire. Tulane — my good friend Captain Lake there, I don't think he could call his institution a Small College.

There are many ways to arrive at what the Small College is. One of the definitions that I used is one that some of the members of the Committee specified: "Those colleges who in your opinion do not play bigtime football or basketball, who are not definitely committed to a bigtime program, or who are not aspiring to a bigtime program."

In the Third District at the time that the questionnaire was sent out there were 49 members listed in our Year Book. Of the 49 members I could classify 33 of them as definitely being committed to a bigtime football or basketball program.

Out of that 33, twenty-nine are members of the Southeastern and Southern Conferences and the other four on various other programs. That left only 16 members in the Third District who under that definition of a Small College we could classify as a Small College. We sent questionnaires out to that group — I won't attempt to go into the findings — the final results will show that of the 16 schools, 11 of them are white colleges and 5 are colored, and of the 11 white colleges only four had a football team.

That seems to be a pretty good analysis of the membership of the Third District. It indicated to me very definitely that many small colleges in the Third District are carrying on a full athletic program and are not members, and we should encourage them to come in if we can show them that the N.C.A.A. is not an M.P. A great many of them don't think so, they don't think N.C.A.A. is for anybody but the big boys, the big league boys. All the problems you read about in the paper concern the Small College very little. The rest of us are not concerned with bowl games, high-powered recruiting, subsidizing spring practice and television, and so forth.

I could make a long speech about any of these topics, but I think that is the summary.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: Dr. Nichols, who is the member of our Committee representative of the Fourth District is unable to be here this morning because he is a member of the Executive Committee which is holding a meeting at this time, and I have asked Mr. George Gauthier of Ohio Wesleyan to bring a report to you from the Fourth District.

MR. GEORGE GAUTHIER (Ohio Wesleyan): I think the problems of our friends in the Fourth District are very similar to those in the Small Colleges throughout the rest of the country. We have, as has been mentioned here, in the Fourth District a great many small colleges who are interested I am sure in the problems that we are faced with, all of us who are members of the N.C.A.A., but I feel, as has been mentioned, that too few of those colleges have been members of this organization and have helped to work out and solve the problems that we have been faced with over the many years here in our intercollegiate athletics.

I suppose in our District we have in most of the Small Colleges what we consider rather an ideal program, in that the majority of our schools are operating their athletic program as part of the educational work of the institution. The majority of the small colleges in the Fourth District operate their athletic program within an educational budget from the institution. It is very bad on the part of our district that so few of our colleges are interested in the N.C.A.A. and feel that, as has been mentioned heretofore, that too many of the problems are taken up with the large colleges and as a result the small colleges have not been interested in the program that we are here to meet and talk about this morning.

When we investigated to see how many of the colleges in our Ohio group have been members of this organization we found that the large number of colleges — we have one of the oldest Conferences in the country — that only five of them had membership in this organization. I think that our problem is to get the small colleges in the Fourth District interested in becoming members of this organization so that we may meet and face the problems that we are all considering.

I am sorry that I do not have the figures from the survey that was made because Mr. Nichols did not give them to me and I did not have the opportunity to go over these figures with him. He asked me just to report on the trends in our section of the country.

This morning I talked with Dick Larkins, the Director at Ohio State University and was interested in finding that some of the large institutions in the country are tending to work their organization along the lines that we in the Small Colleges have followed as far as our athletic program is concerned. Mr. Larkins is at one of the largest institutions in the country and he has started to get the budget matters that have to do with intercollegiate athletics under the educational budget of the institution. As you know in most of our small colleges the budget we operate under from the college takes care of our athletic operations. The maintenance of fields, the salaries of coaches, and so on, comes under the educational budget of the institution and the operation of our athletic program is taken care of by a budget from the institution for that purpose.

I think one of the interesting trends in my opinion was to find that one of the large universities in the country is working toward the same type of operation that we in the small colleges have been working under for many years.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: Is Mr. Morrell in the audience?

MR. MORRELL (Bowdoin College): I am sorry that I missed the meeting last night. In the First District the big difference is that practically all of our colleges are members of the N.C.A.A. The rest of our problems are exactly the same as those of the Small Colleges across the country.

We do have in almost every case institutional control, with the athletic budget as part of the college budget, with the coaches on the faculty, and practically none of those colleges aspire to bigtime football or basketball.

It seems to me that, and it has for a long time, that all should belong to N.C.A.A., but as a Small College Group if we can ever define what that is. One of the things we should try to do is to present to the public, to the schools, the fact that we should not be tarred with the same brush as bigtime operators when football is criticized. I believe it is one of the greatest games in the world, everyone will have to admit evils have grown up around the game, but I firmly agree with certain of the college presidents when they say that wherever you have institutional control and high standards, that are maintained — standards for admission, retention — you are not going to have too serious trouble.

I think that is about all I have to say. I hope we can do something to present the picture as it is in a great many small colleges.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: I am sorry that Mr. Howard Olson from Colorado College is not able to be here this morning because he has a meeting of Council. Mr. Truesdale from Grinnell College is a member of our Committee. President Lyon is unable to be here because he is meeting with the College Presidents at this time.

I think, may I say again the purpose of our study was to indicate that there is a large group of colleges in the United States which are operating a program at a loss, therefore are compelled to present a deficit budget each year. They operate at a loss and maintain a full and complete athletic program because they believe in the inherent values that exist in athletics. There are some values that come out of participation which are so valuable as a contribution to the life of a student that they are willing to take money from the general treasury to support the program in which we believe.

I have always assumed and fully believe that the primary function of education is to provide an opportunity for the growth and development of the individual intellectually, physically and spiritually, that the total personality of the student is the one thing in which we as educators are all vitally concerned.

The study that we outlined was primarily designed to show that a large segment of the colleges in the United States are engaged in athletics, not primarily for the sake of money, but primarily because of this belief in the total education of the student who comes to our respective colleges.

We have received some 148 answers to the questionnaire which we sent out. We were interested also in determining whether a change in conditions existing in the world economically probably would have material effect on our programs, whether a year-by-year change would have any definite significance in determining our athletic budgets. As I say, the results came in just prior to our Christmas vacation. We are unable to give the data this morning, but I have asked the assistance of Mr. Marshall Turner of Johns Hopkins, who as I set out in my earlier remarks very graciously and courteously helped the old man, as I term myself, in trying to get the total picture across the nation. He has all the questionnaires and I think he is ready at this time to give a complete summary of the results, after which I will follow with some of my own remarks and then let it open for discussion. Mr. Marshall Turner, my very good friend and aide from Johns Hopkins.

MR. MARSHALL TURNER (Johns Hopkins): This will not, of course, be a complete summary of the questionnaire. But I will try to summarize what I can of it, at the moment, and we expect to continue working on it during the rest of the year and try to get something tangible out of the study that has been made.

In summarizing this so far I would like to go back to the general size of this. At the meeting that Mr. Bilheimer had in August in

Philadelphia, this group of about ten or twelve people started to discuss what sort of program could be arranged for this so-called College Meeting here at the N.C.A.A. One of the first questions asked was "What do we get out of the N.C.A.A.?" That was the question which Mr. Barr said seemed to be uppermost in the minds of the Second District Colleges.

As that question was discussed a little bit there seemed to be two points of view which prevailed. One was that it seemed that the majority of the colleges in N.C.A.A. were not troubled with some of the same problems which seemed to be emanating as publicity from the N.C.A.A. as a whole. In other words, the Bowl question, the recruiting and subsidizing, spring practice, and other things seemed to occupy all the reports coming out of the business meetings of the N.C.A.A. Those were not problems of the Small Colleges and therefore when they came to these meetings they were discussing things which were of no vital importance to them as an individual institution, because their programs were not geared to that sort of objective.

The second thing in discussing what they get out of the N.C.A.A., was a realization that if the Small Colleges were to get together and serve some vital purpose in the N.C.A.A., they must somehow try to present their beliefs, and the programs which have arisen out of their beliefs, to the N.C.A.A. as a whole, and to the general public as a whole. More than that we need the support of the newspaper reporters, newspaper editors and so on. But the programs which the Small Colleges have with their objectives seem to be somewhat different than the objectives of the programs in the so-called larger institutions. Therefore it sort of developed that one thing we can do perhaps would be to conduct a survey of some kind which would show first of all that a great many of these schools had an integrated program of athletics, physical education, and intramurals, perhaps run by a single administrative head which was directly under the control of the institution, probably running a deficit every year which was made up out of general institutional funds. That would be the general type of program prevalent in the majority of smaller colleges.

At the same time it was obvious there would probably be some different procedures within that general program which might offer a starting point for discussion. In other words, if the Small College Group could agree on the general objectives of their program perhaps it would be helpful to discuss in these meetings not whether Bowl games are desirable, or how much recruiting and subsidizing should be done, but how can each athletic director representative here find some discussion in regard to the details of the operation of his own program, so his own program would be better and serve better the purposes of his own individual educational institution.

That then seemed to be the prevailing background and the idea behind this survey.

Now there probably are some of you here who have not seen the survey and for the benefit of those people I will read a few questions to indicate the type of questions that we asked, and what the general trend was.

For example, one of the questions: "Are your physical education, intramural and intercollegiate activities under one administrative head?"

"Is this administrative head (for intercollegiate activities only, if above question was answered 'no') responsible to the President or an Athletic Association or similar group?"

"Do you prepare an annual athletic departmental budget?"

"Does this budget include intercollegiate athletic expenses?"

"Does this budget include intramural, physical education athletic expenses?"

Then there was a series of questions regarding salaries of coaches, paid by the Athletic Association. "Is it paid and charged to the department?" "Is it paid out of a general instructional budget for the entire university?"

"Do you have compulsory student athletic fees, or do you have a student fee incorporated in the general tuition fee?" Or, "Do you have an indefinite amount of money which comes from student fees?"

Another question: "Does your budget as presented to the administration for approval show any estimated income?" In other words, we try and decide whether budgets made up by these colleges have to show an income or whether the college administration is not concerned with the income and the questions regarding source of income such as student fees, guarantees, gate receipts and so on.

Another question: "Must your budget — (MUST your budget underlined) as presented to the administration show expenses equal to or less than estimated income?" Trying to decide how many institutions require that the athletic budget be balanced as it is presented to the administration for approval.

"If the total estimated income does not cover expenses does the school make up this deficit budget?" Of course if you are going to turn in deficit budget does the school assume that responsibility for it, and so on?

Another question: "Does the year-by-year change in income of athletics markedly influence the stability of your athletic and physical education program?"

Now those were some of the questions which we asked with the intention of trying to show whether as many institutions as we thought had an integrated institutional control — a budget which was perhaps running at a deficit and made up by general institution funds. In gathering that information we wanted to find whether there were differences in procedures which might serve as a starting point for discussion in a meeting like this so that some of us could take back new ideas in order to improve the workings of your own department and make it serve better the general institutional objectives?

Now, it is regrettable that the results came in so late it was impossible to make other than just a total numerical summary of the questions. Obviously the interpretation of the people filling out the survey differed in many cases, things were left out, supplementary notes were attached, one thing and another. It will take some little time to analyze the results thoroughly enough to make any real summary and real analysis of what these answers indicate.

So my summary will be in the nature of a rather general observation. I spent a day and a half going over the figures in trying to see if there was anything very conclusive. Certainly the figures indicated that institutional control was almost unanimous in the group which answered the questionnaire. A good many of them operated a deficit budget meaning that their budget was presented to the administration as a deficit budget and was made up out of institutional funds.

But there were so many, many different variations to the answers which came in that, as I tried to analyze the answers, one thing came to be more and more clear in my mind. That is that the procedures and the techniques and the actual operation of the program were really perhaps the least important of the entire thing. The most important thing to me, in the survey so far — is this — it is the objectives, it is the underlying philosophy you operate under which determines the kind of program you are going to have. You can take any one administration procedure you want to and make it serve an athletic program which is designed to make money or create publicity for your institution, or you perhaps can take the same administration procedure and utilize it to serve the purpose of an educational activity for your students.

That has been the most single important thing to me. The individual procedures are really not important. The important thing is "What is the objective of your program?" "What is the underlying philosophy of your program?" That of course is the problem which each individual institution has to decide for itself. It is of course fairly obvious from the type of answers that have come in so far that the colleges which have answered this survey are in a program which is designed more particularly for educational purposes rather than money-making purposes or publicity purposes.

Now our objective last summer anyway was to try to present enough different procedures if possible so that we could present one to the floor for discussion and have it hashed out so that some of you could make contributions from what your experience has been in your own individual institution. I say the figures came in so late it was impossible to analyze these procedures in such a way as to get them on the floor. Therefore my summary will conclude with the report of the general impression which I have received so far. I hope as a result of further analysis of this survey we can define more sharply and present definite information to you sometime during the summer so that perhaps next year we can do what we hoped we could do this year.

MR. BARR: My name is Barr, of Franklin and Marshall, District 2. Mr. Bilheimer just went to one of the adjoining parlors to get a man to speak a few minutes about the Insurance Program and asked me to substitute for him until his return.

I think we might open the meeting now to the questions from the floor. Your questions can be directed to any member of the Panel or if you have something on your chest about any of the topics discussed or about any particular approach to the N.C.A.A. and the Small College program, we will be glad to hear from you. Will you please rise and give your name and institution before you speak? Anybody from the floor have anything to say?

MR. H. C. SEVERIN (South Dakota State College): I would like to know what the plans are of Mr. Springer who is trying to organize a Small College Group in connection with the N.A.I.B.

MR. BARR: Is Mr. Springer present? (No response.)

MR. BARR: Here is the Chairman back again. Mr. Bilheimer, we just threw the meeting open to questions and one was asked about the Small Colleges and the N.A.I.B., but the question was directed to a man who is not present.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: It was thought advisable in connection with our meeting this morning to present to you some ideas about insurance. There was a questionnaire sent to you sometime last month to determine your interest in insurance. I have had to call Mr. Olson, who is a member of that Committee, out of another meeting to present his viewpoint on that subject at this time.

MR. HOWARD M. OLSON (Colorado College): I am trying to fill two spots this morning, one over in the Council and I am also a member of this Committee here. It is a little difficult running from one place to the other, but briefly, and I will take just a moment here, the problem is this. A number of us I know have felt somewhat uneasy about our position in regard to insurance for our athletes. Insurance programs are generally speaking rather expensive. One reason for that is that most insurance programs take care of all expense from, we will say, one dollar on up. Possibly there is a limit of \$250, \$500 or something like that. The thing that makes it

so expensive is that they do take care of those small amounts — those injuries that are not so expensive but what you can usually take care of them in your own infirmary. Most colleges have infirmaries.

This last summer it came to the attention of the N.C.A.A. Council that it might be possible to establish a deductible-type insurance program for N.C.A.A. members. Now I know you can take out insurance on automobiles on that basis but somehow I had never thought of it being possible to take it out on athletes.

The idea here is roughly a \$250 deductible plan. If the expense runs in excess of that, then this insurance program goes into effect. Usually you can handle that small \$250 item or less, that is the little broken finger or the scratches and the bruises, those things can be taken care of in your own infirmary very easily. But what happens when you have a man with a broken leg and the thing doesn't heal properly. You run into a thousand dollars or two thousand dollars, possibly more, or if you happen to have a catastrophe such as a broken back, something that really hurts you.

Now that was the thing that struck me as being especially desirable about this protection. The small college, and I know many small colleges, probably most small colleges usually do one or two things. They usually have a Student Health Program in which all students participate. Some of them have a program of insurance for their athletes only, which is quite expensive. Or they have no program at all.

Well in the case of no insurance usually the plan is to patch up the boy and get him in pretty good shape and send him on his way. Sometimes you feel somewhat guilty about doing that.

I was placed on this Committee along with Professor Mouzon of Southern Methodist University and Bill McCarter of Dartmouth, to investigate this particular plan as well as some other plans, and frankly we haven't had time to get into all of them. We have studied a good many plans and our planned procedure roughly is this: We will make a progress report to the business meeting Saturday recommending that we go ahead and be given the authority to examine all available plans and finally select a plan which will then in turn be presented to the membership. Now if you wish to participate you may and if you don't wish to that is all right. If we get enough of the membership to participate then the insurance can be made effective and we hope that it can be made effective next September at the latest.

As to the details of the Insurance Plan, I am not an insurance man myself. My field is science, Professor of Physics, and that certainly doesn't set me up as an insurance expert, but I do know some insurance experts and their first reaction was "why didn't we think of this before? This is something that the high schools and colleges can really use." Well, here we are primarily concerned with the college program. If the high schools want to work out something that is up to them. We feel, that is the Committee feels, that we owe these kids some sort of insurance and there are two possible types as these gentlemen will point out to you.

I might say in passing that I had to leave this Council meeting which at the moment is meeting with the Presidents. I think I shall have to return to that meeting I am sorry to say, Mr. Chairman. My purpose here was to introduce these two representatives from this insurance company.

Now briefly as I understand it, they will present the details of the plan in about ten or fifteen minutes and then you will have a chance to ask questions of them. These men are experts and they know what they are talking about, and within two months roughly, we hope to settle on one plan. There may be variations, there may be a change, we might even have a different company, but these two men are Mr.

Richman and Mr. Mauloff of the Royal Liverpool Group. That is a group of Insurance Companies, and I would like to introduce at this time, Mr. Richman, who will take over and then you can ask him questions and carry on from there.

MR. RICHMAN: Mr. Mauloff is going to pass out a brief memorandum which more or less consolidates the memorandum which was sent to you during the month of December. Now we have gotten over 50 per cent of the returns of that memorandum and the results so far are very, very favorable.

Now briefly the plan is this. In August of this past year we approached the N.C.A.A., and asked them if they would be interested in some insurance plan which would be simple in operation, and at the same time give sufficiently broad coverage to protect athletes participating in any intercollegiate sports anywhere in the world. There are certain problems connected with this and we reviewed the material that we had and we also made contact with many insurance groups. Now I represent the agency who represents various large insurance groups, and we contacted several of these companies, and we asked them if they would be interested in submitting to us their thoughts on a proposal which we termed the Catastrophe Medical Expense. The Royal Liverpool group, one of the strongest in the world, submitted this proposal.

What does this insurance cover? What does it do for the institution? It will protect the athlete participating; (1) in practice or play of any intercollegiate sports, basketball, football, baseball, track, hockey, whatever you have; (2) it will also protect them while traveling to and from practice or play in a group, except golf, in which he could be traveling individually, up to an amount of \$5,000 for any one injury, less the deductible of \$250.

Now that means this, if an athlete participating in football is injured severely we will pay all the expenses over the \$250 deductible up to \$5,000. The reason we started with the deductible was this, we felt the small expenses Mr. Olson mentioned were economically taken care of by the institution's own set-up and Student Health Plan. Further we know this, that no plan of insurance today would protect the individual athlete against catastrophe loss where the medical expenses may run into several thousand dollars, so we determined to do away with the small claims because the small claim can be satisfactorily taken care of.

However, when you get a large claim such as several thousand dollars the school and the athlete is confronted with the problem of who is going to pay the expenses. I know that is a burden on the institution. If you go out and solicit funds the reaction is one unfavorable to the institution because the comeback usually is: "He is playing football for them or he is playing basketball for them why don't they protect him like they protect their own property?"

Now as to the cost of this plan. We have no underwriting table whatsoever from which we are able to establish any rate. To be frank with you, we picked this rate out of the air. We have no tables, no experience, we just don't have anything with which to work. We picked a rate of \$1.00 per athlete. That \$1.00 will buy \$5,000 of insurance for the athlete while he is engaged in any intercollegiate sports either traveling, playing or practicing. That is a very low rate. We know it. We feel this way, that if we get sufficient participation we think our spread eventually will justify that rate.

There is also an accidental death, additional, which could be purchased and that is an extra 50 cents. The two plans formulated were a dollar rate covering all your athletes against any intercollegiate injury up to \$5,000, less the deductible, and the second plan included the first, that is, \$5,000 medical expenses and \$10,000 accidental death.

The cost of the second one was an additional 50 cents — a dollar and a half. Now, whichever one your Committee selects, whether it be the dollar plan or the \$1.50 plan will be the one that will be presented to you should you desire to enroll.

I will briefly touch on the returns to the questionnaire which was sent to you. The first question asked was "Do the member institutions wish the N.C.A.A. to formulate some plan of insurance on a group basis?" The returns indicated that over 88 per cent were in favor of the group plan. Those that wished to participate in the plan which you have in your hands now number about 72 per cent.

Now we are willing to start this plan if we get at least 50 per cent participation. It seems to me we are assured of that.

I think that briefly sums it up as to what the insurance covers, and I say further, this specific contract was drawn to fit the needs of the N.C.A.A. No standard contract was feasible and we had to make this tailor-made.

One more important thing I should bring out is "How does the plan operate?" It operates this way, again keeping in mind we want to eliminate as much paper work as possible, both for the companies and for the schools. Let's take college "A" which at the beginning of the academic year reports that 300 athletes will participate in practice or play for the intercollegiate calendar year and that is the figure that is going to be charged for the institution. So if 300 athletes are expected to participate the cost to that institution will be \$300 and should the institution at the end of the year find that 330 athletes actually were engaged in practice or play the cost for the additional 30 will not be charged but yet they would have had the protection under the policy. All that will be required is for you to tell us the total number of athletes you expect to participate in practice or play and regardless of what number actually are played or traveled that number will be covered. There will be no listing of names, there will be no schedule, there will be no audits made. It is a blanket contract. It is comprehensive and it is extremely simple.

I am going to throw the meeting open to questions which may come up in your mind. One more question which I think was asked: "Can we have our present program of insurance? Will this in any way affect our present insurance?" No it will not. If you have a program of insurance now, which say pays up to \$250 or \$300 or \$400, you could conceivably collect from both. If we have an athlete who is injured for an amount of \$500 and you carried \$500 insurance we would have to pay you \$250 regardless of whether you collected it under your plan or not.

There is no schedule of surgical benefits which means if you have to have a specialist perform some kind of surgery on an injured athlete we would have to pay that bill and as far as actual medical expenses, medicines of any kind, all expenses incurred in that injury, including local ambulance fees, would be within the five thousand dollar limit.

Now that briefly sums it up.

Now do you gentlemen have any questions?

MR. PAUL WRIGHT (Western State College of Colorado): Would that be in all the athletic events? You eliminated the golf situation, how about skiing?

MR. RICHMAN: I didn't eliminate it, I said under the travel portion of the policy we would pay for any injuries sustained to any athlete while traveling. Now we won't pay if an athlete decides to drive out to the ball park in his own car, he must travel in a group. However, in golf where you have one or two people, if they take their own transportation we will protect them for that.

It covers any sport the institution has. It covers skiing.

MR. THEODORE HARDER (Santa Barbara College): I gather from your remarks no medical examination will be required of any of the athletes?

MR. RICHMAN: The answer is no.

MR. HARDER: Any lad that would be accepted by the Medical Department of the College for intercollegiate athletics would be acceptable to that Group?

MR. RICHMAN: That is right, we are not asking for any examinations.

MR. MACK GREENE (Central State College): I notice in the questionnaire you asked 75 per cent of the N.C.A.A. membership to sign up. You changed that to 50 per cent now.

MR. RICHMAN: That is right, we are changing that to 50.

QUESTION: Those colleges that have Health Services in which the Medical Officers are on our paid staff, is the service they render applicable to that \$250 deductible?

MR. RICHMAN: That is correct, it covers whatever reasonable fees that your present hospital program would charge the athlete. Say that the fees on an injured individual would be \$300 by the hospital on the campus or by an outside doctor, we would have to pay you the expenses over the \$250, which would be \$50.

MR. MAULOFF: If the doctor would charge what he would normally charge, we would pay as soon as it reached deductible.

MR. RICHMAN: As soon as it is over deductible.

QUESTION: This question is, if the doctor is on the college payroll would he be allowed a normal fee for the injury or services rendered?

MR. RICHMAN: If he charged the school, he may be.

MR. MAULOFF: He doesn't charge the school if he is on the payroll.

MR. RICHMAN: If he is considered an employee of the institution there is no medical expense to the institution, was that your question? If he is a paid employee and he doesn't render any bill for his services there is no charge to the institution.

MR. GREENE: That is the point that might get ticklish, that is the point I was raising. We have had an injury in recent years. The boy had to be hospitalized outside of our college. We had some expenses that exceeded \$250 although our doctor was involved and didn't put in his bill. How is that bookkeeping kept?

MR. RICHMAN: You would keep your own books. If you pay a doctor who is an employee of your institution he is not going to render a fee for his service, or if you are to call on a consulting specialist, or you put the boy in a private institution that is a different story. We would pay expenses for anybody not in your employ. They would bill you for that. The doctor on your payroll wouldn't bill you for those services.

MR. SELLEW ROBERTS (Kent State): Does that apply to freshmen?

MR. RICHMAN: Yes sir, it applies.

MR. ROBERTS: Assuming that the freshmen are not eligible for the Varsity.

MR. RICHMAN: It applies to all athletes who practice or play.

MR. MIKE J. GARY (Western Michigan): Consider the 300 people estimated and then the additional 30 people through the season — is that adjustment made the following year? If your squad comes in at 330?

MR. RICHMAN: The question raised: Institution "A" at the beginning reported 300; at the end of the year they found 330 were actually engaged in practice or play. Would we make a charge for that 30?

MR. GARY: No. Your second year would you adjust on the basis of the number the preceding year or would you again take the estimate for the following year?

MR. RICHMAN: We would take your figure for the following year. We would not make any adjustment. Your figure for the second year would be taken.

MR. MORRELL: We have some of our most serious injuries in intramural competition. I wondered if you considered that in any coverage?

MR. RICHMAN: This as you know does not apply to intramural sports. It primarily is concerned with intercollegiate sports. At the moment we have worked out no plan for intramural activities. However, we feel this way, as soon as we set up some kind of Table or Rating Structure based on this particular proposal and if it is accepted by the universities then we would go ahead and propose to you a plan to include your students engaged in intramural activities. However this does not apply to intramurals.

MR. D. C. MOFFETT (Cortland State Teachers College): If a school has a plan that limits one accident to \$500 and we will say the amount of the accident runs to a thousand dollars by the time all the medical attention has been given it, does it mean you pay double for that insurance or if that boy is disabled has he a legal right to claim that extra \$250 twice?

MR. RICHMAN: Who is paying the premium, the student?

MR. MOFFETT: Yes, every student at this particular college pays the premium and is insured up to \$500.

MR. RICHMAN: The question asked is: they have a program of insurance that is paid for by the student and protects them up to \$500. Now if this athlete had an injury which resulted in a thousand dollar claim could he collect twice? And the answer is "yes." We would pay all expenses over the \$250 deductible. We do not participate or pro-rate any of the medical expenses for which the student would have his own insurance. Conceivably he could collect twice, we would ask no questions because we wouldn't go into that, we would pay all expenses over the \$250 deductible.

MR. MAULOFF: Our claim checks would be paid to the school, not the athlete.

MR. RICHMAN: Thank you. The important point here too is probably the handling of claims over which I know everyone throws up their hands. They say there is too much red tape. Now the Royal Liverpool Group has Claim Service Offices in every state in the country and in foreign lands. We would give your institutions the

address of the nearest claim office to whom you would send the claim form. The claim form is a short form. There isn't hardly anything to complete on it. And you would send that back with the medical bills and the claim check would be returned payable to the college. It would not be payable to the student. It would be payable to the college.

MR. GREENE: I thought I read in the plan that a supervisor must be a bona fide member of the staff of the college, must be with the group in travel. Is that the regulation?

MR. RICHMAN: Let me get back to that point on the travel. As I repeated before the athlete is covered while traveling in a group under the supervision of someone, whether it is the coach, whether it is the manager or some authority, who represents the college or the Athletic Department, and who supervises that travel. Now the reason we do that is this, we don't want to cover, I don't think you would want us to cover an athlete who decides to drive to an adjoining town in his own car or own transportation. We don't want to cover that hazard, we don't know what he will do on the way down, or where he is going to stop, or when he will reach the place, so therefore for our own protection and yours, we say this will protect the athlete while traveling from practice or play in a group and under the supervision of some delegate of the institution.

Now in golf or wrestling where you have one or two individual members that is different. That is a different situation. We wouldn't expect to have someone accompany one or two players, they certainly can travel by themselves.

Any other questions?

MR. V. F. SPATHELF (Wayne University): Some institutions use two or three or more cars traveling in a group to a contest. Would this be covered under your interpretation if a supervisor were in one of the cars?

MR. RICHMAN: George, that would be considered covered would it not?

MR. MAULOFF: If it is authorized by the coach or the Athletic Director.

MR. RICHMAN: As long as it is authorized by the institution.

MR. JOHN F. MARTIN (Wesleyan University): I am going to ask you a question but I want to preface my question with a few remarks. We have just gone through an experience where a boy broke his back, cost us \$18,000. This insurance program is not good enough. It will help. We are interested in a proposition that will pay \$10,000, deductible \$600, and will cover the Glee Club, Debate Teams, Dramatic Groups, any group that is supervised, plus intramural. They have to be supervised. The plan is similar to this, the cost per person is the same. My question is, can you by charging for these other groups — I am thinking of Debate and Glee Club who travel — make the possibility of more than \$5,000 going to a severe injury or a group accident so that the colleges will benefit in case they have a severe accident?

MR. RICHMAN: Well I can answer that. Of course in your particular case you would have to buy a contract for your specific school. We know that it is possible for an athlete to run a bill, an injured athlete, to run a bill in excess of \$5,000. We also know that as time continues and we gather more data from this effort — which we consider an experiment in the interest of the schools and colleges —

that perhaps eventually we can increase the limit by purchasing an excess contract of insurance over the \$5,000. By that I mean this. This plan is a \$250 deductible with a maximum of \$5,000. Perhaps in the future we can negotiate with the insurers to ask them to increase that an extra five or ten thousand dollars. I don't know, I don't know what the future holds on this particular proposal, but perhaps we can purchase excess insurance to be used whenever you have such a catastrophe such as you had in your institution.

That is something for the future. As of now we certainly couldn't increase this particular limit because of the premium we have set up, but I do hope that in the future we can have some kind of excess contract which would automatically cover such a catastrophe as that. I know we are going to find a lot of things in this which we will review continuously to keep as broad as possible and to give the members of the Varsity, and I hope eventually of intramurals, just as broad protection as possible. But at the moment that is something you would have to negotiate individually. Whether our company would want to go into something like that I can't answer off hand.

MR. JAMES E. BROCK (Municipal University of Omaha): Is there a time limit for filing a claim at the conclusion of each sport season? What I am thinking about is this, say a boy was injured in football and he had complications set in six months later. Would he be covered?

MR. RICHMAN: The question there raised: "Is there a time limit for filing of claims?" If the boy is injured the injury should be reported within 20 days of the injury. That is the time for reporting the injury.

Now we have up to 26 weeks in which you can file for medical treatment. Twenty-six weeks. So if he is injured in March, and reports the injury the 10th of March he has the 26 weeks following in which he should have some medical treatment. Does that answer it?

If he starts in April or May, that is all right. But certainly we wouldn't want it to go beyond 26 weeks, we have to set up some schedule to guide ourselves and to guide you.

MR. MAULOFF: The State Insurance Department won't allow you more.

MR. HARDER: Two questions, Mr. Richman. In case someone, the institution, wishes to pay the additional 50 cent premium for death benefit, is the death benefit payable to the college or to the student?

MR. RICHMAN: That is payable to the college.

The question raised: "To whom would the death benefit be payable if that plan is taken out." The death benefit of \$10,000 would be payable to the college. They in turn would decide what they wish to do with the funds, whether they want to distribute it to the parents of the boy or to the estate that that is entirely up to you.

MR. HARDER: The second question applies to definition. We have been dealing with the term medical protection. I presume you include dental bills?

MR. RICHMAN: Yes, we are referring to it as hospital expense. It is not the ordinary run of medical insurance where you have a scale of so much in the hospital per day. So much to be charged by a surgeon. We define this as blanket medical expense, there is no scale benefits. We pay whatever bill the doctor of this hospital sends.

MR. GREENE: I have two more questions, one relative to the two plans. Do you mean that either of these plans are acceptable on this

50 per cent basis, that is if half of the colleges of the N.C.A.A. take either one?

MR. RICHMAN: The answer to the question "Are either of the plans acceptable on the 50 per cent basis." If the Committee, after compiling their Progress Report finds that the schools, the majority of the schools who want to enroll, wish to participate in the medical expense including the death benefits, then all schools must take that. If they find the majority wish to participate in the \$5,000 medical expense only, without the death benefit, then that is the plan which will go into effect. We can't break it down one school to have the death benefit, the other school no death benefit.

MR. GREENE: You mentioned airplane travel in your previous statement. You haven't mentioned it today.

MR. RICHMAN: The question raised was on air travel. Now we cover any accident while traveling in any transportation. In air travel, assuming that the colleges decide to take \$10,000 accidental death, at the moment we feel that we would have to set up a catastrophe limit on death due to travel by air. That means this, when you have 45 people in one aircraft, and rare it is that you don't have a complete loss in a crash, it means you'd have 45 times ten thousand, or \$450,000 claim. I refer to the Purdue University where that particular event did happen before the war. Now if the death benefit is selected we are going to set up a catastrophe limit for travel by air. What that figure is I don't know. It may be seventy-five thousand, it may be fifty, it may be two hundred, that is something we have to negotiate with the Insurance Underwriters. They don't want to have the entire amount available for each individual in an air crash.

Now our second thought on this was this, and as I say this is something which we haven't gone into. Perhaps we will go out and buy excess contracts somewhere on the market which means that this contract would pay for \$75,000 catastrophe limit because of any one fatality in an air travel, and perhaps we could negotiate with Underwriters to pick up two or three thousand dollars. I don't know. Travel by anything other than air we would have to pay the entire \$10,000 to each athlete.

Now how do you define air travel? Let me say this, that we would cover any aircraft which is licensed by the C.A.B., that is the Civil Aeronautics Board, to carry passengers for transportation for hire. If some of the schools have their own flying services, or have a student or coach or someone who has an aircraft, we don't want you to transport your students in a private aircraft which is not licensed by the C.A.B., to transport passengers for hire. So any scheduled airliner or any charter airlines licensed for the transportation of passengers for hire would be considered covered.

MR. MAULOFF: Also Canadian.

MR. RICHMAN: Any aircraft which is licensed by the governing body of any authority in the world. Similar to C.A.B., in Canada you have Air Registry, and in England you have the Air Registry Department.

MR. HOWARD G. DANFORD (Florida State University): You have mentioned the fact that a physician's charges employed by the University will not be counted as part of the medical expense. But what about X-ray charges by the school's infirmary and food charges and other charges of that nature, if the total exceeds \$250 is that chargeable against this insurance fund?

MR. MAULOFF: Even though the physician may be on fee basis with you he is still entitled to put his bill in, on a reasonable basis.

MR. DANFORD: Suppose he is employed by the University not on a fee basis?

MR. MAULOFF: Of course that is a problem that is almost an honored question. In case the expenses would run over that deductible you have to bear in mind that would be an out-of-the ordinary claim. It would be one that would be a rather serious claim. So possibly the doctor is entitled to put his bill in and as far as the X-rays, even though the X-ray equipment may belong to the University, the ordinary or regular charge would be accepted.

MR. DANFORD: Food the same?

MR. MAULOFF: You have to do that, you can't throw out too close a line.

MR. RICHMAN: Any more questions?

MR. WALTER J. LIVINGSTON (Denison University). Supposing a student had his own insurance or family insurance or something of that sort, would he get this extra insurance from the company in case of an accident?

MR. RICHMAN: The question asked is: "If an athlete had his own insurance under his family protection plan would he also recover under this plan?" The answer is yes, regardless of what the athlete carries, whether it is participation provided by the school or whether it is participation on the individual policy of the insured, our contract will pay everything over the \$250 deductible. We don't care what he carries, we are obligated to pay you everything over the \$250 deductible.

MR. KENNETH COCHRANE (University of Akron): Could this plan be implemented by next school year?

MR. RICHMAN: We hope to have this by September 1st. The Committee is going to present their Progress Report and we hope to have this in force by the beginning of the academic year. I want to thank you for your time and I hope the rest of your convention is very, very successful.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: I said in my opening remarks that I had one premise, the function of our College Committee was to render service to all those institutions of N.C.A.A. who desire to identify themselves as a member of this group.

We did give you a resume of the study of our questionnaire earlier. This year for the first time we have a College Committee Headquarters, in Room 2422, so if there are any specific problems you have in mind that are bothering you or worrying you in the administration of your program if you would care to write those problems down and submit them to the Registry Desk we will be very glad to meet with you at any time and be of help or assistance to you. At the same time I would appreciate very much if those of you attending here this morning would indicate to any member of the Committee a project you would like to have arranged for next year's convention. Remember this is your meeting, and what you get out of it is dependent entirely upon you and what you want your Committee to do.

It is a service committee which is primarily interested in the problems of the smaller colleges of this Association. It is our hope to unify the National Collegiate Athletic Association by having us participate in the larger problems by presenting specific problems dealing with our own institutions, or ones in which we are primarily concerned.

I will now open the meeting for a question and answer period. We will try to answer questions if we can. Will you rise, give your name and college and we will try to answer any questions that you have in mind.

MR. TURNER: I am sorry our reports weren't provocative enough to instigate a little bit of discussion. I say I hope next year having more time to study this and make an analysis we can accomplish something. Of course one good thing we can start an argument with this morning would be the question of an amateur. That is to come up in the amendments for tomorrow. The inconsistencies in that are somewhat obvious.

One thing in particular I might ask for discussion in reference to the survey we have just completed is this question of the income part of your budget. I think many Athletic Directors, particularly in the smaller colleges, realize the restraint which is placed upon them in planning their program as they have to gauge their expenses in terms of income, which they must show in order to present a budget to the Administration. Even though the University may assume a deficit every time, the Director must put down an estimated income. It makes it appear that his expenses might be too large, or he might have to alter his program in some way as the result of a discrepancy between income and expenses.

Now I would like to know if anyone would care to discuss the point of what might be done to convince Trustees and College Presidents that the income part of your budget should not be a direct concern of yours. Although you might wish to keep student athletic fees, keep gate receipts, keep guarantees and so on, they should not be handled directly by the Athletic Department, but by the university Treasurer or Comptroller. Let him handle the income producing part of your program and permit you as an Athletic Director to set up your program in terms of some ideal educational objectives so you do not have to set up what you do in terms of some guarantee on gate receipts, what you can get from the Alumni, television, etc.

Does anyone have anything to say about what they can do? Have they talked to their College Presidents, their Athletic Committees, to suggest in some way how that phase of the Athletic Director's work can be taken over by some other phase of the College, so his concern will be how to develop the best athletic program, irrespective of the necessary financing?

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: Any discussion on the issue Marshall has raised?

MR. LLOYD H. LUX (Bates College): I am wondering how a College Administrator responsible for the entire institutional budget could make out his budget without having those of us in a position to know how much income would be coming in from gate receipts, guarantees and so forth? How could we avoid at least indicating to him that general amount?

MR. TURNER: I would say as a College Administrator he perhaps would be very interested in knowing that, but I would like to set it up so it is not the business of the Athletic Director to do more than put it on a separate sheet of paper so when he puts it on a sheet of paper, suppose expenses over here, income over here. That is what I am trying to get at.

MR. ALFRED J. HOTZ (Western Reserve University): I would like to ask a question of Mr. Turner. I gathered the reports back from your questionnaire were to the effect that most of the colleges do run a deficit. My question is to what extent, about what percentage? We are running into a problem we'd like to know whether we

are in deep water or whether we are swimming along with the rest of the fellows trying to carry an educational program through our athletic program. Do you have any figures that might be a little help at least?

MR. TURNER: Yes sir I do. One question: "Must your budget as presented to the administration show expenses equal to or less than estimated income?" In other words, do you have to present a balanced budget to the Administration or can you present a deficit budget? Of the people who answered the question 48 answered yes, meaning that they had to turn in a balanced budget to the Administration for approval. Ninety-three answered "no," indicating that they did not have to turn in a balanced budget.

The next question was "Then if the total estimated income does not cover expenses, does the school make up this deficit budget?" One hundred and six schools answered yes, 34 schools answered "no."

The next question: "Does the answer to the above question represent the usual practice at your schools?" One hundred and thirty-four schools answered "Yes," five schools answered "no."

Next question: "If your school makes up a deficit budget does it do this from (a) General Institutional Funds?" One hundred and six schools answered yes, seven answered no. And part (b) of that, "If the school makes up a deficit budget does it do this from other sources than institutional funds?" Eighteen answered yes, 15 answered no.

Next question: "Does the year-by-year change in income markedly influence the stability of your athletic and Physical Education program?" I am sorry there was a mistake in this total here, that should be 50 schools answered yes. In other words, 50 schools have to adjust their athletic program. Many people crossed out Physical Education in answering that question, 50 schools changed their program and 98 schools did not.

Now those are questions you see relating to the handling of a deficit budget as presented by the Athletic Director or Director of Physical Education, whichever he might be. The answers to these questions represent his practices in regard to that. So you can see from this the great majority of the schools do handle a deficit budget as a normal procedure paid for out of general institutional funds.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: I believe your question is to what extent, am I right?

MR. HOTZ: That was the second part of it. I would be interested in how high a deficit some of the schools have and still run.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: We realized at the beginning we were unable to give any conclusive evidence along that line because of the hesitancy on the part of a large group of our membership to give us that confidential information. We were not interested in bookkeeping techniques because of the fact so many colleges have a variation of methods in arriving at what we call a deficit budget. Some institutions put the athletic fees into their income. Others do not. A large majority of the colleges do not put their athletic fees in as income. Nearly every one puts in gate receipts or guarantees as income. In some institutions a part of the coach's salary is charged by the Intercollegiate Department and the Department of Physical Education. They are charged again in a budget. I would say I can't give you any definite figure on that, it is impossible to estimate just what deficit a college would assume. I would say the general trend as I see it now, judging from previous studies I made some 20 odd years ago, is that the trend in general is the salaries of your entire staff, whether it is a Physical Education Department or coaches, are an

integral part with members of the faculty. The salaries are chargeable directly to the Institutional Budget as far as the teaching personnel is concerned. The trend years ago was toward a definite athletic fee.

Now it is not along that line. Most of the institutions had a definite fee and some institutions which do not have the athletic fee — have season books in which the student purchases a season book for that particular sport in which you are charged admission, football or basketball. I see now a trend toward a general tuition fee toward which a certain amount of money is allotted the department for the conduct of the entire program, intercollegiate athletics, intramural athletics and physical education. The athletic program is made up of the three parts with all three parts chargeable as part of your budget as far as income is concerned. Your income from gate receipts, guarantees or whatever you have as income is presented in your budget. That is the individual budget as far as individual athletics is concerned, but a part of one budget, departmental budget.

The amount to which the total deficit goes is pretty hard to say because in some instances the faculty fee is put in the income. Another phase shows that some of the salaries are chargeable in there so it is pretty hard to reconcile a figure as to the amount. I should say your own school would have to establish a figure to which they would be willing to go. Some institutions are establishing a very definite amount which they will underwrite and then in accordance with that you will have to make out a budget to that extent. Well, I can't give you the exact amount because of the different techniques and bookkeeping. All we will give you are general trends. As I said in the beginning Marshall has emphasized again the department is the department of Physical Education under one administrative head, responsible to the president. They make up the budget, the items I have explained to you before. The athletic fees are about half and half — an allocation out of tuition toward the running of that department and out of fees. There are some schools that do not make out income at all and simply expense accounts for the running of the department and the college gets all money derived from gate receipts, guarantees. They are put in the treasury and they handle all your funds. Some institutions are making \$10,000, maybe some \$12,000.

MR. DANFORD: I'd like to ask how many of those institutions that help finance their intercollegiate athletic program out of general funds are state supported institutions?

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: I do not believe very many of them. Very few.

MR. DANFORD: Are there any?

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: Marshall, would you be able to answer that question?

MR. TURNER: I don't believe I can off hand. That is some of the things we'd like to find out as some of the figures come in.

MR. DANFORD: If you find out there are any will you let me know?

MR. TURNER: Yes.

MR. A. W. MARSH (Amherst College): A short time ago you asked if there was any possible way of getting the idea of studying the financial responsibility of institutions before the institutions. I would like to say that there is a Committee of the College Physical Education Association that is preparing a statement to go out to all

college presidents in the near future. That statement has not been completed and approved but one of the statements being considered is a recommendation to all college presidents that they study seriously the plan of assuming institutional responsibility for the program of intercollegiate athletics. There is no attempt to dictate or to indicate how this should be done in detail, recognizing the different approaches but it seemed to me that if that is approved and goes out and the machinery is set up for a possible study on the part of the institutions who desire to study it, then it might be well to supplement that with a statement from this Committee, suggesting certain techniques in approaching the problem of studying the institutional responsibility. And if those two things should come before the college presidents it would help in stirring them to study the problem at this particular time as one of the elements of controlling a situation which in many ways has gotten out of hand.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: Will you come to our meeting at three o'clock at room 2422? If any of you are willing to offer any suggestions this afternoon we'd be happy to have them there.

I think the main purpose of our study as we have said at various times this morning was to indicate to the public and everyone else who is interested in athletics there is a segment of membership of the N.C.A.A., which is operating an athletic or department of physical education, intramural and intercollegiate athletics, at a loss. Of this group we received 148 answers and it was an indication to us:

That the majority of these institutions are conducting a program in accordance with the educational interests of the individual or the student who comes to us;

That this program is a part of the total program of an institution, it is not a separate and distinct segment of education, it is part of a total educational experience of a student who comes to us;

That all our programs are in harmony with the general tone of education of our respective institutions, and

That we should bring to the attention of the people, to the public at large that there is a segment of this Association which does a pretty good job on that basis.

MR. MARSH: In that connection it seems to me at this time there is a great deal of publicity and a great deal of complaint regarding many procedures in terms of intercollegiate athletics that are not applied to many of the colleges in the Small College Groups. Their problems naturally are simpler, many of them are older and more coordinated but at this particular time it seems to me that it would be desirable for this Committee of the Small College Group to make an announcement regarding the number of colleges in this group. We have statistical information on many of the questionnaires that have come out that they are proceeding in a program of intercollegiate athletics that is not far out of line with many of the recommendations that are being made by prominent educators. Many of these institutions have been conducting reasonable programs and are still conducting reasonable programs, but the general public never hears about those because of the lack of publicity on the part of institutions that are carrying on this reasonable program. And I believe it would be a very desirable thing at this time to have a Committee, this Committee of Small Colleges, announce the number of colleges that are proceeding normally in a program of reasonable intercollegiate athletics. I think it would be very helpful as far as the general picture is concerned.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: One of my hopes and dreams is to try to get someone through a personal contact to write an account or story, not on the statistical basis, to be printed in probably a magazine of national scale which will show what we are doing. It is my hope

and dream to have that accomplished sometime. I don't know how successful I will be because people nowadays want something of a sensational nature, and how to get that across is something I have been studying for some time. I have had personal contacts with a good many sports writers in Philadelphia. I have asked a young man I have known to contact some sports editors of our larger national magazines that I might have an interview with them to present this problem and see what could be accomplished. I am hoping that I will be able to do something along that line.

MR. MARSH: I believe it is very timely to come at this time and I think with the amount of publicity of the other kind to announce that 30 or 50 or 125 colleges are running a reasonable program of athletics would be publicity of a sensational nature.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: I agree with you sir. I again want to quote a man in whom I have a great deal of respect. Last summer as I was studying this problem, I spent some time in Philadelphia. I talked to Mr. Ed Pollack, the Sports Editor of the Evening Bulletin, a man of very high grade ability. He suggested to me that it might be very wise at this time, the great need for all of us to come back to the old family type of religion, examine ourselves and examine the nature of the world and that one thing. Now that is the type of man who I hope will be able to convince that we have something important in this connection. Marshall has some figures here.

MR. TURNER: In that last remark by Mr. Bilheimer, I think it is very worth while to call to your attention an article which appeared recently in the American College Association Bulletin, an article by Mr. Yule of a college down in Texas I believe, entitled "The Christian Approach to Athletics." It is a marvelous article, it expresses a lot of things we have talked about for several years in facing the recent scandal and so on, and it puts it in such a way it makes you stop to think of your own personal evaluation in the place of collegiate athletics. It is a marvelous article and I would like to recommend it.

I started out to give some figures along the lines of what Mr. Marsh has said. In other words, one of the purposes of this survey was to show that a great many colleges you see are not faced with a problem of how much money they can get out of television, how much their gate is hurt by television, how much they can get out of a Bowl game. We operate the programs as a deficit, assumed by the University, because they felt the activity was that worth while they would underwrite it to some extent.

For example, one administration head question: "Are your physical education, intramural and intercollegiate activities under one administrative head?" One hundred and twenty-two out of the 148 schools answered "yes."

"Is this Administrative head for intercollegiate activities only responsible to the President, an Athletic Association or similar group?" Eighty-two people answered: "To the President." Now that needs some explanation which many people wrote in, because in many cases there is a Faculty Committee appointed by the President and therefore is in charge, and to whom the Athletic Director might be responsible. So the line of authority extends directly from the President, but it does not go to an outside group such as a Downtown Quarterback Club or some Alumni Group, you see. In other words, it is still institutional control even though the President might delegate a Committee to act for him in the advising of the intercollegiate policies.

On the departmental budgets, 92 schools out of 148 answered the intramural athletic expenses are included in the one budget; 83

schools answered their Physical Education expenses are included in the one budget, so 83 out of 148 — 92 out of 148 have those expenses incorporated in one budget.

Now I see the gentleman is gone that asked the question about the budget and estimated income. "Does your budget as presented to the administration show any estimated income?" One hundred and twenty-two schools answered "yes." Now that point right there brings up what I mentioned in my summary, it is not so much the technique of the administration which you use but the purposes to which you put those techniques. In other words, some schools can take that estimated income and have it affect very very definitely the type of program that you offer in the way of intercollegiate athletics at your institutions. Other can present that income budget also but actually it has nothing to do with the way that program is set up because it is not considered in their thinking. My original question earlier was, why not take that out altogether so he doesn't have to think in terms of income and he can go ahead and set up his program not in terms of income but how can he best serve his students.

I read the other figures off regarding the number of schools which don't have to show balanced budgets — 93 out of 148; 106 schools make up a deficit budget automatically, 134 of them make them up out of the regular institutional funds. So you see that out of this group of schools, 148 representing so-called smaller schools among the eight N.C.A.A. Districts, the predominant number of schools operate an integrated program largely financed by institutional funds, meaning then that they agree to underwrite the expense of an athletic program to some extent and they believe in its worthwhileness in the total education program.

One question we had on the survey, more for interest: "Has your President and/or your Athletic Association ever discussed conducting intercollegiate athletics without gate receipts at your institution?" Fifty-five of the schools reporting said they had discussed the problem. Fifty-five, that is roughly a third of them had discussed the question of whether they could conduct their program without gate receipts.

MR. BARR: If I weren't so near the microphone I probably wouldn't be so tempted to get up and speak, but this same thing we are talking about right now is one that has been uppermost in my mind. I want to repeat there are about 1800 colleges and universities in the country. Only 325 of them belong to N.C.A.A., which is about 17 per cent if my figuring is correct. In addition to that there are 28 Athletic Conferences in the country with membership of 137 colleges and universities. Of this 137 only 28 are in N.C.A.A. *sic*

Now it seems to me every member of N.C.A.A. is involved in the present criticisms that are being carried on in the sports pages. And I get kind of hot under the collar, it is a phobia of mine. I don't know just what to do about it for the majority of the members of N.C.A.A., somewhere between 60 and 65 per cent I would say, are what we call small colleges. And yet we are criticized because we belong to the same organization. And I think it is time we do something about it, and I don't have the panacea for all these ills by any means, but it seems to me if we Small Colleges let the world know through the press that we are running a sensible kind of program, it is not as sensational, it is not spectacular as some of the other news, but certainly it would give the Small College group in the country the feeling among the public that everything is not wrong with college athletics. And I am wondering if one of our approaches to this thing might not be to enlist membership of a great many other Small Colleges in our group. Then if you want to classify it N.C.A.A. Class A., N.C.A.A. Class B, or what not, let's go along on that basis. I think

the time is at hand right now where we ought to stand up and be counted and be heard and let the world know we are running a sensible program and I think the time is right. What the approach is I don't know but it seems to me this is a group that can do something about it.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: Are there any questions? Shall we take as an objective this year then that each one of us try to enlist the cooperation of those schools who are not now listed and enrolled as members of the N.C.A.A. Try to bring them into our organization and show them what we are trying to do in this college committee, to render service to you, that is the only premise I assumed when I was re-elected Chairman of this group at the Dallas Convention.

Some twenty odd years ago a lot of us who were a great deal younger than we are now came to these meetings without knowing very much about the organization, and as we sat in the meetings we realized at that time the problems are vastly different than the problems that were presented. So we organized a Small College group and we had our own Round Table meetings, which were very, very beneficial and very, very helpful to all of us. At the New Orleans convention in 1937 we had a very enthusiastic Round Table meeting which some 82 colleges attended that meeting. It was again on the subject of finances.

That Round Table meeting was very very successful because of the fine participation and the interest manifested by those present. As a result we went before the N.C.A.A. and asked that the official recognition be given to the Small Colleges. That was granted to us at that time. And ever since that time we have been meeting at this convention to discuss our own particular problems but I would like very much to establish a very definite policy of procedure for this Committee, your ideas would be both helpful to us, your suggestions would be most helpful to us, because I again say I think it is a service committee, to render service to you as you go back home, feeling that you have gotten something out of it. We hope you can go back to your College President and say "This is what we have learned at the convention as a procedure to follow for administration," because that is a problem with all of us at all times. It should be that the time spent here has been worth while and the money allotted to you to come here has been wisely expended.

Are there any other questions you'd like to raise at this time?

MR. A. W. THOMPSON (Wayne University): I have listened with interest to this suggestion that the Small Colleges are in a sort of separate category in the administering of intercollegiate athletics. I think probably there are others beyond that size limit which are running what might be termed a conservative program, and one which is in keeping with the educational objectives that are generally recognized the country over. Our institution, for instance, is a municipal university, conducted by the Board of Education of the City of Detroit, and we certainly are not in the category of some of our more fortunate brethren who can get fifty and seventy-five thousand crowds at football contests. Our program is distinctly according to the educational policies of the university administration, yet we have some 17,000, 18,000 students still. So I would suggest that in your thinking along this particular line that there be given some consideration to those institutions large in number which are still conducting the intercollegiate athletic program in accord with good policies and practices, and that that particular group, among them for instance a number of municipal universities, do have a contribution to make to this suggestion that has been offered.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: Mr. Thompson, I heartily agree with that statement because I don't want to define what is a large college

and a small college. I said previously anyone who wishes to identify himself with this group is perfectly accepted by all of us. We have no dividing line that I know of. We cannot divide institutions. We generally assume on the basis of how they operate or try to operate or something like that, the category in which to place schools in an arbitrary way. I certainly don't want to define what is a large or small institution and anyone who wishes to identify himself with this organization is welcome to come here, whether you have eighteen or twenty thousand students. It is not the size of the institution.

MR. LIVINGSTON: I have noticed in the past several years the delegates to the convention, especially from the small colleges, leave the important business meeting to catch trains and so on. I think we would have greater influence by our votes if all of us would remain at the business meeting. I know especially the small college delegates seem to leave. I think it is very important this year we all try to remain for that last day of voting at the regular N.C.A.A. meeting.

MR. MOFFETT: I certainly share that view with Mr. Livingston because I have noticed the same thing. I also agree with Mr. Marsh from Amherst that, although probably not in his terminology, I think probably there are those of other colleges and universities who believe they have sensible programs. I think the interpretation is in what is sensible or what is good. It seems to me that there are probably 70 per cent of the colleges who now conduct their athletics along such lines as have been specifically recommended for example by the representation from the presidents. And rather than use a general term I should like to see this organization sponsor some kind of questionnaire as to some of the specific problems that we now have, that is as to the granting of scholarships for example. The business of out-of-season practice, post games, and that type of thing. And I believe you will find the vast majority, and I would venture to say 70 per cent of them already do it now.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: Mr. Moffett, I wouldn't quarrel with any institution. I said earlier when there were not so many people in here, that a statement made by a man at one time when he saw a derelict on the street, "By the Grace of God I might have been that man," impressed me so much, so I have no quarrel with anybody. I have no jurisdiction here, all I am here is to act in the capacity of Chairman to say we are willing to serve you and do anything we can to help you in your problems and if there is any problem you have on hand, anything you have in mind, if you will put it on a card and give it to us, our Committee will very gladly try to help you in that situation.

Our Committee will meet again this afternoon, at three o'clock in Room 2422. If anybody would like to come and join us to discuss a project for next year, I will be very happy to have you there. As I say my premise, my assumption is, my experience in various organizations is this primarily is a service committee, serving you, to render help and be of some benefit to you.

Are there any other questions?

MR. MORRELL: I have had this one thought all the way through the meeting. We keep talking about Small Colleges. And what we are really after is to find a group that believes in conducting a program in a reasonable way, whether they are small colleges or big ones. The difficulty here with coming out with any particular recommendation or report or anything else is what group does that represent? Certainly we don't want to, we want in this group all those with ideas that we are conducting a program of the benefit of the under-

graduate. When I sent out questionnaires for the First District, one of my problems was what group of colleges to send the questionnaire to, because I know there are colleges there that are not small colleges, that are conducting fine programs. So I think one of our problems is to establish an organization so that it can have influence and so it can make the public aware of the fact that a great many of the American Colleges are having decent athletic programs.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: Are there any other questions? I appreciate very much the interest you have manifested by your presence here this morning. I hope we have given you something worth while. It is very difficult for the Committee with the geographic distribution as now constituted to organize or to have a meeting of that committee, but we are hoping to have a meeting this afternoon at which we will pass on to the Committee for the next year our ideas and any suggestions you may have to offer.

I certainly have no intention of saying who is who. We have sins in our own organization probably which are coming out from time to time. We are not perfect by any means. We can't stand up here holier than thou, we are here to serve you.

If there is no further business we will adjourn for the day. Thank you very much!

(Whereupon at 12:00 o'clock noon the College Meeting of N.C.A.A. adjourned.)

ROUND TABLE MEETINGS

B. COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY MEETING

Thursday Afternoon, January 10, 1952

The National Collegiate Athletic Association convened in the Pavillon Caprice of the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, at 2:30 p.m., Thursday, January 10, for a Round Table Meeting, Mr. K. L. Wilson, presiding.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Gentlemen, will you please be seated? Will the members of the Television Committee come up to the front?

Probably there is no problem that has confronted the N.C.A.A. in recent years that has perplexed us as much, or has required as much time and study on the part of the membership, as the television problem. During my long association with the N.C.A.A., I have known many hard working committees, but I believe this Television Committee takes the prize for number of meetings, hours and time that they have devoted to their work.

It has been my pleasure to conduct this Round Table on Television the last two years. I remember the first time we were unable to get anybody to talk. We went round and round asking for speakers. It looks like this year we have plenty of speakers. It is a serious discussion and I hope that we will all partake during the afternoon.

The first gentleman who is listed on the program is an old friend of mine. I say "old" advisedly, he was a great athlete at Ohio State, he was a coach, and he has been a friend of intercollegiate athletics all his life.

As a baseball man he proceeded to the top until he is President of the National Association of Professional Baseball and they too have and had many problems with television. I think we are indeed fortunate to be able to hear from George Trautman today who will speak on Television Problems of Baseball.

MR. GEORGE TRAUTMAN: When he said he introduced an old friend, he was telling the truth because I am on the doorstep of my 62nd year tomorrow. And I remember back in Bucyrus, Ohio, in the early 1900's when the little Oldsmobile came down the street chugging and puffing my dad said to me "That thing is never going to work." So as I sit in my living room and look at my television I still don't believe it.

I can only speak and will only speak from the standpoint of our minor league baseball operators. We are not enemies of radio and television, but we are trying to find a harness to put on. In my experience we have never had more cooperative group trying to help us than the Radio and Television Industry. In 1949 just a few years ago, the 59 Minor Leagues in this country played to 43 million paid admissions. This past year we played to 27 million admissions. We have lost 20 million people somewhere. And so we have attempted to examine the causes of that deflation in our minor league attendance.

I was with baseball back when radio first came into the sports picture and I recall quite definitely the opposition to radio, that radio would spell the death knell of professional baseball. And yet, following the introduction of radio and its influence over the country, baseball enjoyed its greatest prosperity. I understand now there is something like 60 million radio sets in this country and perhaps approaching 15 million television sets. We are concerned in our minor league structure because of the influence we feel of the recital of the accomplishments of the majors in our minor league territory.

Some years ago the minor league game was sought after by our local stations in our minor league towns and today our minor league broadcasts are a drug on the market. I think I can best recite some of the points of the National Association if I read a few excerpts from the Annual Report.

"Radio and Television seem to be here to stay. The impact has already changed our manner of living and certainly as television grows it will be changed even more. The impact on professional baseball and other sports has already generated the chilling fear in the hearts of many club officials. Frequent surveys have been made and the results have been given wide circulation.

Since 1949 we have been constantly on the alert to discover exactly what was going on. Nationwide broadcasts fill the air daily with highly colored descriptions of major league play. The result is that the fans of the smaller cities become more and more major league conscious, frequently to the point where the interest in the local team lags and finally dies."

It is a little difficult I think for some of our minor league people to hear of the major league shortstop who runs to his left back of second base, makes a great play and gets the man out at second base and see the little minor leaguer who can't quite do that. In a good many of our minor league towns now the youngster on the street, his idol is not the centerfielder on his ball club, it is a major league performer.

Well what are we going to do about it? We had a rule in professional baseball up until this year, which prohibited major league clubs from telecasting or broadcasting in minor league territory, while the minor league club was playing at home. And that helped some. But under pressure that rule has now been removed and major league clubs now may telecast or broadcast any time anywhere.

Last year there were some 1300 radio stations in this country broadcasting baseball games, major league games, and the influence or impact upon our minor league people is just difficult to measure or to account perhaps for the loss in attendance in our minor league parks. People in professional baseball are for the most part optimists, and we are hopeful that with the help of the industry, itself, some harness can be found to put on these two giants that will contribute to rebuilding of baseball interest, particularly in our minor league cities. We have had some sampling done in communities throughout the country, not extensive enough to really give us intelligent conclusions, but we find lots of folks who prefer to avoid the traffic by sitting in front of their set rather than going to the game itself. And yet there have been some figures, some facts obtained that in areas where there is television of baseball that in some instances the attendance has increased rather than decreased.

Our people are pretty apt to pick upon the obvious thing. We have 1600 boys in Uncle Sam's service. Yesterday when I left Columbus we had 50 Leagues. This morning when I got up we had 48. I don't know what the casualty will be but most of our minor league operators are of the opinion, not television as such, but the televising of major contests in minor communities, are perhaps contributing more to the difficulties that are confronting the minor League baseball operator than perhaps any other agency.

Our problem is not comparable of course to the college problem I don't believe except as it might affect the smaller colleges. We have a feeling in professional baseball that the creator of the show, the owner of that show has a right to control the outlets that will give that show to a listening or a watching world. We have had some pressure from the Department of Justice, some curtailment of course on the things that we wish to do. Back in our days of prosperity, a minor league club could sell a major league game to a radio station in his community if he wished. It is now held that that is an illegal practice,

that the game itself belongs to the one who produces the game. So that source of revenue has been denied the minor league clubs.

Well I came here today to be educated in this field rather than to make any contribution from the standpoint of any intelligent conclusion as to what to do about it. But I think our entire sports picture, professional and amateur, needs to be parties to the solving of this problem and I don't think that any problem will receive more help from an industry than will the problem that confronts us in this particular field.

It is estimated that in 1960 there will be 50 million television sets in this country. Well, the one bright spot as I see it at the moment is the possibilities and potentialities of the Zenith program, or of the Skiatron I think it is, in which the viewer pays to view. But I think this must accrue to the producer of sports spectacles if he is going to survive. I don't think that the American people want to lose baseball, want to lose any of our sport enterprises, but those particularly in the professional field have got to have sources of income in order to survive.

Well, I shall listen with a great deal of interest to discussions here and to the recommendations of this Committee. We have noted where the desire for dismissal of the suit against the football people was denied day before yesterday. There are legal involvements, I suppose, in this entire structure, and every time we seem to turn a corner in our study of this problem we run into another stone wall.

Will television and radio make new fans? I think so. We had that experience back in the prosperous days of '49, '50 and perhaps that shall repeat itself. But so far as baseball is concerned, in the minor field particularly, our feeling is that the hurt is a decrease in attendance, not a decrease in enthusiasm or desire or love for the game but apparently a decrease in the desire to go and see it. I have had this feeling, too, that in our major league structure it will lessen perhaps in some degree the desire of the minor league patron to travel a good many miles to see a major league game.

Well it is a difficult problem and I don't think that there is any person or group of persons that can intelligently conclude the remedies that we seek. I think that this Committee, this Collegiate Committee, have made a more thorough study than any group I know anything about. I shall be glad to answer a question or two if anybody has a question in this particular field.

My concluding statement to you would be that professional baseball in the minor league field is being hurt by something. Well maybe it is "X," maybe it is dollar-and-a-half steaks, I don't know. A lot of our people feel it is radio and television that is contributing so our problem is to find the proper vehicle in which to load this giant and to make the best use of it so that we mutually may prosper. I appreciate your attention.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: If there are questions that you want to address to Mr. Trautman, we will wait until we get into the discussion period.

The next gentleman it is my pleasure to call on is a man who has had a great deal of experience in sponsor advertising, Thomas McMahon, who represents the Atlantic Refining Company and is going to speak from the viewpoint of Regional Sponsorship.

MR. THOMAS McMAHON: I feel a little like Ralph Furey the day he spoke to the Radio Executives Club in New York when he said he faced them with mixed emotions. Then he said "Mixed emotions are those feelings that you have when your mother-in-law goes over the cliff in your new Cadillac."

I'd like to say just a little bit about the regional advertiser, and by the regional advertiser I mean for those of you who know the East

such as the Atlantic Refining Company and the West Coast Associated Tidewater, such an advertiser as the Humble Oil Company down in the Southwest, such an advertiser as Cocoa Cola in Georgia, such an advertiser as you may have had locally or statewide or regionally in your own community and the broadcast of your football games. The present trend in the action of the Television Committee as we have discussed is away from the regional advertiser, and the trend is toward the advertiser who has a national distribution and who by reason of his extensive distribution is able to consider the total program of television of college football Coast to Coast.

I would not speak to you about this if I did not believe that it is mutually advantageous both to you members of the N.C.A.A. and such advertiser as the Atlantic Refining Company to consider in any future action that you take on this question of sponsorship of television whether as a matter of policy you should rush headlong away from this advertiser who for the past fifteen to seventeen years has been the man who by his sponsorship of college football has given that football a certain prestige and a certain value in the advertising field.

The Atlantic Refining Company as with other companies I am sure that you have sponsoring your football games has a tremendous investment in this feature which we call collegiate football. It has contributed to his welfare as his sponsorship of your football has contributed to your welfare. College football has been a very desirable thing for that regional or local advertiser because limited as he is in his distribution he has not been able to sponsor such stars as Bob Hope or Fred Allen or the others on a network basis, and he has found in college football and did find approximately fifteen to seventeen years ago, a feature which had a flexibility whereby he could adapt the coverage of the football to his distribution pattern and because he was able to do that he was willing to pay what we consider a handsome fee. The Atlantic Refining Company on a single Saturday for example, and this is true of the other sponsors throughout the country, pays a sufficient amount of money in total rights fees and engineering cost, announcer costs, which goes in as a talent cost, he pays enough in the East alone to sponsor Bob Hope and Jack Benny together. We have reason to believe, and you probably know better than I, that your college football on radio is perhaps the highest talent cost for a two hour program in radio. You men, through radio, are receiving college by college, coast to coast, the highest talent cost for the time period Saturday afternoon from two to four-thirty than any single program in radio.

Now I believe that as this television — and let's say that we believe — that as television develops and expands what is true in radio will be true in television. That is you should consider the man who is going to be best able to work closely with you in handling the type of television that you want, in working out that local action which is required to do a right job, where you have the local consideration of the people you know and live with. If you want to keep that in television I believe that you have to look at this from a policy standpoint, from a standpoint of the best way to handle the television programming and from the standpoint of the maximum amount of money that you can realize in rights fees, over a long period of time. I am not talking about the immediate 1952 or 1953. I am talking about policy thinking over a long period of time. I point to the last seventeen years in radio broadcasting of the rights fees that the colleges are enjoying in that field today as compared to other radio programs, and I say that policywise if you adopt the policy of keeping the local man or the regional man in the picture and keeping a place for him that the best interests of the N.C.A.A. will be met in such a policy decision.

So I respectfully submit to you for consideration in your question

of meeting television, the proposition that the next N.C.A.A. TV Committee give some consideration to the policy thinking that we should keep in college football television as sponsors those people who for the past 15 to 17 or 18 years have been with the colleges in radio broadcasting. I say this, we are not asking for something special or we are not suggesting something. We would not be here if we did not believe that there is a mutual advantage to be gained from a consideration of this policy.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: When we are perplexed with problems it seems like industry and science have a habit of coming through with amazing developments. We have this thing called "Phonevision." The Zenith Company is represented by Mr. Ted Litzell who will describe Zenith Phonevision at this time.

MR. TED LITZELL: My approach to the problem or rather Zenith's approach to the problem is a little bit different than the sponsor's because we believe that the American public is no more entitled to free entertainment in the living room at the expense of stadium or theatre admissions than the American public is entitled to free passes to a stadium or to the theatre. We have seen radio grow, the fact is that Commander McDonald, Zenith's President, was the man who started commercial sponsorship of radio broadcasts and we have seen it grow as an economic oddity because it is the only mass distributing method of news, information, and entertainment that has been able to exist upon the revenues from advertising alone. To date the public has paid for everything that has gone out over the air through the form of advertising. The publications have not been able to exist in that manner. Some have existed on revenue from circulation only. None has existed from advertising only on a national scale.

Now I am going to make this very brief because through the courtesy of the Committee we have a demonstration in Parlors E and F where we will go into great detail on any questions that anybody wants to ask and show exactly how it works.

We are having another demonstration at 5:15 today. There will be one at 11:45 tomorrow and another at 5:15. Because of the shortage of time I am going to give you very briefly our background on this, where we stand to date.

Zenith has been working on subscription television for 20 years. About five years ago we had several systems developed, methods by which we could have a picture broadcast into the home in such a manner that the person tuning in would not get an intelligible picture unless he received a decoding impulse of some kind. Four years ago last summer our patent position was such that we were able to announce to the world and we announced the one system of the several that we had that we believed had the greater advantage of economics and technical operation and freedom from bootlegging.

The industry was skeptical believing that television would just grow and entirely with advertising support be able to present everything that the public would want to see. However, you know what has been happening. You know that television in some way has affected the attendance of many places. Motion picture attendance has been off, the revenues secured from Uncle Sam and the amusement enterprises in general are way off. Year by year they are much off in television areas and are actually not off at all in areas where there is no television. I don't want to get into that argument whether or not television affects your attendance and box office when broadcast free.

We have, we believe something of vast, much greater importance because we have a new method of distribution for you that takes your game to the public, the paying audience, instead of compelling the paying audience to come to your stadiums. Now when you think

that through, realizing millions of people are shut in, millions of people won't go out to attend a football game when it is raining or freezing, the millions sitting at home in comfort because they don't like to fight traffic in crowds, you realize that every one of them who has a television set can be a paying customer for your events. Then I think the situation is clearly stated.

Now we have to date conducted a test which more than confirms everything that we thought in advance. We were technically all set, we had no worries there. But we wanted to find out whether or not the public was willing to pay for entertainment in the home on television that could not be secured for free. We secured from F.C.C. permission to conduct a 90 day test in Chicago the first 90 days of last year. During that test we presented 90 different motion pictures which have not and in the foreseeable future will not be available on television. However each one of these pictures was at least two years old and some were much older, "Hunchback of Notre Dame" for example. We ran three shows a day, afternoon, 7:00 p.m. and 9:30. Each one of our families was equipped with a television receiver which would get free television and which would also on payment of a fee of one dollar enable them to see a movie that was being presented at that time. We ran it as nearly on a commercial operation as we could in that we gave our people a weekly program but we didn't do any high pressure promotion on them beyond that.

Zenith had nothing to do with the selection of families. They were picked for us by the National Opinion Research Center, which happens to be your own research organization, from something like 70,000 possibilities. There were rich people and poor, big families and small, college graduates, truck drivers, people who live on the Gold Coast, people who live in basement apartments. We have since had a research job done to find out how representative they are in Chicago in terms of percentages and that report will be forthcoming shortly.

We presented only motion pictures because that is the great common denominator of entertainment and because of the season of the year we were presenting them there were no football games, no major sports which weren't available on other television.

Through the test our families averaged going to movies at home 1 1/4 times a week. The first month of the test attendance was high. February zigzagged and in March attendance picked up as people got more and more in the habit of watching these pictures at home. Some pictures got very high patronage, some very poor. The average overall was 25 per cent of the possible audience for every picture.

Projecting of those figures indicates that many of the motion pictures shown although they had completed their theatre runs would have a greater box office value on subscription television than they had during the first, second, third and subsequent runs in the theatres.

Now there are many things, questions that haven't been decided. We arbitrarily charged one dollar fee. We arbitrarily assumed that the producer of entertainment would receive 50 per cent and the television station operating a broadcasting program would receive 25 per cent. On that basis, if there were an audience of only one per cent for any given feature, the television station presenting it would get a much higher net return than the gross charge it offered by all television stations in Chicago combined, and if the people of Chicago who own television sets patronized our test at the same rate as our test audience it would be fabulous. It would be four times what all the stations in Chicago would get for the sale of time.

Now this thing that we have, this distribution system that can take your game into the homes, that can show to the shut-ins who can't get out to it, we believe has such possibilities that I won't even start estimating how much you can increase. This may be extreme but I

think it is conceivable the day will come when any college can afford to have no charge at the gate because the revenues from subscription television would be so much greater than a full stadium the full stadium wouldn't matter.

Now I repeat we are having a demonstration to which we invite you all at 5:15 today; 11:45 tomorrow, 5:15 the day after. Parlors E and F. At that time, at that demonstration, we will show you how Phonevision works, we will answer your questions, we have volumes of statistics and a complete report on the experiment.

Finally we will shortly go before the Federal Communications Commission to establish Phonevision as a commercial service and Phonevision will be authorized as one practical method. There are other systems announced. We are not seeking a monopoly. We believe in the final payoff, that the subscription television that is best from an economic standpoint is the one that will live. I hope to see a lot of you at our demonstration.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Before asking for the report of the Television Committee, I would be somewhat remiss if I didn't introduce the members of the Committee. As stated before it has been a hard working diligent Committee. Bob Hall from District 1, Max Farrington from District 3, Ed Krause from District 4, Reaves Peters from District 5, Howard Grubbs from District 6, Dick Romney from District 7 and Bill Hunter from District 8.

Our two co-chairmen have divided their duties this afternoon, and the first man that I am privileged to call on is Ralph Furey who assisted as co-chairman when Tom Hamilton decided to coach football for a last fling. Ralph, it is my pleasure to introduce you to this group for your report.

MR. RALPH FUREY: A year ago, in Dallas, on the basis of a report jointly sponsored, jointly paid for, by the N.C.A.A. and the four major networks N.C.A.A. took certain action in regard to television. As a result of that action a TV Committee, the N.C.A.A. - TV Committee, was appointed. As we were directed, we have diligently studied the problem from all possible sources, all available types of information and on the basis of this study of this past year, on the basis of so-called experimental program of this past year, on the basis of the preliminary findings as supplied by the N.O.R.C. and which were available to the TV Committee before the final draft of this report, we do have and do submit at this meeting to the membership the results of our one year study.

I.

HISTORY OF THE N.C.A.A. TELEVISION PLAN

The concern of the colleges of the country with the effects of television upon football attendance and thus upon the future of intercollegiate and intramural athletic and physical training programs became more and more evident as television sets began to saturate important collegiate areas. More than two years ago, various Conferences publicly expressed their deep concern at the serious impact of live telecasting on attendance at college football games. One important Conference, the Big Ten, went so far as to ban live television during the 1950 season and other Conferences have followed suit. It was soon realized, however, that this new medium presented problems that could not be solved by sectional groups. Of what avail the banning or limiting of television by a single conference if major teams were competing at the Stadium? And so, the problem of televising college football games confronted our National body.

The N.C.A.A. accepted the responsibility for meeting this new

threat to intercollegiate and intramural athletic and physical training programs. The N.C.A.A. early in 1950, appointed a three man television committee, consisting of Thomas J. Hamilton of Pittsburgh, Willis O. Hunter of Southern California, and Ralph Furey of Columbia, with instructions to make a thorough investigation and to report its findings to the membership at the Dallas Convention in January, 1951.

The Committee was struck at once with the prevalence of opinion on the subject and the absence of factual information. Accordingly, the Committee met with Joseph McConnell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, representing the four major networks, and arrangements were made for a joint N.C.A.A. - network study of the impact of television on attendance at college football games. It was agreed by the representatives of the networks and the N.C.A.A. Committee that a statistical study should be made covering the 1947-1950 football seasons; the services of the National Opinion Research Center were retained for the purpose of making this study. The preliminary report of the National Opinion Research Center was made available to the Dallas Convention and demonstrated the devastating effect of uncontrolled live television upon attendance at college football games. The Committee recommended drastic action to save the athletic and physical training programs of the two million young college students, programs vital to the defense of the Nation.

Action at the Dallas Convention

The Dallas Convention backed the report of the Hamilton-Hunter-Furey Committee and, by a vote of 161 to 7, adopted the following resolution:

"It is resolved that the members of the N.C.A.A. agree to declare a moratorium on live telecasting of college football games for 1951, and

"It is further resolved that members will cooperate with the N.C.A.A. and the television industry to experiment with all types of television broadcasting to include such methods as delayed showing of films, use of highlights and special features, Phonevision, Skiatron, theatre television, special controlled live telecasts, and any other methods which may be developed.

"It is further recommended that a committee consisting of one member of each N.C.A.A. District be appointed by the Executive Committee to work on and direct this project of the N.C.A.A."

A nine-man Committee was appointed to implement the experimental program contained in this resolution. The members of the Committee follow:

- District 1: Robert A. Hall of Yale.
- District 2: Ralph Furey of Columbia.
- District 3: Max Farrington of George Washington.
- District 4: Edward Krause of Notre Dame.
- District 5: Reaves E. Peters of Missouri Valley I.A.A.
- District 6: Howard Grubbs of Southwest Athletic Conference.
- District 7: E. L. Romney of Mountain States Athletic Conference.
- District 8: Willis O. Hunter of Southern California.
- Captain T. J. Hamilton of Pittsburgh, Chairman

In view of the difficulty of the N.C.A.A. Television Committee meeting regularly, the Eastern members (Hamilton, Hall, Furey and Farrington) were appointed a Steering Committee to act between meetings of the full Committee. Subsequently, when Chairman Hamilton's coaching duties at Pittsburgh demanded his full time, Ralph Furey became Co-Chairman of the full Committee and the Steering Committee along with Hamilton.

The Development of the N.C.A.A. Plan

The Committee was immediately faced with two major problems in its efforts properly to implement the Dallas resolution. The first was the necessity for spelling out a workable program for the 1951 season and the second was to find a sponsor for the program once adopted.

The first and most immediate task, of course, was the development of a workable and concrete plan for the 1951 season. The full Committee and the Steering Committee met frequently during the months following the Dallas Convention. In its efforts to find the best solution, the Committee consulted with all interested parties and with recognized experts in the field. Finally, on April 18, 1951, the full Committee, meeting in Washington, adopted by unanimous vote a detailed N.C.A.A. Television Plan for 1951.

The broad outlines of the Plan were:

1. One game a week would generally be broadcast on Saturday afternoons in each area during the regular season from September 22 to November 24.
2. On 3 of the 10 Saturdays during the regular season there would be a blackout in each area.
3. A team could only be telecast twice — once at home and once away.
4. There would be no restrictions whatever except on Saturday afternoons during the regular season.
5. The games to be telecast would be chosen by the sponsor, subject to the requirements that different types of games (Local games, sectional games, national games, etc.) be offered on different Saturdays.
6. A systematic study of the effects of this program on attendance at college football games would be made by the National Opinion Research Center.
7. The proceeds from the sale of television rights would be divided as follows: 40% to the contestant colleges and 60% to the N.C.A.A. for research and to promote the athletic interest of colleges throughout the nation.
8. Maximum encouragement would be given to theatre television, color television, Phonevision, Skiatron, postgame films and any other new methods under development.

As already stated, the Committee acted unanimously in adopting its plan and collegiate support was almost equally unanimous. Indeed, such opposition as there was to the plan came primarily from colleges taking the view that the program provided too great a measure of live television which would be detrimental to attendance.

Only two institutions — Pennsylvania and Notre Dame — raised any question in the other direction. Notre Dame took the position that the 60-40 division of television revenues was not authorized by the Constitution of the N.C.A.A. and also urged that the individual colleges be permitted to make their own arrangements for telecasting within the approved program. There was also some feeling among other institutions that the 60-40 division of revenues ought not be undertaken without additional authority from the National body. Consequently, at the meeting of the full TV Committee on July 6th, this part of the plan was amended to provide that the expenses of the N.C.A.A. television program be met by an assessment on the colleges whose games were being televised rather than by a 60-40 division of the proceeds. In addition, the plan was modified to provide that the chosen sponsor would negotiate all contracts directly with the institutions whose games were to be televised. With these changes, Notre Dame loyally supported the Committee plan.

The only institution which challenged the plan directly was Pennsylvania. On June 6th, Pennsylvania announced that it would not

abide by the N.C.A.A. Television Plan, but on the contrary, would telecast all its home games. The Council of the N.C.A.A. promptly declared Pennsylvania a member in bad standing. Immediately thereafter, four institutions scheduled to play Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, namely, Cornell, Columbia, Dartmouth and Princeton, notified Pennsylvania that they were not willing to compete against a member in bad standing and refused to sign football contracts for the 1951 season. Pennsylvania appealed to the Department of Justice for assistance, but, receiving none, reconsidered its decision and decided to abide by the Dallas resolution.

The Committee cannot leave this part of its report without expressing its gratitude to the N.C.A.A. membership as a whole for its loyal support of the Dallas resolution and of the Committee plan implementing that resolution and without expressing its particular gratitude to the four institutions that risked serious financial losses rather than compete against an institution in bad standing which was threatening the welfare of 300 colleges. This rallying-round behind the N.C.A.A. Television Plan for 1951 heralds, we believe, a new era in cooperation among the colleges of the country in the interest of inter-collegiate athletics.

The Choice of the Sponsor

The N.C.A.A. Television Committee was faced, early in its life, with an incipient boycott on the part of the networks and potential sponsors. The networks took the position that a program with blackouts was commercially and technically unfeasible. Potential sponsors preferred to lie back in the hope that the N.C.A.A. would not stand together and unrestricted live television would again be in order. Television set manufacturers and other special interests voiced their open and active opposition to the N.C.A.A. program and sought means to bring pressure against it. But, as it became clear that the N.C.A.A. was united in its support of the TV Committee's actions, interest in the program mounted rapidly. Sponsors began to appear in June and at the final three-day session of the TV Steering Committee in New York in late July, a member of highly respected sponsors made presentations.

Among those whose presentations were carefully considered by the Committee were the Chevrolet Motor Company, the Atlantic Refining Company, the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, the National Broadcasting Company, and the Dumont Television Network. The presentation made by each of these companies was excellent and the Committee's choice was a difficult one. At one stage, the Committee sought to work out a co-sponsorship so as to make possible the participation of the Atlantic Refining Company, which had long had a strong interest in college athletics. In the end, however, the Committee felt compelled to choose the Westinghouse Electric Corporation as the sponsor of its program on the following basis:

1. Westinghouse's thorough study of all aspects of the experimental plan, its well-conceived and superior program to carry out that plan, and its whole-hearted cooperation with the Committee in all phases of the plan.
2. Its willingness to participate in an extensive program of public relations for both the N.C.A.A. and the individual member institutions.
3. Its long record of active and intensive interest in college education, not only of its own worthy employees, but also of promising youths in no way connected with the company.
4. Its offer of 2½ times the station rate as a minimum payment to the competing institutions was one of the two equally high bids.

The TV Steering Committee had full confidence in the integrity of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation and its advertising agency, Ketchum, MacLeod and Grove, at the time the agreement was entered into between the officers of the Corporation and the officers of the N.C.A.A. This confidence has been completely justified by the actions of the sponsor and the agency during the past season. We desire to record our gratitude for their loyal cooperation throughout the 1951 season.

II.

OPERATION OF THE N.C.A.A. TELEVISION PLAN FOR 1951

Introduction

The operation of the N.C.A.A. experimental television program for 1951 was an outstanding success. Millions of people saw fine college football games on their television sets week after week. A great number of colleges had the advantage of participating in the fine public relations program which the Westinghouse Electric Corporation provided as part of its telecasts. At the same time, a thorough study of the effects of television upon attendance at college football games was made possible and, finally, the adverse effect of television upon college football was substantially reduced.

The success of the program has already been attested by the colleges themselves. On December 6th, the Executive Director of the N.C.A.A. addressed a questionnaire to all the allied Conferences of the N.C.A.A. on the televising of college football games. Ten major Conferences, representing over 100 institutions, met during December. All but three of these more than 100 institutions stated that they believed live television of college football games should be controlled in 1952. While the predominant view favored approximately the same degree of control as during the 1951 season, there was far more sentiment for more limited television than for a more extended program.

Broad Scope of the Program

The experimental TV program consisted of 20 games featuring 30 college teams over the NBC network of 52 TV stations in markets representing an aggregate population of 87 million people. Although Westinghouse chose NBC as its telecasting network, the games were also available to all other networks and independent stations on a sustaining basis and Station WOR-TV in New York carried the N.C.A.A. games on that basis. The NBC Research Department estimates that 35 million people saw at least some of the N.C.A.A. experimental program.

The Notre Dame-SMU game, for example, reached into 3,130,000 homes, the total viewers being estimated at 7,199,000. This was considerably over half of the total potential audience in the 39 areas where that game was shown. A number of games were also telecast in non-network areas, but their audience was naturally more limited.

As indicated above, the N.C.A.A. television program made possible the participation of 30 college teams in network telecasting. These colleges were thus afforded both the possibility of obtaining a share of the telecasting revenues and a fine public relations program undertaken by the sponsor. The Committee believes that the participation of so broad a group in the program is a healthy alternative to monopolization by a few top teams which would otherwise take place.

The wider the spread of television among the colleges, the less its effect in the field of overcommercialization of athletics. If two or three teams dominate the entire television network field, the financial rewards will be so great as to put irresistible premiums on successful

teams. There will soon be many times more television stations than there are today and severalfold more television sets. The dangers to college football through competition for the sale of television rights will be greater than any temptations yet known to the game. If a Bowl game with its relatively modest \$100,000 "take" has become a serious enough problem for N.C.A.A. consideration, how much more concerned must our members be in regard to a TV situation under which a half dozen teams could control the interconnected network with as much as half million dollars being dangled before the top two or three. It is only through a controlled program involving not thirty top teams but fifty or more teams of all types fairly selected, that this greatest threat to the integrity of the game can be met.

Exceptions to the Plan Requested and Granted

The schedule for the 1951 season was worked out by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation in conjunction with the National Opinion Research Center. Their cooperation was essential to the success of the N.O.R.C. statistical study of television upon attendance at college football games. Particularly important in this respect was the choice of the three blackout dates. Actually the choice boiled down to two blackout dates, since it was impossible for technical reasons to telecast an outstanding game September 22nd, and that Saturday became a blackout by necessity. The choice of the remaining two blackout dates was made with a view to obtaining the best possible statistical material on the effects of television upon attendance.

The Television Committee recognized from the outset that any plan which it adopted would require a measure of flexibility if it was to be successful. It was, therefore, provided in the plan that institutions desiring to telecast games not covered by the plan could request special permission to do so from the Television Committee through their District TV Representative.

The most significant thing about the exceptions during the 1951 season was the fact that very few institutions requested any exceptions and that in only a very few cases was it found in the general interest to make such exceptions. An illustration of a "public interest" exception was the VMI-Duke game on October 20th. Because the proceeds were going to the Shrine Crippled Children's Fund and because the game was a sell-out, permission was readily granted by the Committee for the telecast of that game in Norfolk.

Two other incidents require mention. On November 10th, in connection with the Michigan State-Notre Dame game in East Lansing, it was necessary to permit the Notre Dame-Michigan State game to be carried on the East Lansing and Detroit stations instead of the Navy-Maryland game, as originally scheduled, in order to get the telecast signal to the eastern network without interference. This was immediately taken as a sign of weakness on the part of the TV Committee and other communities in Michigan petitioned for this game instead of the previously scheduled Navy-Maryland game. Since the shift in games would have adversely affected the research program, these requests had to be denied.

The Notre Dame-Michigan State game of November 10th also created a problem in Washington, D.C., where there was no game available for fans to attend on that date. Since Washington was not scheduled to be blacked out on the following Saturday, November 17th, when there was a game for fans to attend, it was possible to switch blackout dates and made the Notre Dame-Michigan State game available in Washington on November 10th with a minimal dislocation to the research program.

The only serious incident of the entire season occurred on November 24th, the last day of the regular season, and involved the Kentucky-Tennessee game. Westinghouse and the N.O.R.C. had blacked out

Louisville on this date, although there was no game being played there, as one of a series of tests of potential attendance of fans traveling to other areas. The Kentucky-Tennessee game at Lexington was a sell-out and there was great interest in this game in Louisville. Station WHAS-TV and the Louisville Courier Journal, after expending a substantial sum to install new equipment, began a pressure campaign for permission to telecast this game. The sponsor, the N.O.R.C. and the TV Committee were unanimous in their belief that permission could not be granted, since November 24th was the last day of the season, no shift in dates for blackouts was possible and permission to telecast the game would have resulted in discriminatory treatment in favor of Louisville. Moreover, any such substantial change in the schedule as set up would have endangered the research program upon which \$50,000 was being spent. Despite the fact that Station WHAS-TV and the Louisville Courier Journal were fully informed of these facts, they continued a tremendous pressure campaign against the N.C.A.A. program. The program campaign ended when the University of Kentucky telegraphed the TV Committee its disapproval of the campaign and stated that it would not televise the game under any circumstances. This action was in line with the Southeastern Conference ban on live television.

The Committee is proud of the small number of incidents of this character that occurred during the 1951 season and feels that this is due to the careful work of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation and the N.O.R.C.

Other Methods of Making Football Available to the Public

The Committee was conscious of the potential importance to college football of theatre television, color television, Phonevision, Skiatron, and postgame films, and consequently sought to encourage these methods of making the game available to the public.

The Committee gave its full cooperation to Theatre Network Television and has received a detailed report relating the experience during the 1951 season. The report makes one major point: theatre television cannot compete successfully against free television; its potentiality is in a blackout situation. For example, only 8% of the theatres' combined capacity was sold for the Columbia-Yale game which was competing against the Notre Dame-SMU contest on free home television. Two weeks later the Cornell-Princeton game on theatre television in a blackout area not only played to a capacity theatre but turned away twice its capacity, all at \$2.40 a ticket. This same drawing power of theatre television in a blackout situation was demonstrated by the six big fights networked to theatres during 1951, which realized an overall average of 87% of the theatres' combined capacities.

Theatre television is rapidly emerging from the embryonic stage. Even today it is nearing the 200,000 seat mark. By next fall this number should be increased many times. Efforts must be made to develop the potentialities of theatre television in the best interests of college football.

Color television was unrestricted during 1951 and the Columbia Broadcasting System originally planned a weekly schedule of games in color. During the season, however, the demands of the Defense Mobilization Program ended the possibilities of color television for the emergency and the program originally planned was not completed.

The Committee met frequently with the Phonevision and Skiatron officials in the hope that considerable progress in pay-as-you-see television could be made this past fall. Unfortunately, neither of these developments had progressed sufficiently to make it possible for the companies to take advantage of the Committee's offers of cooperation.

Nevertheless, the Committee's faith in the potentialities of pay-as-you-see television has not been diminished by its slow progress to date. It should be carefully noted that before too long there will be 35 million television sets in the hands of the public (NBC estimates) and that an event that can command just 5% of these sets at \$1.00 apiece would bring in almost two million dollars a week and would constitute a substantial subsidy to all N.C.A.A. members in the conduct of their athletic and physical training programs. To this potentiality of pay-as-you-see television must be added its economic necessity; costs of presenting entertainment on television have become too great for advertisers to absorb. The development of pay-as-you-see television is certain to have a great effect on college football and the Committee recommends full cooperation to Phonevision, Skiatron and the like developments.

Postgame films reached an all-time high. The Committee believes that these films have now been developed to the point where they show the game of football in a most realistic, instructive and entertaining form. The experience of the Big Seven and Southwest Conferences particularly demonstrates the potentialities of delayed television. The Committee recommends further efforts to expand the showing of postgame films on television, particularly as a method of meeting the needs of the shut-ins who have been much in the minds of the Committee throughout the year.

Director's Office

The Committee early recognized the need for a Program Director to execute its television plan. The members of the Committee were not in a position to give all the time that was required to operate the details of a program of this magnitude. Lack of public relations work was resulting in public misunderstanding. When it became clear that a sponsor would be found for the program and that funds thus would be available for a Program Director, Mr. Edwin S. Reynolds, formerly connected with the Columbia Broadcasting System, was employed in this capacity for a six-months' period. Mr. Reynolds entered upon his duties on August 1, 1951 and offices were established at the Hotel Biltmore in New York.

The TV Program Director's responsibilities included public relations, promotion, and contact with the sponsor, the advertising agency representing the sponsor, the network and the N.O.R.C. Mr. Reynolds immediately tackled the public relations problems. One of his first efforts to correct the widespread misunderstanding of the N.C.A.A. Plan in the minds of the sports writers and the public was the preparation of a booklet "Television and College Football 1951" which was sent to all members of the N.C.A.A. along with 850 sports editors, members of the U.S. Senate and House, and other governmental officials. This was followed by a letter to editors of alumni publications enclosing a brief summary of the experimental program to be included in the early fall issues of the various periodicals. Other mailings included two brochures of quotations from the press.

Further in the field of public relations, the Program Director maintained constant contact with the trade press, including such publications as VARIETY, BROADCASTING and TELECASTING, RADIO DAILY and TELEVISION DAILY, ADVERTISING AGE, SPONSOR AND TIDE; and with papers like the NEW YORK TIMES, HERALD TRIBUNE, and magazines such as TIME, LOOK, SATURDAY EVENING POST. The TV Program Director arranged for the collection of movie films from the colleges from which NBC could select appropriate footage for pre-game and blackout programs. In innumerable screenings, the Director and one or more members of the Committee saw every foot of film that was later telecast.

The Director was in almost daily contact with the sponsor or agency in Pittsburgh and New York. His office was in weekly communication with Theatre Network Television to help them solve their problems and in constant consultation with the N.O.R.C.

The Committee desires to compliment Mr. Reynolds upon the high caliber of his work and to express its appreciation of his untiring efforts in behalf of the program. For the future, the Committee recommends that public relations work of a more extended nature than that carried on by Mr. Reynolds, be undertaken on a year-round basis. The N.C.A.A. 1951 program suffered from "too-little-too-late" public relations.

Financial Aspects of the Program

The Committee believes that the program was also a success from a financial standpoint. The total cost of both the 1950 and 1951 programs, including the \$50,000 research program of 1951, has been held to approximately \$100,000, substantially less than the N.C.A.A. receipts from the 1951 program. The Committee is omitting any detailed discussion of finances from this report since the N.C.A.A. Executive Committee has prepared a complete financial report regarding the collection and disbursement of television funds.

That report is available to all members here at this meeting today.

III.

LEGALITY OF CONTROLLED TELEVISION

At the very outset of the Committee's work, the charge was made by various groups opposed to the action of the Dallas Convention, and the Committee Plan implementing that action, that any form of controlled television was a violation of the Federal Anti-Trust Laws. The Committee, including Robert A. Hall of Yale, himself an experienced attorney, was confident that the Committee Plan was not a violation of any law. However, the Committee deemed it advisable to obtain the best possible legal advice on a matter of this importance, and Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., a prominent Washington attorney with fine legal experience in and out of government service, was retained by the N.C.A.A. as legal counsel for the Committee.

After reviewing the matter thoroughly, Mr. Rauh advised the Committee that, in his opinion, reasonable controls on telecasting would not violate the anti-trust laws and that the controls proposed by the Committee were reasonable in law as well as in fact. Mr. Rauh consulted other well-qualified attorneys and law teachers who supported his view of the matter.

Mr. Rauh prepared a detailed legal brief demonstrating that the N.C.A.A. Television Plan for 1951 did not violate the anti-trust laws. The brief pointed out that the restrictions on the broadcasting and telecasting of baseball games, which the Department of Justice had itself officially approved in October, 1949, were far greater than the restrictions contained in the N.C.A.A. Plan for the telecasting of college football games during 1951. All apart from the Department of Justice's 1949 ruling in the baseball situation, the brief pointed out that the N.C.A.A. Plan was a reasonable proposal for dealing with a nationwide threat to intercollegiate and intramural athletic and physical training programs essential to our defense and thus valid as a matter of law.

The N.C.A.A. Television Plan for 1951 was presented to the Department of Justice the day after its adoption together with Mr. Rauh's brief in support of the legality of the Plan. This conference on April 19, 1951 was attended by Assistant Attorney General Morison

and his staff and by representatives of the N.C.A.A.-TV Committee. At the conclusion of the conference, the representatives of the Department of Justice stated that they would take the matter "under study" and the representatives of the N.C.A.A. stated that they would keep the Department fully informed as to all action taken. The Committee has conscientiously carried out its undertaking with respect to furnishing full information to the Department.

When the Westinghouse Electric Corporation became the sponsor of the N.C.A.A. television program in July, 1951, their attorney also discussed the legal issues with the Department of Justice. At that time, the Westinghouse attorney was informed that the Department had not taken any official position on the N.C.A.A. program.

On October 9, 1951, the Department of Justice brought a civil suit against the National Football League seeking to enjoin the League from continuing its controlled television program. The Department announced that it was using its suit against professional football as a "test" case and indicated that no action would be taken against other sports until a definitive ruling was obtained in that case. The case has not yet been set for trial and no final court decision can be expected before a year or two. Furthermore, although a final decision favorable to the National Football League would settle the matter favorably to the N.C.A.A., an adverse decision in that case would not be determinative of the legal issue in the college situation. The restrictions imposed by professional football on both broadcasting and television are much greater than those imposed on telecasting by the 1951 Plan or are likely to be imposed by any future plan. Furthermore, the purpose of the N.C.A.A. Plan — the protection of the athletic and physical training programs of both colleges and high schools — differentiates the college situation from that of the professional football league.

Just prior to the Kentucky-Tennessee game of November 24th, a great deal of pressure was put on the Department of Justice to force the N.C.A.A. to allow the telecast of that game. At that time, a report emanating from the Justice Department erroneously indicated to the public that the Department had previously informed the N.C.A.A. that its plan was unlawful. At no time prior to the Kentucky-Tennessee game dispute had the Department of Justice informed the N.C.A.A. in public or in private that its plan was unlawful, and any statement to the contrary was and is unfounded.

The N.C.A.A. should continue to keep the Department of Justice fully informed of its actions and to watch the course of the pending action against professional football with interest. The Committee states, however, upon advice of counsel, that it believes its 1951 Plan and any similar plan was and is completely lawful. We believe that the ruling which the Department of Justice issued in October, 1949, in connection with the broadcasting and telecasting of baseball games was correct and completely validates a reasonable controlled program. All apart from the baseball ruling, we believe that the colleges have the right to come together through an organization of their choosing to deal with fundamental problems affecting intercollegiate athletics. If television, or anything else, threatens the future of intercollegiate athletics, we do not believe the law prohibits reasonable efforts to meet the threat.

Two examples may help to illustrate this undeniable right of the colleges to come together to protect the strength and integrity of athletics. Suppose the N.C.A.A. should at some time decide to ban or limit Bowl games on the theory that such games result in over-emphasis on the importance of winning and thus hurt college football. Is the N.C.A.A. going to be told by the Department of Justice or anyone else that its efforts to deal with a serious problem like this is an illegal or unreasonable restraint of trade and that the colleges

cannot get together through the N.C.A.A. and agree to ban or limit Bowl games? Certainly no one would go that far, and yet, the "restraint" on the sponsors of a Bowl would be little different from the N.C.A.A. "restraint" on television. Again, suppose the N.C.A.A. should at some time ban basketball games in public arenas on the theory that such games provide too great a temptation for the players. This, too, is a "restraint" on the public arenas' right to deal with the individual colleges, but we do not believe anyone would seriously contend that such action by the N.C.A.A. would be illegal. N.C.A.A. action in the field of television, if undertaken for a similar purpose, could hardly be deemed invalid. Indeed, as we have already pointed out, the dangers inherent in television networks paying a half million dollars to a single institution for football television rights far outshadows the dangers from these sources.

In the last analysis, the question comes down to this: Is any given plan for dealing with television a reasonable one? If the plan adopted by the N.C.A.A. for the future is in fact a reasonable one, we believe it will also be a legal one. We believe that if the colleges determine that television is threatening the game of football, they are not without legal right to take reasonable action through the N.C.A.A. to protect the game.

IV.

STUDY BY NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

As part of the N.C.A.A. Television Plan for 1951, the N.C.A.A. made \$50,000 available to the National Opinion Research Center for a systematic analysis of the effects of the experimental program on 1951 football attendance. The N.O.R.C. 1951 research program represents the most detailed and scientific study ever made of the attitudes and behavior of football fans in all parts of the United States. The scope of the program far surpassed last year's collection of attendance data; and the final N.O.R.C. report this March, in addition to evaluating the effectiveness of the experimental TV plan, will also contain much previously unknown information concerning the nature and habits of the people who buy admission to the country's college football stadiums.

In total, more than 100,000 individuals were contacted in the course of the 1951 research program. Two national cross-section surveys were made, one around Labor Day before the season started, and the second around Thanksgiving at the close of the season. The metropolitan areas of Boston and Pittsburgh were selected for detailed study, and a representative cross-section of approximately 500 football fans in each of these two cities was interviewed personally every week of the season regarding their Saturday afternoon and weekend activities. Seventeen colleges from New York to California cooperated with the N.O.R.C. in conducting questionnaire surveys of their stadium audiences on two or more Saturdays during the season. Seven colleges participated in the research through their conduct of the telephone surveys among a cross-section of football fans in their home localities on those Saturdays when a home game was being played. Seven colleges, in collaboration with N.O.R.C. research experts, carried out mail questionnaire surveys of their alumni and students. Game-by-game attendance reports were solicited each week from the 269 football playing member institutions of the N.C.A.A. Finally, seasonal attendance data from 1947 to date were requested from a cross section of 250 high schools all over the country, in order to get some indication of TV's effects on this type of football attendance. All of this data will be analyzed in the final report of the N.O.R.C., which will be available this March.

Although the overwhelming mass of material collected by the N.O.R.C. this Fall has not yet been thoroughly analyzed in the short

time since the close of the season, the overall trend of the research findings is unmistakably clear. We now know, for example, that the N.C.A.A.'s experimental program of restricted telecasting during 1951 did slow up the alarming decline in attendance which was characteristic of the great majority of colleges who were faced with unrestricted TV competition during 1950. Attendance in television areas was again down during the most recent season, but the colleges subject to restricted television competition in 1951 suffered relatively less than they did in 1950 from unrestricted television. The N.O.R.C. attributes this relative improvement to the N.C.A.A.'s experimental plan.

A few figures will illustrate the basis for this conclusion. Overall attendance during 1950 was substantially the same as overall attendance during the "Normal" or "base period," the 1947 and 1948 pre-television seasons. Overall attendance during 1951 was down about 6% from both base period attendance and 1950 attendance. This overall drop was due to the decline in student enrollment of over 10% and the general sports attendance fall-off.

The fact that is significant here is that the colleges in areas where games were available on television, suffered relatively less from television competition under the 1951 Plan than they did in 1950 with unrestricted live television. The colleges in TV areas drew 96% of their 1950 attendance, a loss of only 4 points. Among colleges which faced no TV competition at all, attendance, while remaining better than that of colleges in TV areas, was only 90% of 1950, a loss of 10 points. Compared with last year, therefore, the adverse affects of television were greatly reduced.

We can also put this same point another way. In 1950, when television competition was generally unrestricted, attendance in TV areas was off 7.2% from base-period attendance, while attendance in non-TV areas was up 13.8% over base-period attendance. This differential of 21 points represents the effect of television in 1950. In 1951, however, attendance in television areas under the restricted N.C.A.A. Plan was off only 11.1% from the base period and non-TV area attendance was up only 2.3% over base-period attendance. In other words, the television differential was cut from 21 points to 13.4 points in 1951 by the N.C.A.A. Plan, which substantially eased the pressures of television competition. Considering the great increase in the number of TV sets in operation during 1951, it is all the more significant that the N.C.A.A. program of restricted telecasting so noticeably reduced the adverse effects on attendance.

We also know from the research results available today that the television problem is still very much with us. Although more attractive games — those between old rivals with good win-loss records — consistently drew larger crowds than less attractive games, the colleges which are faced with television competition still show lower attendance levels than do those without TV competition. Although the "TV differential" was cut over a third, from 21 points to 13.4 points, the differential still remains and represents a very substantial loss to the colleges resulting from television. The attendance of colleges outside the range of TV is still slightly (2.3%) above the 1947-48 base levels, but when television is present, attendance is still off over 11% from the 1947-48 levels. The 1951 N.C.A.A. plan slowed up the rate of loss for this latter group and eased their position to a substantial extent, but they still had television competition and it still hurt them significantly.

Preliminary tables prepared by the N.O.R.C. setting forth 1951 attendance results district by district are appended to this report.

The N.O.R.C. found some indications that attendance on blackout Saturdays was a little higher than when a telecast game was available. They were unable to find these differences consistently enough

or to a large enough degree to prove the matter mathematically. This was also true in the comparison of attendance during telecasts of regional against non-regional games. The Committee believes these inconclusive results stem largely from the fact that the public in general was not well informed about the N.C.A.A. experimental plan and was not generally aware of the blackout dates or the dates for non-regional telecasts in sufficient time to make plans for attendance at a local game. As the final report of the N.O.R.C. will make clear, most decisions to attend football games are made considerably in advance and relatively few are made at the last minute. It seems probably that most fans made their decisions to attend or not to attend weeks before they learned about a scheduled blackout or a scheduled non-regional game and when this knowledge came to them it was usually too late to alter their decision about attendance. This conclusion is supported by the cases referred to in the following sections where publicity given to a blackout or to proposed television definitely affected game attendance. The Committee strongly recommends that the earliest, widest, and most detailed publicity be given to next year's television program so that timely plans can be made for attendance.

Research cannot decide all our problems for us. It can only provide a factual basis on which we must make our own decisions. We now have a sound basis of facts about football attendance, built up by the N.O.R.C. over the past two seasons. We will have an even sounder basis when the final N.O.R.C. report is available later this year. We urge that, no matter what our decision about television during 1952 may be, the N.C.A.A. continue to collect the factual information which will enable it to judge our progress and to continue to plan soundly for the future.

V.

INDIVIDUAL INSTANCES OF THE EFFECTS OF TELEVISION UPON ATTENDANCE

The preliminary figures supplied by the N.O.R.C. demonstrate the continued serious adverse effects of television upon attendance at college games. While no further demonstration is required, the Committee believes that the membership would be interested in a few individual instances of these serious adverse effects which have come to its attention and which are no doubt typical of dozens of similar instances throughout the country.

When it was announced that the blackout of Washington, D.C., scheduled for November 10, was to be shifted to November 17, sales of tickets for the Maryland-North Carolina State game on the latter date accelerated to a point three times the normal rate of sales for the season. The November 17 blackout in Washington received widespread publicity because of the controversy which resulted in the blackout of November 10 (the day of the Notre Dame-Michigan State telecast) being shifted to November 17. This instance is significant because it illustrates that when the existence of a blackout is known to the public early enough, there is a definite favorable effect on sales. Vice versa, when the University of Southern California and Stanford were seeking permission to telecast their game at Los Angeles on November 10, ticket sales dropped immediately upon publication of the report of the telecast. In like vein, when it became known generally that the Michigan-Ohio State game was to be telecast, there was a deluge of requests for refunds or cancellations. So, too, when it became known that the Colorado-Nebraska game of November 17 was to be telecast, requests for refunds mounted and even entire train parties were cancelled to watch the game by television instead

of actual attendance. Even in the case of the famed Army-Navy game, prospective spectators came trooping into the ticket offices, only to say that they would watch the game on television if the end zone was all that was available. This preference of television over all but the best seats has become too commonplace for the Committee to multiply examples.

The Mid-American Conference provided a startling example of the adverse effect of television on attendance. The Miami-Cincinnati game was played this year on the same day that the Michigan-Ohio State game was telecast in Cincinnati and the surrounding territory. This game decided the football championship of the Mid-American Conference. Weather conditions were very good; the rivalry is over fifty years old; both schools had fine records. Usually the Cincinnati-Miami game is a sellout of 30,000. This year attendance was 16,000.

District 2, the Middle Atlantic States, the area of highest set saturation in the United States, provided an equally significant example of the adverse effect of television upon attendance. While attendance in District 2 was definitely off during the 1951 season, the two major institutions in this area not on the interconnected network, namely, Cornell and Penn State, did exceedingly well in their home stadiums. The significant fact is that only when they visited TV areas did their attendance fall off. Thus, for example, Cornell's home attendance increased nearly 25% in 1951, while its away games were off almost 10%.

Space does not permit the multiplication of examples from the experience of college football or from other sports.

VI.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee does not feel that it can conclude its report without a word on the importance to the American way of life of college football and the athletic and physical training programs which depend on it. For, in the last analysis, that is the focal point at which our efforts have and must continue to be directed.

We are united in our belief that football is a game that has and does contribute to the strength of our great nation. The necessities of our country constantly demand larger and larger numbers of our finest citizens to direct and fight for her welfare and for the furtherance of Christian ideals throughout the world. Football is the stiff backbone of our giant sport system that indoctrinates the young men in our high schools and our colleges to carry on the great American spirit of hustle, free and fair competition, resourcefulness, and the will to win. Football is the stern master which demands the best and enlarges the physical, mental and moral capacities of its players. Football is the standard-bearer and the provider for all the other school sports and for our vast intramural games and physical training programs; it provides three-fourths of the athletic budgets of the colleges of the nation.

Our nation has grown with amazing speed and progress due to the ambition, initiative, teamwork, and drive of its hard-working and enterprising manpower. Where else in our training pattern can these characteristic qualities be developed as well? Should we, who know these truths, stand idly by and allow the nucleus, football, and the whole sport system be threatened or impaired by a development, television, which trends in the opposite direction of more softness and commercialization and lessened participation? Do the engineers believe that mathematics should be dropped or reduced because mechanical computers have been invented? We note with regret that many schools and colleges have had to drop football when there are many

present who could testify to the great good accomplished by the addition of 150-lb. football to their programs. The need is for more football and more sports instead of less.

Intercollegiate and interscholastic athletics are the spearhead of our national training program. The strength of the competition kindles the ambition of youths to excel, to work and perfect themselves to deliver their best efforts. Teamwork, self-sacrifice and perseverance are required; strength, stamina, courage and skill are demanded. They supply incentive and opportunity which gives the impetus for individual, intramural and lesser squad participation. They reflect the leadership of football, and depend on its receipts for their own existence.

Many say that all this great sports activity should not depend on football receipts. But have those who take this view agreed to provide from taxes or any other source the necessary funds to underwrite this vast athletic program? Until they do, our present method must pay the bills. No one objects to the fact that Community Chest or Red Cross budgets are higher than they used to be, because it is known that the amount of good they do is great. Yet there seem to be many objectors to the effort of athletic administrators to defend the income that supports a very vital part of the Nation's training program, a program dedicated to building strength, health, courage, ability and self-reliance. Perhaps we have in the past oversold the spectacular parts of our events. For the future we are determined not to leave unnoticed the great service performed by football, which takes all the kicks and criticism, yet still supports sports opportunities of all kinds for our rising generations.

In conclusion, the Committee desires to stress again the dangers to the game of football if two or three top teams are able to monopolize the television networks. The resulting financial rewards would create greater temptations than any yet known to the game and would place irresistible premiums on successful teams. We must not only limit the amount of television, but we must spread it far and wide.

We believe that the experience with the N.C.A.A. Television Plan for 1951 and the facts set forth in this report make clear the course of the N.C.A.A. for the future. We reject the urgings of those who seek a complete ban on live telecasting; college football and live television can and will live side by side. Equally firmly, we reject the urgings of those few who would return college football to unrestricted live television and seek thereby to profit from the loss of others and particularly from the loss of the small colleges and high schools. We urge a middle course of moderation. To this end, we recommend to the N.C.A.A. convention the following plan for 1952:

1. A television program for the 1952 season controlled and directed by the N.C.A.A.
2. The objectives of this program shall be:
 - (a) To minimize the adverse effects of live television upon attendance at college and high school football games;
 - (b) Within the limits of such control plan as may ultimately be adopted, to spread television among as many colleges as possible;
 - (c) To provide television to the public to the extent consistent with the first two objectives.
3. The 1952 television program shall be worked out by a TV Committee to be appointed by the Council of the N.C.A.A.
4. The Committee shall give full consideration to the final N.O.R.C. report when available.
5. When the plan has been worked out by the Committee, it shall be submitted to the membership, of the N.C.A.A. for adoption by mail referendum vote.
6. No member of the N.C.A.A. shall make any contracts or arrange-

ments for the televising of games for the 1952 season except in accordance with the approved plan.

We believe that an effective plan for 1952 can and will be worked out by the new Committee. We further believe that, as we have already stated, the sports public will come to understand the great issues at stake and will recognize the N.C.A.A. efforts in this field as the best and only means of protecting the physical well-being and the physical development of the sons and daughters of the nation.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert A. Hall
Max Farrington
Edward Krause
Reaves E. Peters
Howard Grubbs

E. L. Romney
Willis O. Hunter
Ralph Furey, Co-Chairman
Thomas J. Hamilton,
Co-Chairman

TABLE I

TRENDS IN PAID FOOTBALL ATTENDANCE IN 1950 AND 1951
FOR COLLEGES WITH TELEVISION COMPETITION
AND WITH NO TELEVISION COMPETITION

Percent of Expected Attendance*

	**1950	1951	1951 as Percent of 1950
Colleges with TV competition (141)	92.8	88.9	96%
Colleges with no TV competition (95)	113.8	102.3	90%
All Colleges (236)	99.5	93.4	94%

* "Expected" attendance is average for the two pre-television base years, 1947-48.

** 1950 figures differ slightly from those reported last year, due to some shifts in classification and to adjustment for free admissions.

TABLE II

1950 AND 1951 ATTENDANCE TRENDS
EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF PERCENT OF COLLEGES
INCREASING AND DECREASING THEIR ATTENDANCE

Percent Whose Attendance Was:	1950 (compared with 1947-48) Colleges Where There Was		1951 (compared with 1950) Colleges Where There Was	
	TV	No TV	TV	No TV
Up	31%	48%	31%	23%
Same	26%	14%	18%	9%
Down	43%	38%	51%	68%
	100%	100%	100%	100%

TABLE III

TRENDS IN PAID FOOTBALL ATTENDANCE IN 1950 AND 1951
FOR COLLEGES WITH TELEVISION COMPETITION
AND WITH NO TELEVISION COMPETITION
BY N.C.A.A. DISTRICT

Percent of Expected Attendance

N.C.A.A. District	No. of Colleges*	1950	1951	1951 as a Percent of 1950
1—New England TV Competition	(18)	80.2	72.5	90%

No TV Competition	(6)	100.2	69.0	69%
Total	(24)	81.8	72.2	88%
2—Middle Atlantic				
TV Competition	(43)	83.2	74.3	89%
No TV Competition	(6)	103.4	83.8	81%
Total	(49)	83.6	74.5	89%
3—Southeast				
TV Competition	(20)	99.1	93.5	94%
No TV Competition	(17)	103.9	95.7	92%
Total	(37)	101.4	94.4	93%
4—Midwest				
TV Competition	(39)	101.2	99.6	98%
No TV Competition	(13)	99.6	97.6	98%
Total	(52)	100.9	99.3	98%
5—West Central				
TV Competition	(8)	96.7	98.9	102%
No TV Competition	(16)	128.0	103.6	81%
Total	(24)	113.0	101.5	90%
6—Southwest				
TV Competition	(0)	—	—	—%
No TV Competition	(19)	127.3	124.4	98%
Total	(19)	127.3	124.4	98%
7—Mountain				
TV Competition	(2)	81.8	58.5	72%
No TV Competition	(7)	91.5	51.6	56%
Total	(9)	88.4	53.6	61%
8—Pacific				
TV Competition	(11)	91.0	92.3	101%
No TV Competition	(11)	114.1	102.5	90%
Total	(22)	96.9	95.1	98%

* Percentage changes should be interpreted with caution when only a small number of colleges are included.

TABLE IV

AVERAGE PAID ATTENDANCE AT MORE AND LESS ATTRACTIVE GAMES IN 1951, AS A PERCENT OF EXPECTED ATTENDANCE* FOR LARGE, MEDIUM AND SMALL COLLEGES WITH AND WITHOUT TELEVISION COMPETITION

MORE ATTRACTIVE GAMES**		
Size of College***	Colleges with TV Competition	Colleges with No TV Competition
Large	111%	136%
Medium	105%	139%
Small	100%	119%
LESS ATTRACTIVE GAMES		
Size of College	Colleges with TV Competition	Colleges with No TV Competition
Large	70%	85%
Medium	65%	76%
Small	62%	72%

* "Expected attendance" is average attendance per game in the two pre-television base years, 1947-48.

** "Game Attractiveness" was determined by rating of the athletic director at each college, without regard to weather or television competition.

*** "Large" colleges are those which averaged 15,000 or more attendance during the base years; "medium" colleges are those which averaged 5,000 to 14,999; "small" colleges are those which averaged less than 5,000 per game during 1947-48.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: You have heard the report and the Chair will be glad to recognize delegates who wish to discuss it.

MR. FRANCIS MURRAY (University of Pennsylvania): Could he give us some enlightenment on the charts at the end of the report, the four statistical tables at the end of the report?

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Mr. Sheatsley is here and I believe would be glad to answer any questions.

MR. SHEATSLEY: I will be glad to answer any questions about the Table or would you prefer I run through them briefly? Did you have anything specific in mind Mr. Murray?

MR. MURRAY: I think it would be helpful if you run through them briefly.

MR. SHEATSLEY: Table I provides the answers to two questions, first, does television affect football attendance and second, was the N.C.A.A. 1951 plan successful in reducing that adverse effect.

We get the answer from the second column under 1951. We see for instance on the second line that colleges which had no television competition in 1951 drew 102.3 per cent of their average 1947-48 base attendance. In other words, their attendance has held up. It is even a little better than it was in those base years.

Colleges with television competition, however, in the line above drew only 88.9 per cent of their base attendance.

The differential there is something like 13.4 points which can be attributed to the effects of television.

Now, the final column there which shows 1951 as a per cent of 1950 indicates that the N.C.A.A. 1951 plan helped to reduce the adverse effects of television. We see football attendance in general was off last year for all colleges it was only 94 per cent of the 1950 total. The decline was sharpest among those colleges which had no TV competition. In the television areas the colleges did relatively better as against last year. Last year they were up against unrestricted TV competition and they had a very bad season attendance-wise. This year, they had only restricted television, less television and they drew 96 percent of their 1950 attendance. Their rate of loss was slowed up. They did relatively better than they did in 1950.

Table II presents the same essential findings in a little different fashion. There it was in terms of proportion of colleges, in 1950 for instance the first column there we can see that the colleges which were faced with television competition in 1950 generally went down in attendance. Forty-three per cent of them went down, only 31 per cent of them went up. Where there was no television in 1950 the trend has worked quite opposite. There the greater number of colleges showed increases in attendance. Forty-eight per cent of them went up, only 38 per cent went down. In 1951 though, compared with 1950 we see that the television area colleges did a little better. Their situation was better than it was in 1950 when they had unrestricted TV. This year 31 per cent of them showed attendance increases over last year as compared with only 23 per cent of the colleges which faced no TV competition, so that finding merely supports what we found in Table I.

Table III is merely the same sort of figures broken down by region. There were three lines under each region, the first line shows what the colleges which were faced with television competition did in 1950 and 1951; the second one shows what those colleges which had no television competition did, and the third line shows the total attendance for the whole region.

I don't think we need to go through the whole series of figures in

this table but in general we see the same thing we saw in Table I. The colleges where there was no television competition generally do better than those where there is competition and in 1951 as compared to 1950 the teams faced with TV competition did a little bit better.

Table IV presents some figures comparing large, medium and small schools and also introduces the factor of the attractiveness of the game, the performance of the teams and so on. The major point there, I think, is that more attractive games, as you might expect, consistently do much better than the less attractive games. The top of the table versus the bottom. However, regardless of the attractiveness of the game, the colleges which don't have television competition do better. At the more attractive games among all three sizes of schools those colleges with no TV competition do better than the ones with television competition. Among the large schools, for instance, at the more attractive games among large institutions with television competition, those games draw 111% of average attendance. Without TV they draw 136%. Among the medium schools the figures are 105, 139 among the small it is 100 and 119. Always you will find where there is no television competition attendance is higher.

That holds equally true for the less attractive games. These figures are much lower, the games draw more poorly but always where there is no television competition they draw better than where there is television competition. 70-85, 65-76, 62-72.

I will be glad to try to answer any questions you may have about this research.

MR. MURRAY: I have some remarks I'd like to pass along. I think I could work well up there.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Please come up.

MR. MURRAY: The amount of information contained in this report and the size of it when we consider it is only a preliminary report, speaks amply for the commendation the Chairman made of the Television Committee and the work they put in on the entire program, and even though I enjoy a different viewpoint I nonetheless am appreciative of their sincerity and industry.

Of course, I couldn't be expected to digest the whole report as it went along. However there were certain specific references to the University of Pennsylvania, and for that reason I would like to say that as you probably know by this time for years at the University of Pennsylvania we have thought very well of television. Now these views at the University are not recent. Long before I came there a study was made and it was concluded that television was a remarkable new development which would make it possible to bring ideas, events, information and understanding to many millions of people through the combination of sight and hearing, of visual aid charts and pictures of actual events. So it was concluded television might be the means of keeping the people of a great democratic nation abreast with the information and the understanding needed in leadership in a modern world.

Thus my University very early began to cooperate in its laboratories and in its administrative activities with television. Eleven years ago, October 5, 1940, in an experimental arrangement with the Philco Corporation a football game on Franklin Field was first telecast. Ever since that time, with the exception of 1951, not only have the football games at Franklin Field been televised but a wide range of lectures and convocations and discussions and demonstrations have been put on television by the faculty and the students of the University of Pennsylvania.

June 6, of 1949 our University first televised in color, a surgical operation, and then developed in cooperation with C.B.S. and Zenith

the techniques and methods by which the teachings of surgery can be assisted through the use of color television. A complete installation for this purpose will be included in our new Thomas Sovereign Gates Medical Clinic which is under construction.

The University of Pennsylvania doctors have demonstrated this method of teaching surgery before thousands of doctors at the American Medical Association Conventions in Atlantic City. The surgeon with a small microphone in his mask explains to hundreds of other doctors, surgeons and surgical students just how he is performing his operation, what he is finding, even as they have opportunity, through remote control color television of watching closely as he works.

Our University Museum is weekly conducting a television program in which unique and ancient objects become a center of a quiz experts, and in an interesting manner millions of people learn more about the ancient background of our own and other civilizations and gain an increased understanding of the world.

To summarize, it is the policy of my University to integrate and use constructively each scientific advance with every department and every phase of our University life.

Well that hasn't much to do with sports, you can say but particularly apropos of our televising football games is the fact that a letter found in our inactive athletic department files, dated September 2, 1927, contains the considered opinion of the then Chairman of our Council on Athletics, and the now deceased Mr. Sidney Hutchinson, an insurance executive of international reputation, wherein that date he cautions the late Edward Bushnell, then a member of Pennsylvania's Athletic Council, to permit the radio broadcasting of only three football games that season, namely the Navy, Harvard, and Cornell games, as it was his fear this new means of communication might prove devastating to at-the-game attendance.

Even though this letter was written better than a quarter of a century ago, if you substitute the word "television" for "radio" it could very well have been written during the past year.

My own personal experience with this new medium of television antedates my recent association with the University of Pennsylvania by many years. Frankly my initial reaction was one of opposition to its employ in connection with events for which I bore responsibility. In that respect they were not dissimilar to those Mr. Hutchinson expressed back in 1927.

My subsequent experiences however with the medium not only disproved my early fears, but, in addition, brought me to a recognition of its potent force as a strong ally in the promotion of events for which I was responsible. So being so indoctrinated I have no hesitancy in taking issue with my sincere well-intentioned colleagues who advocate the limited control approach, wherein each individual school may determine after consultation with its respective opponents whether or not to televise its home football games. I feel confident in a short space of time this will be recognized by all as not only the wise, but also the necessary means of utilizing this medium.

One of the features of the Control Plan calls for serious review and let me preface my remarks before I get into this by saying that I present these views of mine not in the spirit of opposition, but rather being a firm believer that we can arrive at an answer for the protection of us all only through the frank exchange of viewpoints on the issue. So in the spirit of cooperation rather than opposition, I will take off on some points which I feel can present another viewpoint on the matter.

One of the first features of the Control Plan that calls for serious review in my opinion because it perhaps is the most imminently dangerous one focuses on its apparent illegal features. This complication

should cause us all to pause at length since this very moment the National Football League is being sued by the Department of Justice for imposing television restraints on its members.

In the Pro football trial, which commenced only two days ago in Philadelphia, it is highly disturbing to learn of the very real possibility that this Association may find itself in the role of a defendant unless each and every member is permitted to make such arrangements as they individually wish to make with their respective opponents for the televising of their home football games. That portion of the argument in the Pro case which should prove alarming to all of us can be found in the portion of the Oral Arguments on the League's motion to dismiss the complaint which was denied, and these are the verbatim remarks in the record:

The Presiding Judge was Judge Grim and addressing his questions to Mr. Epes of the Justice Department who was prosecuting the case, the Judge asked this question: "Do your theories cover the college situation, the situation where the colleges agree to black out certain areas at certain times. For instance, the University of Pennsylvania, I believe has not permitted to televise its games because of the agreement among the colleges. Would your theory cover the college situation as well?"

The gentleman from the Justice Department replied: "Well we feel that any agreement which restricts the sale of broadcasting and televising rights by a group, by group action, and takes away from an individual team its right to make its own determination is a violation of the Sherman Act."

The Court came back: "Whether it be an institution not for profit, like the University of Pennsylvania, or whether it be the Philadelphia Eagles, which is definitely a business for profit, would the same rule apply?"

Mr. Epes said: "We think so, Your Honor, although of course it is not the issue here. But we think so. A combination and conspiracy among a group of sellers which curtails the freedom of each to exercise an independent judgment on the areas in which and under what terms and conditions he will sell, have been consistently condemned under the Anti-Trust Laws."

Now that warning in itself I believe is sufficient evidence that the course followed by the Television Committee was channeled along lines which certainly flirt with, if not actually invade the areas forbidden by the Anti-Trust laws of the United States.

At this point because we are specifically mentioned in the TV report I want to go back to page six of the report where it says the University of Pennsylvania "appealed" to the Justice Department. The exact connotation there I think calls for clarification. What the University of Pennsylvania did when its counsel told it that the actions were in his opinion a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, was to send a letter to the Justice Department and asked them if they ever either formally or informally advised the N.C.A.A. TV Committee whether the plan they were operating under was legal or illegal. I received a letter back from him in which he told me I could make public the enclosure. The enclosure was a letter addressed to Mr. Jos. Rauh, Jr., Esquire, Counsel for the N.C.A.A., from Morison of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice.

On November 30, 1950 an Association Press release stated that a member of the N.C.A.A. TV Committee was quoted as having said 'N.C.A.A. has not heard a word from the government since April 1950.'

A letter dated June 20, 1951 addressed to Mr. Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Esquire, Counsel for the N.C.A.A. TV Committee from H. Graham Morison, Assistant Attorney General of the Anti-Trust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice and supplied to the University of

Pennsylvania in reply to its request as to advice whether Mr. Morison's office had either formally or informally approved the N.C.A.A. TV moratorium plan reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Rauh: The Anti-Trust Division has been disturbed by numerous statements in the press made by sports writers and editors to the effect that the Department of Justice approved the plan of the N.C.A.A. for limited television programming of collegiate football games next Fall.

"The Television program of the N.C.A.A. was not submitted to the Department; rather the Anti-Trust Division requested a submission by the Association of the details of the plan because of its anti-trust implications.

"You will recall that upon the submission of the plan members of my staff joined me in meeting with representatives of the Association to discuss the plan. The Department did not approve the plan and instituted a full investigation which is now under way.

"In view of the foregoing I am sure that your client, the N.C.A.A. will wish to clear up the erroneous statements in the press as to the Departmental approval of the plan by making an appropriate public statement at the earliest possible moment.

Sincerely,
(Signed) H. G. Morison
Assistant to the Attorney-General

So gentlemen, the University of Pennsylvania's "appeal" took the form of a letter just asking whether approval had ever been given formally or informally and that letter sort of clarifies the situation, I believe.

Now in the public press commencing in June and continuing into November of last year, and now into January, 1951, official and unofficial legal opinion has predominantly expressed itself as feeling that our Association was acting illegally.

In light of this, the argument as to whether or not live television hurts the gate or not becomes relatively unimportant, because we, least of all, should adopt the attitude that the needs justify the means.

Conscious of our responsibilities to our institutions as educational centers, charged with the development and training of the youth of the land, and interested in meriting the respect of the American citizenry, it is incumbent upon us to formulate our 1952 television policy along unquestionably legal lines, bearing in mind the legal storm warnings that have been sounded from the Justice Department and other sources, and being always conscious that the only direct manner in which the Anti-Trust Division can speak to us is with the filing of a suit.

Very shortly we will be called upon to pass upon certain proposed and rather sweeping grants of authority in the form of amendments to our present Constitution. Included among these proposals are amendments which, if favorably acted upon, would give this Association for the first time power to legislate in connection with the televising of intercollegiate sports.

Recently the professional baseball people deleted from their Code that portion of their regulations which imposed a restraint on individual league members with respect to broadcasting and televising.

In the Pro football league suit, it is my understanding the crux of the complaint revolves around the restraining article in the League's constitution and by-laws, which limits their individual members with regard to broadcasting and televising. It should be borne in mind that, in suing, the Government is not saying that you must televise, but rather that individual members of a group or association should not have forced upon them an agreement as to how any two teams engaged in a contest worthy of coverage by television or radio or both may act.

Certainly then, it would be ill-advised action on our part to now amend our Constitution along lines that the professional baseball people have recognized as undesirable, and the pro football people have found to be challengable on the grounds of illegality.

Today good public relations, always vital to our institutions, is more necessary than ever before. The dramatic qualities of intercollegiate football competition curiously enough establish that activity as one of any institution's strongest instruments to create good will among its friends and alumni, from whom, according to a survey reported in the New York Times, better than 1300 educational institutions are attempting to solicit approximately 3 billion dollars to provide for development programs, and to meet ballooning expenditures.

To deprive that section of our interested population of the opportunity of viewing our athletic contests over television cannot possibly have any but an adverse affect on their good will toward us, and leaves us open to charges of being remiss in discharging our obligation to the over-all university attempt to constantly hold a position high in the public regard, and not low in its esteem.

As the 1951 controlled television program moved into its late October and early November stages, this adverse affect on the public began to manifest itself.

Now to form a strictly unprejudiced opinion in this particular connection, I feel that, against the exclusively favorable comment prepared in pamphlet form by the N.C.A.A. TV Committee, the opinions which appeared on the editorial pages of many of the leading newspapers of the country, unfavorable to the test program, should be weighed carefully.

Such publications as the Denver Post, the Chicago Tribune, the Dallas Morning News, the Washington Post, the Philadelphia Inquirer, the Detroit Times, the Milwaukee Journal, the Indianapolis Star, and the New York Daily News, saw fit to comment critically, and some even facetiously, on the program.

The commercialization of college athletics has been recognized over the years as one of its prime evils, and voluminous is the material and many the utterances dealing with that to-be-avoided temptation.

Aside from the undesirable effects of commercialism in sports as they immediately register with us as athletic directors, we, as the heads of just one department of the many in our institution's educational structure, should be mindful that in recent years all educators have been much concerned over the apparent growing tendency on the part of Government to classify educational institutions in with business concerns, in connection with taxation, labor relations, and other related activities. This has been the result of an increasing development by the institutions of activities conducted along business lines.

If the television restrictions are to be continued it seems to me to be inevitable that we will be subject to an anti-trust prosecution which will constitute another major step and a most unfortunate one toward our being treated as business enterprises.

Now in connection with the experiment itself, without trying to become too statistical and using the "People Present" type of survey, my University, situated as it is in one of the prime TV testing rounds of the nation was delighted to find indications are the present study confirmed its belief, based on its own observations, that its activities in television had no adverse effect on its neighboring institutions. Pennsylvania would never consciously injure or work a hardship upon its sister institutions under any conditions.

A review of 1949, 1950 and 1951 attendance figures, supplied by N.W. Ayer and Sons as part of its continuing survey, for the 13 colleges and universities within a 60 mile radius of Philadelphia, excluding the University of Pennsylvania, indicates that from 1949

to 1950 there was a decline in attendance at these colleges of approximately 600 per game played, with seven colleges showing an overall increase in attendance, and six showing a decrease in attendance.

From 1950, wherein no TV restrictions existed, to 1951, with controlled TV, there was a decline in attendance of approximately 1300 people per game, with one college showing an overall season increase, seven colleges showing a decrease, and five colleges holding approximately even, in per game attendance.

During this same period, attendance at the University of Pennsylvania football games declined from an average of 54,069 admissions per game in 1949, to 49,364 per game in 1950, with uncontrolled TV. In the 1951 season, with controlled TV, per game attendance suffered an alarming decrease to 38,785.

Now does this not indicate (Particularly in connection with the smaller colleges) a steady decline beginning in 1949 and prior thereto and accelerated in 1951, is due to some circumstance or a combination of circumstances other than live television?

A development that would lend substance to this observation is the fact that while the eastern seaboard apparently is suffering a sharper decline in attendance than other sectors it is rather significant to note that since the end of last season some 35 colleges with full knowledge that television in 1951 would be on a very limited and controlled basis, saw fit to give up the sport of football, primarily because it was financially imprudent, and in this total are representatives from the mid-west, south, southwest, and far west, in addition to the east.

Gentlemen, I will be the last fellow in the world to minimize the importance of the position we all hold as athletic directors of our institutions and also be the last to aggrandize the relationship to the overall college picture. The Universities and colleges of America long ago recognized the tremendous educational advantages of the medium of television and recorded their interest in filing applications for the allocation of channels for their own specific educational or commercial purposes. Perhaps your own institution has already filed or is contemplating filing such application.

It is inescapable that eventually your institution will be utilizing this medium for educational purposes. So I say to you again in the spirit of cooperation, let us not as athletic directors formulate in our 1952 plans any present bars or legal prejudices to the future realization of institutional television objectives with which we are immediately concerned. It is planned for the maximum service to the maximum number of people. I think the maximum number of dollars will take care of themselves.

I appreciate again the opportunity of presenting what I know is a minority viewpoint on this subject. I again wish to compliment the TV Committee with whom I have been in frequent touch during the past, for the fine work they did, I am sure that it is a very complicated and perplexing problem. Because we all feel free to express our views we will come to the right answer and have no trouble at all with Mr. Law.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: I will ask Mr. Rauh of Washington to express his views.

MR. JOSEPH RAUH: I take as a very serious responsibility, the giving of a legal opinion to the colleges of the country. I believe, however, that the plan of 1951, and any similar plan is entirely legal. And therefore I feel it my duty to state that.

In arriving at that opinion I consulted with various persons both in the practice of law, and in the teaching of law, in order to carry out a responsibility as great as this. And I feel confident in the statement that I have given to your Television Committee that their action

during the past year and their proposals for next year are completely and entirely lawful.

Now I recognize that as in most legal subjects there is a difference of opinion on this question. You have heard the differences this afternoon. Mr. Murray has stated his own counsel's views on the matter. However, a difference of opinion shouldn't frighten anyone because there is a difference of opinion even in Mr. Murray's camp. The Department of Justice is itself divided at the moment and is itself divided against the Department of Justice as of two years ago. Two years ago the Department of Justice gave a ruling that a plan of the kind that we adopted was entirely legal. It is only in the last few months that there has come a reversal of this opinion and even today many of the attorneys in the Department of Justice feel that the original ruling of two years ago was correct and the one today is erroneous.

Now, I don't know that I could do a good job in explaining the legal issues to a group of Athletic Directors, but I shall try because I think at heart the issues are simple. The law forbids a restraint of trade that is unreasonable. There is no law that forbids every restraint and the sole question at issue is whether what the Committee did and what it proposes is reasonable. I believe it to be such.

Now the question of reasonableness depends on various facts. The first one is, are the facts of the N.O.R.C. correct? That is, is there a reasonable relationship between television and gate attendance? I think when the Committee went to the best statistical agency in the country and got its figures, it was acting in a reasonable fashion.

The second big point is, what is the purpose of the programs. Well the purpose is to protect the athletic and physical training programs of the nation, again a reasonable purpose, so in my judgment the issue comes down to: Is this reasonable? And the facts show that it is.

Let me give you one example which I think clarifies this for me and it did for some of the members of the Committee, and the Council, when I tried to explain it yesterday. I think that the colleges of the country have the undeniable right to come together and protect themselves against a threat from the outside, be it television or anything else. And I would like to give an example without treading upon your province and without suggesting that the N.C.A.A. would legislate on the example that I am about to give, but I want to give it for its illustrative purposes.

Suppose the N.C.A.A. at some future time should ban or limit Bowl games. Now the restraint in that connection is identical with the restraint here. The sponsors of the Bowl claim that they have the right to deal with each of the colleges individually. The networks, claim they have the right to deal with each of the colleges individually. I say if it is reasonable in the case of the Bowl games, and I tell you that the Department of Justice would be laughed out of Court if they tried to do anything about a restriction on Bowl games, I say it is equally reasonable here.

Now you have heard Mr. Murray say that there is a possibility that the Department of Justice might at some future date bring a suit. There is that possibility and no man can stand in front of you and say that there was not. However, I would like to point out the facts as I understand them.

The Department has brought a test case against the National Football League. It has stated that until that case is settled, until the law is settled definitely in that case it will take no further action. Therefore, the question arises when is action likely to come in the National Football League suit? It would be my judgment that that would come in a year or two or three.

Nothing that happened in the court room on Tuesday has any

effect on our case. Indeed the only man who was stating that there was anything wrong with what we were doing seems to be the representative of the Department of Justice who, speaking there in the court room, took the diametrically opposed view to the view of the Department of Justice two years earlier.

Now it seems to me that the assumption was made here that there is something wrong in doing something that risks the opposition of someone who might bring a suit. On such a theory one would never take any action to protect themselves. Indeed one might say that the normal resistance to erroneous actions of government has got to be by taking the action you believe is correct and let the chips fall where they may. Indeed if Mr. Murray will permit, I will say that is the doctrine that has been espoused quite often by the President of his University.

Now the question arises that certain institutions might feel that their own counsels would take a position not in agreement with the one I have stated. I would like to say to those institutions what I said to the counsel for the University of Pennsylvania last June, when Mr. Drinker called me on the telephone. We discussed the legality of this plan. I argued then as I have argued with other people, some I have convinced and some I haven't, that our plan was legal. Mr. Drinker said "I regret to say I cannot go along with your opinion, therefore I cannot advise my college to take an illegal act." And I pointed out to Mr. Drinker that there was no occasion for his college taking an illegal act. If he felt that the action of the N.C.A.A. was wrong and unlawful, their simple answer was not to televise their games and not to participate in the program. By so doing he completely protected his own institution but in no way damaged the other 300 colleges which wanted to go along with the program and I point out to you that the ultimate action of the University of Pennsylvania was along that line, that they did run no risk of any illegal action or any claim that they had so acted.

And I would say to any other institution as to which there is some doubt in their minds, the answer is not to break the program that the majority seeks, but the answer is not to participate in it and there will be no dangers of any illegal action.

Now it seems to me that the question of what is going to happen in the Football League and what isn't going to happen is a good deal in the future. If the Football League case goes in favor of the Football League naturally we have no problem whatever. If, however, it should go adverse to the Football League I still believe that our program, our plan is legal because of two distinctions between our situation and the Football League. First the restrictions in that case are much greater than they are in our situation. We had live television competing with college football. They do not. It seems to me that that is as great a distinction as you could get. And secondly, the purposes are entirely different and the purpose is a consideration for anyone in determining reasonableness and I believe regardless of the outcome of that suit, regardless of anything that has happened in the baseball situation, regardless of the fact that the Justice Department has now reversed a position taken two years ago, the ultimate outcome of this situation will be one in which our plan will be declared legal.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: We have in our membership two men of long experience in law. I would like to ask if they would care to comment. First Dean Nutting, the Dean of the Law School of the University of Pittsburgh.

DEAN CHARLES B. NUTTING: Perhaps I should say, Mr. Chairman, that I am a reformed lawyer because I haven't been engaged in the active practice of law for a good many years. But there are two

or three things I think I might say in connection with the presentation that has been made this afternoon so ably by so many people. I should like to concur in Mr. Rauh's statement that although this legal situation has been presented as a very complicated and technical matter I think the issues are really very simple ones and I think they can be summed up merely in these ways.

First, is unrestricted television a danger to the program of member institutions? I take it on the basis of the careful and impartial survey which has been made and presented to you this afternoon there is no doubt whatever on that point. There is not only a substantial danger to the football but also a danger to the integrated athletic programs of member institutions if unrestricted television is to be permitted.

The second question is, can this danger be avoided only by concerted action? And I submit to you again that is perfectly apparent from the report of the Committee and the discussion from the floor.

Gentlemen this idea of individual initiative, individual freedom, is an important one. But the idea of the concerted action is as old as the Republic and probably goes back farther than that. I am reminded of the statement of another eminent Philadelphia gentleman: "We must all hang together, or we will hang separately." And I suggest to you that is a very pertinent observation in connection with the problems that confront us today.

So if it is true that unrestricted television is a danger to our programs and if it is true that that danger can be avoided only by concerted action, then the only thing we have left is the spectre of illegality which has been raised for us this afternoon. I shan't go into a technical legal argument even to the extent that was done by my learned friends, Mr. Rauh and Mr. Murray. It seems to me it comes down simply to this. Is action which is necessary from the standpoint of these many institutions, which is suggested as a result of a continued and careful survey and which we believe to be in the public interest, to be made impossible because of an interpretation of an Act which was passed in 1890, for the purpose of curbing the activities of great industrial combinations? Because that is what the Sherman Act is.

I agree fully with Mr. Rauh that the only test that we have here, which we can apply, is the test of reasonableness. I do not believe we should be dissuaded from our point of view or from our purpose by a statement which may have been made by an attorney of the Department of Justice in argument with a Judge in a particular lawsuit in its preliminary stages.

I think the issue is whether the law prevents us from protecting ourselves. I don't know whether I should mention this in front of a group of this kind but I get many of my cultural ideas from the comic strips and one of the strips I read most avidly is *Li'l Abner*. Those of you who read *Li'l Abner* know the Schmoo, not the Schmoe, the Schmoo is an animal too good to live and is willing to sacrifice itself in order to satisfy the pleasure and advantage of others, other people and perhaps other animals as well. The Schmoo likes to commit suicide so other people can eat him up. The question I think before this house is whether the government of the United States in its interpretation of the Sherman Act requires the members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to be Schmoos. I suggest to you that it does not and that this program which has been so carefully worked out and implemented by this very industrious and able Committee deserves your careful attention and your favorable action.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: I'd like to call on Professor Ralph Aigler, who has been a member of the N.C.A.A. for many many years and who might wish to express his views.

PROF. RALPH AIGLER: In the more than 30 years that I have attended meetings of the N.C.A.A. I have had many occasions to stand before the delegates of the convention but I think this is the first time that I have had the opportunity to appear before the delegates in a capacity in which I earn my living.

Although I have very definite ideas about television and its effect upon college athletic programs, I am not going to take up any time discussing that. When a client comes to a lawyer and tells his lawyer that he has done so and so, and then asks the question: "Where do I stand? What are my rights? What are my duties? What shall I do?" I suppose every lawyer either consciously or unconsciously puts to himself this question: "Let us assume that this situation factually speaking were shaped up for litigation and presented to the Court. How would the Court decide it?" And thus every lawyer in advising a client obviously, more or less, is somewhat of a prophet.

Now, if the National Collegiate Athletic Association as a client, which it is not as far as I am concerned, were to come to me as a lawyer and tell me:

"Today we are confronted with this factual situation, this is what we plan to do. We either plan to carry on a restricted television program such as that we have had during the last year."

Or even if they said to me "We have the plan to completely bar all live television. Would we be running a serious risk of being prosecuted successfully by the U.S. Department of Justice?"

Although I don't pretend to be an expert in the field of anti-trust, or in constitutional law generally, I have given not a little thought to this matter. I have talked about it with a good many men, all over the United States, men who were distinguished law teachers, men who were distinguished at the bar, with very large practice and experience in anti-trust litigation, and to very distinguished judges, who have had occasion to sit in many of these anti-trust cases. On the basis of my own study, on the basis of what I have learned from them, I would have no hesitancy in saying to the N.C.A.A. as my client "You are not running any great risk in going ahead."

Now I recognize as every lawyer must that there isn't any law suit that is a dead certainty. There is always the possibility, but I would say that the chances were not merely 50-50 in this situation. I don't think I am overstating it when I would say that the chances are at least five to one.

I am not particularly alarmed by the fact that the Department of Justice has interested itself in this matter. After all the Department of Justice, as an arm of the government, is peculiarly susceptible to political pressures and there are plenty of politicians over this land who see in this television situation the chance, as they think, to further their own political fortunes and there isn't any question that they have exerted a lot of pressure on the men in the Department of Justice.

I don't know whether the Department of Justice would institute a suit against the N.C.A.A. if we were to go through with this program or even if we were to completely ban television. But I am perfectly willing as far as one person is concerned, to take a chance because I think we would win the lawsuit.

Now Mr. Murray quoted from a letter which was addressed to Mr. Rauh. It was from Mr. Morison, I believe, in which he said he wanted it distinctly understood the Department of Justice had not approved the legality of the N.C.A.A. Plan. That is a far different thing from saying that the Department of Justice had concluded to disapprove it. I would emphasize what was said by Mr. Rauh, in regard to the appearance of Mr. Epes on the behalf of the Department of Justice in this case in Philadelphia. If he is a lawyer worthy of being on the payroll of the Department of Justice, of course he should have taken

the position he took when those questions were put to him by the Court. He is there as an advocate in the hope that ultimately he will win that lawsuit.

So in conclusion let me say simply this, that when the time comes as far as this Association is concerned to vote on this television matter, I hope you will feel perfectly free to vote your convictions on it, on its merits, without any fear or consideration being given to the legal aspects. If we have to face a lawsuit, well worse things than that have happened. You can always sue somebody you know. The question is whether or not you are going to win. I can sue my good friend Tug Wilson here for a lot of different things, but the chances are, of course, I'd lose the lawsuit.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Is there further discussion? Then if there is no further discussion I'd like to call on Tom Hamilton who worked so hard as Chairman of the Television Committee. He has a Resolution to present.

MR. THOS. HAMILTON: After a session of this type I believe it is customary for the Committee, which has participated in the open forum, to present a resolution to be carried to the floor of the convention at the regular business session.

The Television Committee has prepared such a Resolution and I will present it to the assembly:

"WHEREAS, the preliminary results of the survey of the National Opinion Research Center demonstrate that the N.C.A.A. plan of restricted television for 1951 substantially reduced the adverse effects of television upon attendance at college football games and which had resulted from unrestricted live television in 1950;

"WHEREAS, the preliminary results of the N.O.R.C. survey also demonstrate that the adverse effects of television upon attendance at college football games are still a matter of grave concern and that unrestricted live television would seriously jeopardize the future of college football and of the intercollegiate and intramural athletic and physical training programs dependent upon football; and

"WHEREAS, the report of the N.C.A.A. Television Committee, taking cognizance of the preliminary results of the N.O.R.C. survey and also of the great interest of the public in viewing college football games, has recommended against either the extreme of a complete ban on live television or the extreme of unrestricted live television and instead has recommended in favor of a limited and controlled television program for 1952; and

"WHEREAS, the final results of the N.O.R.C. survey will not be available until March, 1952; and

"WHEREAS, the report of the N.C.A.A. Television Committee stresses the dangers to the game of football if two or three institutions are able to monopolize the television networks and thus obtain financial rewards of such magnitude as to place irresistible premiums on successful teams; and

"WHEREAS, efforts should be continued to find ways to promote the public interest in television without destroying attendance at college football games and the athletic and physical training programs dependent upon football;

"NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the N.C.A.A. agree upon a program of limited live television for 1952, controlled and directed by the N.C.A.A. and having the following objectives:

- (1.) To minimize the adverse effects of live television upon attendance at college and high school football games;
- (2.) To spread television, within the limits of such controlled plan as may ultimately be adopted, among as many colleges as possible;

- (3.) To provide television to the public to the extent consistent with the first two objectives.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the 1952 television program shall be worked out by a Television Committee to be appointed by the Council of the N.C.A.A.; that the Committee shall give full consideration to the final N.O.R.C. report when available; and that the Committee shall submit its plan to the membership for adoption by mail referendum vote of two-thirds of those voting.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that no member institution of the N.C.A.A. shall make any commitments, arrangements or contracts for the televising of college football games for the 1952 season until the adoption of the approved plan and then only in conformity with the provisions of the approved plan.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Committee shall make special efforts to assist the development of pay-as-you-see television and the further extension of delayed television, which hold such great potentialities for the future of college football."

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Do I hear a motion for the approval of the resolution for submission to the Business Session?

MR. AIGLER: I so move.
(The motion was seconded.)

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Is there discussion? If not all those in favor signify by saying "aye." Contrary minded the same. The motion is carried.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: I believe this concludes our program. I want to thank you all for your careful attention to the program.
(Whereupon at 5:10 o'clock p.m. the meeting adjourned.)

THE BUSINESS SESSION

Friday Afternoon, January 11, 1952

The 46th annual N.C.A.A. Business Session, convened in the Hall of Mirrors, Hotel Netherland Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio, at 2:00 p.m., Friday, January 11, 1952, President Hugh C. Willett presiding.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Will the delegates in the rear of the room please find seats? Voting delegates are requested to come to the front part of the room and occupy the center sections. Visiting delegates are welcome to the seats on the side and the seats in the rear.

I call the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to order. The Chair is informed that 226 member institutions are represented by accredited delegates at this Convention. I, therefore, declare that a quorum is present, and that the Convention may proceed to business.

Before outlining the order of the day, I should like to make certain introductions and presentations. May I first of all introduce to you the gentleman at my right who is here as Convention Parliamentarian. He is here to advise and if necessary admonish the Chairman. He is equally responsible for seeing to it that the privileges of the delegates are protected. Professor Harvey H. Guice, from Southern Methodist University.

Inasmuch as this is the first Convention conducted under our new Constitution and By-laws, the Chair has requested the Chairman of the Constitutional Revision Committee who is familiar with our new Constitution and By-laws, to sit on the platform at my right, also, and advise the Chair on any matters that may concern adherence to our new Constitution and By-laws. Mr. Victor O. Schmidt, Chairman of the Constitutional Revision Committee.

It is also my pleasure to have on the platform the members of the N.C.A.A. Council and the Executive Committee. I have asked them to be here so that I may introduce them to you by name. Many delegates from our last Convention expressed their satisfaction at having the opportunity to identify names and faces and so I take pleasure at this time in introducing the members of the N.C.A.A. Council.

First of all, and he needs no introduction to any N.C.A.A. group is our Secretary, K. L. Wilson.

And in order to conserve time, you will permit me to use just the last names of the other gentlemen, and identify them, too, by their institutional connection.

McCarter of Dartmouth; Schott of Pennsylvania; Lewis of Vanderbilt; Breneman of Indiana University; Small of Tulsa; Mouzon of Southern Methodist; Hendricks of Utah State; McKnight of Columbia; Moore of Alabama; Olson of Colorado College; Parsons of Northeastern; and Williams of Texas A. and M.

We very much regret that Everest of Washington was called back to his institution yesterday and will not be present during this Convention; that "Pop" Houston of Tufts sent a telegram at the last moment expressing his very great regret that he could not be here, and that Ken Little, of Wisconsin, is not in attendance.

May I also present, in similar manner, the members of the Executive Committee. You are all aware that the Council is a policy directing body of the Association, operating between Conventions. The Executive Committee is the Committee of experts in charge of operations, financial matters, and all the intricate operational details of our widespread Association.

The members of the Executive Committee: Fullbrook of Nebraska; Johns of U.C.L.A.; Kane of Cornell; Moore of the Southeastern Conference; Nichols of Oberlin; Peters of Missouri Valley I.A.A.; Bushnell of Eastern College Athletic Conference.

The Chairman now announces the Order of the Day, and I believe the Chairman is correctly advised that the Order of the Day, if adopted, constitutes an agreement between the Chairman and the delegates that the order of business will be as stated, and that variations from that order of business will be only by order of the Convention.

I, therefore, offer the following as the Order of the Day for this Convention:

First, announcements of Special Committees, and explanation of voting procedures;

Second, reports of Officers, Executive Committee, and Council;

Third, reports of General and Special Committees;

Fourth, consideration of proposed Constitutional Amendments, By-laws Amendments, and Resolutions which have been circularized to the membership;

Fifth, consideration of proposed By-laws and Resolutions not circularized in advance to the membership;

Sixth, the report of the Resolutions Committee — that is, the Committee on Memorial Resolutions;

Seventh, report of the Committee on Committees and the Nominations Committee; and the election of Committee members and Officers;

Eighth, announcements and miscellaneous items of business appropriate to the closing hours of the Convention;

Ninth, adjournment.

This Order of the Day has been approved by the Council, and unless the Chair hears objection from the floor, it will be the Order of the Day.

There being no objection, that Order will be followed, unless the Convention votes otherwise.

1. Appointment of Special Committees.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Committee on Credentials: Will Mr. Parsons, the Chairman of that Committee please stand. Associated with him are Olson of Colorado and Nelson of Delaware. If there is any challenge of the right of the delegate to vote, the challenge will be referred to Mr. Parsons, and his Committee, and their decision will prevail.

The Committee in charge of voting: Will Dean Freeborn of California please stand. Dean Freeborn is the Chairman of the Committee in charge of voting, and he has assisting him in the counting of votes and the conduct of voting, Fetzer of North Carolina, Bjork of U.C.L.A., Shirky of Missouri, and Freeman of Purdue. This Committee occupies the tables at the front of the platform, and the Chair will rely upon this Committee to administer the details of voting.

The Committee on Memorial Resolutions: Hendricks, Chairman. If any of you delegates have in mind the name and circumstances of a man associated with this work of ours, who has passed on during the past year, and you would like to have the fact recorded in the Resolution, will you be good enough sometime today to give the name and the circumstances in the case to the Chairman, Mr. Hendricks. These Resolutions will be presented in the closing hours of the Convention. Associated with Hendricks are McKnight of Columbia, and Krause of Notre Dame.

2. Explanation of Voting Procedures.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Voice votes will be taken on all routine motions unless the Chair is in doubt or a division is called for, in which event a standing vote will be taken. May I remind you that only accredited white-badged delegates are entitled to vote unless others have been certified by the Credentials Committee. Furthermore, that there is only one vote per institution. There may be several white badge delegates from the same institution. The Chair relies upon the integrity of the delegation from each institution to cast but one vote on any issue, when it is a voice or standing vote.

Again, there may be a delegate or several delegates who represent not only their institutions but their Conferences. In which event, on a standing vote, where a record is made of the vote, the delegate will stand to cast the vote of his institution, and if he votes for his Conference he will raise his hand and the tellers will count him twice.

When it comes to votes on matters of legislative character, such as proposed amendments or resolutions, then unless the contrary is requested or demanded by the Convention, the vote will be a standing vote, the tellers will tally the votes, and the record will be made. I must advise the delegates, however, that it is your privilege to demand, by motion and by your own action, a vote by written ballots in which event we have all of the machinery for the casting of written ballots prepared. If such a vote is required, further instructions will be given.

I am also under obligation to remind the delegates that it is your privilege, under the Constitution, to demand a roll call vote. Either a voice roll call or a written ballot roll call. If a voice roll call vote is demanded, the Secretary will call the name of the institution, and the accredited delegate will stand and vote and the record will be made.

It is the hope of the Council and of the Chairman, that our voting, as far as possible, may proceed without the slow process of the roll call vote. I remind you, though, of your privileges under the Constitution.

Just one other item of general explanation. You will notice the microphones in the three aisles. When you are addressing the Convention from the floor, will you please step to the nearest microphone, give your name so that the reporter of the Convention will have it, and then state the matter you have for presentation.

That disposes of the first Order of the Day.

3. Reports of the Vice Presidents.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: There has been distributed to the delegates, and I trust you have in your possession, these green Convention Bulletins. In the Convention Bulletin you will find a report from each one of the eight Vice Presidents. The Chair will entertain a motion that the reports of the Eight Vice Presidents, as printed and circularized in this Bulletin, be received for the record of this Convention. Do I hear a motion to that effect?

MR. MACK M. GREENE (Central State College): I so move. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote and carried unanimously.)

4. Report of Secretary-Treasurer and Report of the Executive Committee.

MR. K. L. WILSON: I would like to preface my Annual Report as your Secretary-Treasurer, with a personal statement.

For some years I have realized that the work of the Association has imposed upon my duties as Commissioner of the Western Conference. My athletic directors and faculty representatives have been very indulgent in permitting me to continue serving with the N.C.A.A. and to assist in the establishment of a central administrative office for this Association, toward which we have been working for several years.

That office has now been created, and is in highly competent hands. The realization of that objective, together with the assumption of increased responsibilities in my Conference which demand my undivided attention, now dictate that I discontinue my services as an officer of the Association. I have, accordingly, asked the Nominating Committee that I not be given consideration for re-nomination to the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

My retirement is not without many personal regrets, you may be sure. My service as an officer of the Association has been throughout the period of its most turbulent, as well as its most fruitful years. There have been headaches, disappointments and frustrations. There have also been accomplishments. Above all, there have been immeasurable rewards for which I must be everlastingly grateful. There has been the inspiration of working side by side with men who give themselves untiringly and unselfishly to intercollegiate athletics as something in which they believe, and who wish only to honor it as an institution embracing so much that is of the best in our national character and way of life.

My retirement also marks the termination of twelve years of service in the Association office by the Western Conference Commissioner. My predecessor was our great friend, the late Major John L. Griffith.

It has been during the twelve years that the Western Conference Commissioner has served as N.C.A.A. Secretary-Treasurer, that the affairs of the Association have multiplied and ramified, imposing increasing burdens upon the officers of the Association. As I have said, the governing bodies of the Western Conference have been highly indulgent of the time which the Association's work has taken from Conference responsibilities.

I mention this only because it has been a contribution of the Conference in stating that we expect to continue our support of the Association and will manifest that support in every appropriate way. Personally, I shall look forward to continuing participation in the affairs of the Association and in the accomplishment of its objectives.

Since this by way of a swan song on my part, I hope I may be pardoned some further personal observations.

I don't think any person in the Association has had as delightful experience as I have had. This is my Thirtieth Convention, and it was my pleasure to assist Tom Jones, A. A. Stagg and the late Major Griffith in starting the first N.C.A.A. Track Meet, my privilege to be host to the first N.C.A.A. Basketball Championship at Northwestern. I was privileged to work with a great Committee in baseball in starting the baseball tournaments, and hockey tournaments. We took over a publishing business. The first year we ran \$26,000.00 in the red. This year we are in the black. It has been a lot of fun.

We live today in a world of tension and rapid change bordering on turmoil. Everywhere established values and tested principles are beset by pressures which are peculiar to our age.

Vast problems confront us in intercollegiate athletics, but they are no more than a reflection of problems that confront and confound men in every walk of life. The tempo of today perplexes almost everyone.

In intercollegiate athletics the tempo of the day is revealed in great expansion and tremendous public interest and enthusiasm. In a sense,

these factors are an evaluation of the program for which we are responsible. Enthusiasm, growth and expansion are laudable objectives, but only if properly regulated and directed. Most of our sore spots have developed at points where athletic administration has not been sufficient to provide the proper check reins.

I do not think there has been any lack of constructive thought on the part of those responsible for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics. In fact, there is little possible in the way of novel thought, or declaration. The weaknesses have been in administrative controls.

It is therefore of the utmost significance that today, at institutional, conference and national levels we find attentive consideration being given to the improvement of the administration and control of intercollegiate athletics.

I can speak to this point with some intimate knowledge. During the past year the Conference I represent has spent great time and effort in stream-lining our administrative machinery so that we can apply modernized facilities to the government and control of athletics in our group.

This development is likewise evident at the national level, significantly, within this Association. Frankly, I think it is overdue and I am one who has been persistent in the belief we should follow such a course. I am gratified to report that is now being done.

Modernizing the N.C.A.A. machinery embraces many developments in the Association, the most important of which are the establishment of permanent headquarter offices and full time executive direction, and those other matters which are a part of the legislative program for this convention.

A review of the year's developments should be divided into four parts: (1) an analysis of our financial position; (2) a report on new members, which have joined the Association; (3) a report on the Executive Committee's activities; and (4) a report on the Council's activities for the year.

I will deal with the first three items and the Council report will be submitted by another representative of that body.

The Financial Report

All of you undoubtedly have obtained copies of the Convention Bulletin from the Registration Desk. I would like to call your attention to pages 58 to 63, where you will find the audited financial report showing receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1951.

You will note that the Association's main sources of revenue are (a) meets and tournaments of which somewhat more than fifty per cent of total net receipts are returned to the competing institutions; (b) membership dues; (c) royalties. It should be noted that the fifty per cent increase in membership dues enabling us to establish a separate headquarters office is not reflected in this financial report. The collection of the increased dues occurred following August 31.

Our principal disbursements cover: (a) annual meetings of our Rules Committees in twelve sports, (b) meetings of other administrative committees of the Association, such as the Executive Committee, Council, Constitutional Revision Committee, Special Committees, etc., (c) distribution of meets and tournaments receipts to competing institutions per our prescribed formula, (d) special grants, and (e) general administrative expense of the headquarters office.

It is my pleasure to report that the publications activities of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau have met with all of the success anticipated by the Executive Committee. A year ago I reported to this Convention that the N.C.A.A. had run a \$26,000.00 deficit in the first year of the N.C.A.B.'s publication of the Official Guides. I remarked that we were confident that black ink would appear on the ledger in

the near future. It is most gratifying to note that the N.C.A.B. ended the past fiscal year with a net profit of \$764.74. Mr. Homer F. Cooke, Director of the N.C.A.B., and his staff, should be congratulated for the success which we have enjoyed in rapidly putting our publication activities on a sound financial footing. The Publications Committee, itself, is certainly due a vote of thanks and appreciation by our Association and the President will ask Mr. Ralph Furey, Chairman of the Committee, to submit a report to you later in the meeting.

A complete financial report of the N.C.A.A.'s television operation during 1950 and 1951, is available in mimeographed form. This was presented at the round table meeting yesterday, and presents a much clearer picture than the summary of expenses set forth on page 63 of the Bulletin. The audited report concerns expenses only to August 31, whereas the complete mimeographed report carries receipts and disbursements through December 31, 1951.

Mr. President, this completes the financial part of my report, and I submit it for the approval of this Convention.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: You have heard the report of the Treasurer. What is your pleasure? Do I hear a motion to adopt the report of the Treasurer?

MR. TED B. PAYSEUR (Northwestern): I so move. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote, and carried unanimously).

New Members

MR. WILSON: Our last official membership list was printed in the 1950 Yearbook and included all active member institutions of the N.C.A.A. as of March 1, 1951. Since that date thirty-five institutions have been elected to active N.C.A.A. membership. At our 1950 Convention I reported fourteen new member institutions. At our last Convention in Dallas in 1951, I reported twenty-nine new members. This year's total of thirty-five is indicative of the increased interest in our Association. The three main reasons for this increase in membership are:

(a) We now require all individual members of a Conference to be active institutional members of the N.C.A.A. before a Conference can hold Allied Membership.

(b) We now charge a \$25.00 fee for non-member institutions to participate in the Statistical Service in football, basketball and track. This service is free of charge to member institutions.

(c) In general, colleges are looking to the N.C.A.A. for leadership and institutions feel it is a good policy to be associated with our organization.

Mr. President, that completes my remarks regarding the membership phase of my report, and I submit it to the members of this Convention for final approval.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Motion to accept the report of the Secretary, regarding membership development, is in order.

MR. ALFRED R. MASTERS (Stanford): I so move. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote and carried unanimously.)

Executive Committee Report

MR. WILSON: 1. Television. The Executive Committee was concerned with television only as it concerned the financial affairs of the Association. As I mentioned previously, a financial report of the N.C.A.A. television operation for 1950 and 1951 is available here in mimeographed form. This mimeographed copy sets forth in detail the expenses incurred and the procedure that was followed in establishing the budget and the assessment formula.

2. Extra Events Committee. The Executive Committee was con-

cerned with the operation of the Extra Events Committee insofar as the appointment of N.C.A.A. representatives on the Administrative Committees of Bowl games is concerned. I, personally, believe that we bettered the administration of college athletics when we established the Extra Events Committee.

One of the provisions of our regulations provide that any non-collegiate or non-conference sponsoring Committee of a post season football game shall include in the membership of its Administrative Committee, at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association, one to be a faculty member and one to be an athletic official. These representatives were appointed by the Executive Committee, and I think that this operation has been most successful. A more complete report of the Extra Events Committee's activities will be presented by Wilbur C. Johns of U.C.L.A., an Executive Committee member, and the Chairman of the Extra Events Committee.

3. Statistical Service. The Executive Committee voted as a permanent policy that non-member institutions shall be required to pay a fee of \$25.00 per year to be eligible to participate in the Statistical Service of the Association which covers football, basketball and track.

4. Transfer of Membership. The Executive Committee voted to recommend to this Convention the amendment of Section 4 to Article I of the By-laws to provide for the transfer of the membership of West Virginia University from District 2 to District 3.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: At the present moment a motion is in order touching the recommendation that the University of West Virginia, be transferred from the Second District to the Third District. Do I hear such a motion?

MR. GEORGE LITTLE (Rutgers University): I so move.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Mr. Little moves that the transfer of the University of West Virginia from the Second District to the Third District, which means the appropriate alteration of the By-law concerned, be approved. Is there a second? (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote, and was carried unanimously).

MR. WILSON: 5. Convention Site. The Executive Committee voted to recommend to this Convention that the site for the N.C.A.A.'s 47th annual Convention be Washington, D.C., with the Mayflower Hotel to serve as headquarters, the dates to be January 8, 9, 10, 1953.

6. Policy for N.C.A.A. Meets and Tournaments. You may recall the N.C.A.A. Council's statement of policy relating to off-campus competition. This was distributed to all member institutions, and I will not take the time to repeat that policy here, but I want to report that the N.C.A.A. Executive Committee has adopted that policy, and has put it into effect as governing principle for future N.C.A.A. meets and tournaments.

7. Headquarters Office. A year ago I reported that the Executive Committee had realized for some time the need for adequate administrative personnel. I have mentioned previously in this report the failure of the administration of intercollegiate athletics to keep pace with its rapid growth, and specifically the fact that the N.C.A.A.'s administration has not kept abreast of the tremendous growth of our Association.

At our last Convention the membership dues were increased fifty per cent for the specific purpose of financing a separate headquarters office with full time administration. The Executive Committee at its meeting of July 7, 1951, appointed a three man committee composed of Asa Bushnell, Bernie Moore and myself to make specific recommendations as to the establishment of a separate headquarters office.

This sub-committee, under the chairmanship of Bernie Moore, reported to the full Executive Committee its recommendation on August 27, 1951.

The Executive Committee acted upon our recommendations as follows, by voting:

(A) The full time employee should be given the title of Executive Director and should not be an elected officer of the Association, nor his position replace or eliminate any of the present offices.

(B) All N.C.A.A. activities should be centralized as soon as practicable in a single office, this office to be located close to the country's geographical center.

(C) In connection with the above, it was voted that the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau under the directorship of Mr. Homer F. Cooke, Jr., should be associated with the N.C.A.A. headquarters office if at all possible.

(D) The Executive Director should not be considered in any sense a "National Commissioner," but should be highly competent and well regarded in the field of athletic administration. He should be in charge of the coordination and conduct of the over-all program. It was agreed that the strength of an organization lies in the active participation of its constituent members through committee work and other services. For this reason the officers and the various committees should continue to assume the responsibilities and activities that have previously concerned them.

After establishing these principles, the Executive Committee considered specifics.

(1) The Committee considered possible candidates for the position of Executive Director. As I recall, more than fifteen names were considered and it was the conclusion of the Executive Committee, and so voted, that the position be offered to Walter Byers.

(2) The Executive Committee then considered possible sites. The Committee preferred Chicago as the location of the office. However, it was found that it would not be financially practical to locate a combined office in that city. The index for living costs and business operating costs in Chicago is the highest of any reasonably large city in the nation. It would be possible to continue a small headquarters staff in Chicago, but it was found to be financially unsound to attempt to transfer the operations of the N.C.A.B., involving eight persons, to Chicago. The difference in costs would make the difference between a financially successful, and unsuccessful operation.

It was then up to the Executive Committee to decide which would be more beneficial to the Association. Would the welfare of the Association be further advanced by the combining of our two offices, or a Chicago location? The Executive Committee has realized for more than two years the urgent need for adequate administrative personnel. We have short-changed the administrative end of our organization. Also, there is need for correlating and coordinating the activities of the N.C.A.B., and N.C.A.A.

Therefore, the Executive Committee concluded that the welfare of the Association could best be served by combining our two offices in a centrally located city and Kansas City, Missouri was selected. We feel that this location will provide many features, such as central geographical location, reasonable operating costs, excellent transportation facilities and, equally important, excellent printing facilities.

(3) The Executive Committee decided that the separate headquarter operation should be established as promptly as possible. It later developed that the initial steps in this direction could be taken October 1, with retention of Walter Byers as Executive Director.

These actions were forwarded to the Council for review, as provided by the Constitution of the Association. The ultimate actions taken by the Council will be reviewed in the Council year-end report.

Mr. President, this concludes the final phase of my report and I submit it to the Association for its approval.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Before calling for a motion, may the Chair say that he cannot help but express his personal regret at the statement made by Mr. Wilson regarding the conclusion of his services as Secretary-Treasurer. On some more appropriate occasion I should like to express not only my personal regret at the decision, but also the regret felt by my associates in the N.C.A.A. official family.

The Parliamentarian advises me it is quite in order to suggest that there could be a motion to approve the acts of the Executive Committee, reported by the Secretary, and to adopt the recommendations of the Executive Committee, as reported by the Secretary.

MR. T. DeWITT CARR (Kansas): I move its adoption.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion is that the acts of the Executive Committee reported by the Secretary be approved, and that the recommendations of the Executive Committee, reported by the Secretary, be adopted. There was a second. Is there any discussion? (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote, and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Normally, it would fall to the lot of the President of the Association to present the report of the Council, but he has requested the Vice President of the First District, Mr. William McCarter of Dartmouth to present to the Convention the report and recommendations of the Council.

5. Report of the Council.

MR. WILLIAM H. McCARTER (Dartmouth College): This constitutes the annual report of the Council of this Association, made up of the Eight District Vice Presidents, Seven Members-at-Large, the President, and Secretary-Treasurer.

During the year 1951, which was a most significant twelve month period for intercollegiate athletics, the Council held four meetings. During the past two years the Council has become more or less the policy directing body of the Association, and it hopes that you will find that it has directed satisfactorily the affairs of the N.C.A.A. during this period.

In particular, as spokesman of the Council, I hope you will find that your Council has directed with some intelligence and understanding the affairs of the Association during the immediate past twelve months.

One of the principal responsibilities of the Council during the year, was the consideration of the broad features of the N.C.A.A. experimental television plan. You may recall that the last Convention of the Association passed a television resolution, which provided that the details of the 1951 experimental plan be formulated by the Television Committee, following that Convention.

The 1951 Television Committee immediately sought proper authorization from the Council to proceed with the establishment of the details of the television experiment which was conducted during the past football season.

At the first meeting of the Council, following the Convention at Dallas, immediate attention was given to this problem. The Council met with the Television Committee, and after extensive consideration, the Council voted the following authorization to the Television Committee, as guide posts for that Committee's operation during 1951:

(1) "Voted to control all live telecasting of all college football games of member institutions during the 1951 season. Live telecasting

is defined herein as the transmission and the showing of game action during the period in which the game is played, and shall include theatre television, Phonevision, Skiatron and any other method of live telecasting which may be developed.

(2) "Voted to cooperate with the Television Industry and active and allied members in developing and suggesting experiments in all methods of delayed television, such as the use of film and any other post-game methods which may be found. Members shall file with the Television Committee a record of any contracts or arrangements entered into in connection therewith."

At this same meeting the Council considered the matter of enforcement of the television resolution adopted at the Dallas Convention. The resolution provided for a moratorium on live television of college football in 1951, and that during the period, various television experiments would be conducted. The resolution had been passed by a vote of 161 to 7.

The Council desired to follow up the will of the Association by providing for adequate enforcement machinery. At this meeting of March 1-2, the Council voted these two actions:

(1) "That the N.C.A.A. consider any institution, not observing the adopted resolution, to be a member not in good standing, and that the Council vote authorization to the officers to so rule on any institution which declines to observe the will of the Association, as expressed by adoption of this resolution at the Forty-fifth Annual Convention.

(2) "That the Council vote to recommend to the next convention of the Association, expulsion from membership of any institution which does not abide by the Resolution."

It was the judgment of the Council that a member institution ruled to be "not in good standing" would be ineligible to enter athletes in N.C.A.A. events, and, further, it was recognized that the attitude of member institutions in the matter of scheduling athletic events with the particular member might be adversely affected.

Also, at this meeting, the Council appointed a Committee on Extra Events, as prescribed by the By-laws. The Committee members appointed were:

Lloyd Jordan, Head Football Coach, Harvard, and President of the American Football Coaches Association.

Dean Geary Eppley, University of Maryland.

Prof. George D. Small, Tulsa University.

Harold G. Olsen, Northwestern University, Basketball Coach.

Wilbur Johns, Athletic Director, U.C.L.A., who served as Chairman of the Committee.

It might be mentioned that Mr. Olsen was appointed to this Committee, inasmuch as this Committee was given certain assignments in the field of basketball.

At this same March meeting, the Council gave attentive considerations to basketball bribery investigations. The group formulated a set of recommendations to all member institutions relative to the campus location of basketball contests.

It might be worth repeating part of the Council report on this particular item, and I quote:

"The Council recognizes that one of the underlying causes which has brought about this regrettable situation may be the over-emphasis upon basketball at some institutions. Having considered this problem, the Council is making the following recommendations to its member schools in connection with the governing and scheduling of contests and the guidance of the students who play on their teams.

"1. Member Institutions should hold their athletic competition on campus fields, and in campus buildings.

"2. Where such campus facilities are not adequate, it is recom-

mended that institutions play only on fields or in buildings of which the collegiate institution has effective control, management and supervision.

"3. Much of the increased emphasis on the sport has been brought about by over-long seasons. Some of the present difficulty apparently had its origin in summer play. In some conferences, organized summer play is prohibited and the penalty is ineligibility. The Council encourages this procedure. Where that is impossible, it believes that each institution should redouble its efforts to guide the athletes' pursuits in proper channels during the summer period.

"4. While we know that coaching staffs now devote much of their attention toward counseling their students as to proper conduct, it is strongly urged that these efforts be redoubled.

"5. Because of previously committed contractual and lease arrangements, which it is deemed unwise and impracticable to void at this time, the N.C.A.A. will hold certain of its basketball tournaments in buildings not on college campuses. However, the N.C.A.A. Council is convinced that college sports belong in campus locales and that concentration of them in any other areas contributes to the conditions which have been brought to light in recent weeks.

"6. N.C.A.A. future policies shall be definitely guided by these principles."

The Extra Events Committee of this Association was given the assignment of defining in specific terms the phrase, "effective control, management and supervision" as used in the preceding recommendations. The Committee formulated specific, detailed definitions and criteria for determining the meaning of this phrase, and these criteria were distributed to all member institutions in connection with these recommendations.

The next meeting of the Council was held August 28-29. In addition to several routine items, the group heard at that time the recommendations of the Executive Committee relative to the establishment of separate headquarters offices and the creation of the position of Executive Director. This was long over due and was enthusiastically welcomed by the Council.

As noted in Mr. Wilson's report, as Secretary-Treasurer, the Executive Committee formulated definite recommendations relative to the person to serve as Executive Director, Mr. Walter Byers, and the reorganization of the N.C.A.A. executive offices. It is my pleasure to report that the Council of this Association took two actions in this regard, as follows:

1. "Unanimously voted that the Council approve and endorse the action of the Executive Committee in offering the position of Executive Director to Mr. Walter Byers, on the basis described in the third part of Mr. Moore's report."

2. "Unanimously voted that the Council go on record as according new appointee the full cooperation of the Council in his new duties as Executive Director."

At this August meeting, the Council further voted that in accordance with the authorization of the Forty-fifth Annual Convention, the eligibility rules of the Association be revised to permit freshmen to compete in N.C.A.A. events for 1951-52, it being specifically understood that this action applies only to the 1951-52 college year.

The Council also established a special committee, under the Chairmanship of Professor Edwin Mouzon of Southern Methodist University to:

"(a) Examine various plans for catastrophe insurance of college athletes engaged in intercollegiate competition; (b) determine which, in the Committee's opinion, is the best plan; (c) report to the membership its deliberations and request a preliminary reaction to the preferred plan from all member institutions, and (d) report the re-

sults of its poll to the Council meeting immediately prior to the Association's Convention in January.

This Committee will report later at this meeting.

The matter of television finances and the assessment against television receipts to provide finances for the experimental program, were fully dealt with by the Television Committee at the Round Table Meeting and also were mentioned in the Secretary-Treasurer's report. Inasmuch as a complete financial report has been submitted to the delegates, outlining in detail the developments pertaining to this particular matter, I see no reason to dwell on the subject in this report.

Probably one of the most significant developments in the Council's considerations for the year 1951, came at the August meeting. It was there that the Council considered in detail the ills associated with intercollegiate athletics.

As a result of its deliberations, the Council unanimously adopted a statement setting forth its views on the situation. This statement contained twelve suggestions dealing with the pressures adversely affecting intercollegiate athletics and other educational areas.

This statement was distributed to the President, Faculty Representative, and Athletic Director of each member institution, and the Officers of Allied Conferences, under date of September 11. In the covering memorandum, your Officers requested that each institution report its reaction to the twelve suggestions, and whether it felt the various responsibilities treated in the twelve suggestions should be dealt with at an institutional, regional (Conference) or national level.

A meeting of the Council and members of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners was held in Chicago, November 19-20, 1951. All but one member of the Council was present. Of the Conferences holding membership in the N.A.C.C., all but one was either represented by its Commissioner or appointed delegate.

At that meeting, the member institutions' reactions to the Council's twelve point survey were reported. After examining the results, the Council inaugurated a program which it feels is a forward step in strengthening the administration and conduct of intercollegiate athletics in this nation.

The Council treated the twelve points either in legislative or resolution form. Following are the Council's actions, which will be presented for vote at this Convention:

(1) Amendment to Article III of the Constitution relative to financial aid. This proposed amendment covers paragraphs 7 and 10 of the Council's twelve points.

(2) Amendment to Article III of the Constitution relative to academic standards. This proposed amendment covers paragraphs five and six of the Council's twelve point statement.

(3) Amendment to Article III of the Constitution relative to out of season practice in football and basketball. This proposed amendment covers paragraph 1 of the Council's twelve points.

(4) Resolution relating to post-season competition in all sports. This resolution calls for an immediate study of all post season competition, particularly noting football bowl games and N.C.A.A. events, and provides for a moratorium on further legal commitments by member institutions. This resolution covers paragraph 3 of the Council's twelve points.

(5) Resolution authorizing the creation of a Committee to study the number of contests, length of the playing season, and length of the accompanying practice seasons in all sports and requiring the Committee to report to the Council in time for the Council to make recommendations to the 47th Annual Convention. This resolution covers paragraphs one and two of the Council's twelve points.

(6) Resolution directed by the Council to the N.C.A.A. Football

Rules Committee relative to the majority opinion expressed by member institutions regarding the present football substitution rule. This covers paragraph 4 of the Council's twelve points, and requests that the Rules Committee note that the results of the survey showed that a majority of members desire a change in the present rules to eliminate the undesirable trends which appear inherent in the platoon system.

This concludes the report of the Council's activities for 1951, and is respectfully submitted for the approval of this Convention.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: You have heard the report of the Council. I ask the spokesman of the Council if the report contains any specific recommendations to be acted upon by the Convention. I understand not. A motion will be in order to approve the acts of the Council as reported by the Council Spokesman. Do I hear such a motion?

MR. ROBERT A. HALL (Yale University): I so move. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote, and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The report and acts of the Council are approved.

I take great pleasure, at this time, in introducing to the Convention for the first time in his new official capacity, the Executive Director of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, Mr. Walter Byers, and I would like to have him come to the microphone and say a few words, at this time.

MR. WALTER BYERS: Thank you for your very nice reception. Let me express before you gentlemen gathered here the real appreciation I owe to the Executive Committee and the Council of this Association for providing me the opportunity and privilege to serve as the Executive Director of the N.C.A.A.

You may rest assured that I will devote myself to the administration of this Association, and its many diversified activities to the end that the N.C.A.A. can provide you gentlemen, and the institutions you represent here, with maximum benefits.

I would like to have the opportunity at this time to say many things, but I know that our Chairman has a crowded agenda, and you delegates are eager to get to the important issues to be decided here today, and tomorrow.

I do appreciate the opportunity to make these few remarks, and I look forward to working in the future with all of you, you men who in the last analysis will guide intercollegiate athletics safely toward its bright future.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: This concludes the second Order of the Day, and inasmuch as the Council and the Executive Committee have completed their services to which they were assigned, they are retiring from the platform.

From this time on, you are in control of the Convention until its adjournment, at which time the new Executive Committee, and new Council, will take over.

We will proceed to the third Order of Business which is the consideration of Special and General Committees and while I am introducing this Order of the Day, may I ask that Ralph Young come to the platform, Ralph Furey, and Professor Mouzon, so they will be ready to make their reports.

6. Reports of the Rules and Tournament Committees.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: There has been circularized to the membership in the Convention Bulletin, the reports of our various Rules Committees, and Tournament Committees. The Chair will entertain a

motion that the reports of the Rules Committees, and the Tournaments Committees be accepted as published in the Bulletin, and made a matter of record in the proceedings of this Convention. Do I have such a motion?

MR. ARTHUR EILERS (Missouri Valley Conference): I move these reports be accepted for the record. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote, and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I believe, Gentlemen, that the following reports will be comparatively brief. At least that is the promise that has been made by the Chairmen who will present them. We will call upon Ralph Furey for a report of the Publications Committee.

7. Report of the Publications Committee.

MR. RALPH FUREY (Columbia University): The Publications Committee, I am very pleased to say, has a brief report, and as has been indicated by the report of the Secretary-Treasurer, the Publications operations of the N.C.A.A. is in a very sound position. I will read the report.

In view of the unusually important issues requiring your attention at this session, the Publications Committee is particularly pleased that its report can be brief and of such nature as will not add to the Association's problems.

We realized a modest profit from our Guide publishing during the past fiscal year. We neither taxed the Association treasury, nor inflated it sufficiently to cause the Treasurer concern.

You will recall we entered this publishing field two years ago last September, when commercial publishing arrangements failed us. The year 1949-50 was our "year of investment." We began that year with no inventory and no assets of any kind, and invested a net total of over \$26,000.00 in building up assets worth about \$28,000.00.

The past year, therefore, was our first approaching normal operating conditions. A net cash profit of \$815.27 resulted, and assets were increased to about \$35,000.00.

To give you some idea of the magnitude of our publishing enterprise, gross sales of publications and advertising for the 1950-51 fiscal year totaled \$96,474.00, far exceeding the dollar business ever done in the past by our commercial representatives. During the year we distributed 236,818 copies of the collegiate Guides, Rules Handbooks, and Scorebooks.

We are now firmly entrenched in the publishing business. And we believe the products of our own publishing are more truly deserving of recognition as the "bibles" of college athletics than they ever were during the half century they were produced for us by outside agencies.

I hope the membership will come to share our pride in these books. A quantity of the most recent of several titles has been placed on tables in the back of the room. They are for your examination, if you have not already seen them. Please help yourself.

I would like to touch briefly on the subject of distribution in your local areas. Although we did experiment with an abridged edition of the Football Guide on the newsstands this past fall, our primary outlets will continue to be the sporting goods dealers.

I urge you to acquaint your coaches and staff members with this fact, and to ask that they let the sporting goods dealers in your neighborhood know your institution is looking to those stores as your sources of supply. Most dealers are willing and anxious to stock the Guides as a service, once they are made aware of the local school's interest. And such service assures your own most convenient access to each new edition as published.

We have prepared a printed directory of the dealers in all parts of the country who stocked our publications during 1951. Please pick up a copy from the table near the exit, and familiarize yourself with the distribution situation in your locality.

Your Publications Committee is doing everything possible to make the Guides conveniently available to you, but we do need your help in developing neighborhood dealer interest wherever it does not already exist.

Gentlemen, before concluding this report, I must, on behalf of the Publications Committee, say that this Association owes to Homer Cooke and to those able and loyal members of his organization a debt of gratitude, in our opinion, and we hope in your opinion. The Bureau has successfully provided a book which is a really fine operation and they have done it on the basis of making that book pay for itself. As pointed out in this report and as pointed out by your Treasurer, this had not been a successful operation in the past when handled by people who are in a commercial business. I think we owe them a great vote of thanks for this fine operation of the Bureau. Mr. President, the Publications Committee submits to the Convention its report for their approval.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair will entertain a motion that the report be approved and accepted for the record.

MR. WILLIS O. HUNTER (Southern California): I so move. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I call upon Professor Edward Mouzon of Southern Methodist University, the Chairman of the Special Insurance Committee, to make a report at this time.

8. Report of Special Insurance Committee.

PROFESSOR EDWIN D. MOUZON (Southern Methodist): At the August meeting of the Council, a Committee of the Council consisting of Howard M. Olson, Colorado College; William H. McCarter, Dartmouth College, and myself, was appointed to study the feasibility of having a group catastrophe insurance policy available for athletes at N.C.A.A. member institutions. This is simply a short progress report of what the Committee has done.

The individual members of the Committee have examined many plans and the Committee has sent a copy of one such plan which in its opinion was the best available at that time to all member institutions.

In addition to the copy of this plan, they were sent a questionnaire. Copies of the plan are available at the door. Probably most of you received one when you came in.

The essential feature of this particular plan is a five thousand dollar benefit to any one athlete less \$250.00 deductible if the athlete is practicing or playing in any intercollegiate sport or if he is being transported to or from any intercollegiate contest.

The insurance is issued on a blanket basis. You can carry it with any policy which you may now have. Its primary purpose is to take care of serious injuries.

The result of the questionnaire which was sent out indicated a great deal of interest in the plan as far as membership is concerned. We received 144 replies to the questionnaire which was sent to the member institutions. I'd like to give you the results.

The first question was: "Is your institution interested in having the N.C.A.A. formulate a plan for athletic medical insurance for use by member institutions?"

To that question, out of our 144 replies, 117 were yes, 20 were no. Which means that 81.2 per cent of the membership which responded is interested in such a plan.

Question two: "Would your institution wish to participate in the enclosed plan of coverage on athletes?" Out of the 144 replies received, 90 voted yes and 37 no, which means that 62.5 per cent are actually interested in this proposed plan.

Question three: "Do you know of any better plan of athletic medical insurance, which can be used in group coverage by N.C.A.A. members?" The question was ten said yes, 118 said no. Out of those ten yes replies, that is institutions that stated they knew of a better plan, it was indicated that the better plans in their opinion were plans which had a smaller deductible feature, generally none whatever, or maybe ten dollars, with a maximum payment of from five hundred to a thousand dollars. In other words, those particular plans were not really of the type in which your Committee had interest.

We do, however, wish to pursue the study of these questionnaires. We have not done that because we have just received them. We also wish to give any other company an opportunity to present any plan which may be better in their estimation, hence we do not want at this time to make any more than a progress report.

We do hope to have something in which you will be interested by the fifteenth of February.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Inasmuch as this was a progress report, the Chair will direct that it be included in the proceedings of this Convention, but that it will not be placed before you for action at this time.

We shall hear at this time from Ralph Young, of Michigan State, who is the Chairman of the N.C.A.A. Olympic Fund Committee.

9. Report of the Olympic Fund Committee.

MR. R. H. YOUNG (Michigan State College): The other members of your General Committee are Ivan Geiger of M.I.T., Horace Renegar of Tulane, Dana Bible of Texas, and Cassill of the University of Washington.

This Committee started working a year ago last summer, and crystallized plans to have a State Chairman in each of the forty-eight states, not only to lay out plans and call on the N.C.A.A. colleges, but all the colleges in that state.

We also invited representatives of the four major Bowl Games to come in, and they met with us last August in Chicago, and immediately offered to help us raise our quota. The total cost for the United States Olympic Team is more than ever before, because the games are to be held in Helsinki which is much farther than usual.

The total budget is \$850,000.00 for the entire United States Olympic Team. Our portion of that \$850,000.00 is \$350,000.00 or a little more than twice what the colleges gave four years ago.

The Bowl people have indicated that they did a lot of hard work on the January first games, and I was very pleased this morning to have a report from the Rose Bowl saying that their quota or their contribution would be a little in excess of \$11,500.00. And we were very happy to have that report, and of course that is the biggest single contribution received to date.

We are still awaiting the report from the other Bowl games.

We did have a meeting this morning of the forty-eight Chairmen, with the General N.C.A.A. Committee, and the Bowl people that were present, and further plans have been laid out for the rest of the year.

Up to the present time, there has not been too much money received. The biggest money-raising drive started with the football games, and all reports have not come in yet.

Now, the rest of the year we have basketball, all N.C.A.A. events, Campus Chest Drives, drives among our alumni, and other organizations, and I believe we will come close, if not exceed, our \$350,000.00. It is not going to be easy. It is going to mean that every one of you men here today must go back home, and see that your college contribution is forwarded immediately, if it has not already been done.

We also hope later on in the year to tie in an Olympic program which might embrace all the national TV chains and radio chains on a given night. These ideas come in from different people, and Bill Hunter passed this one to me yesterday. We know there is interest on the part of the TV and the radio people.

I believe that about covers our report today. May I emphasize again that you, as individuals, should see that your college sends in its contribution immediately and may I just leave this idea. One of the business managers said this to me: "We are giving you a check for \$2500.00 which we raised from football last fall, but that does not represent the institutional gift. In addition to that \$2500.00 which we collected from the spectators, we are also going to give you a fine contribution from our institution." Maybe others will follow that same plan.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: This also was a progress report, and will be recorded in the proceedings of the Convention, and no action on the report is necessary at this time.

The last of the Special Reports for this part of the Order of the Day, is a report of the Television Committee, for 1951, which will be presented by Ralph Furey.

10. Report of the Television Committee.

MR. RALPH FUREY (Columbia University): As a result of the resolution adopted at the Dallas Convention, a N.C.A.A. Television Committee was appointed, and in accordance with your instructions, conducted a program of study and experimentation during the past year.

The report resulting from our study and from our experimentation was presented and discussed at the Round Table Meeting yesterday. I assume that neither the membership nor the speaker would like to go through the physical endurance contest of reading that report again. Therefore, on the assumption the membership is completely informed as to the contents of the report which was discussed and which has been distributed, we will assume that you know the contents of the report.

Therefore, on behalf of the Television Committee, I would like to respectfully submit to the membership for their approval the results of the study conducted as part of the experimental program during the past year.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The report of the Television Committee, which has been presented by title, and the text of that report submitted, is before you for action. The Chair will entertain a motion that the complete report be spread on the proceedings of this Convention Meeting. Do I hear such a motion?

MR. ROBERT B. BROWNE (University of Illinois): I so move.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: There is also a second. Any discussion?

MR. FRANCIS MURRAY (University of Pennsylvania): Will you

clarify the motion please? Does this mean that the Resolution is now under consideration? Or just the report?

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The report is under consideration, which is the Backward Look at the 1951 Program. It does not include any Forward Look by way of Resolution to 1952.

MR. MURRAY: Thank you, sir.

(The motion was put to a voice vote and carried.)

11. Proposed Amendments and Resolutions Previously Circularized.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: We have now concluded the third portion of the Order of the Day, and we come to that part of the Order of the Day where the Chair expects to have more action from the floor and a little bit less action from the rostrum.

We come to the consideration of proposed amendments and resolutions which have been circularized to the membership in the announcement of this meeting.

Now, preparatory to your consideration, the Chair announces that the proposals will be presented in this order. Please note that the proposals are designated by letters in the Convention Bulletin. They have been organized in packages so that we shall consider those proposals which are related to each other, at approximately the same time.

Will you please take your pencils and make note.

The first set of proposals will be the following: D as in David, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, AA, BB, CC.

DELEGATE: Read that again, will you?

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I will read it again. D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, AA, BB, CC.

Now the second category, or package: U, W, Y.

The third, Z, ZZ.

The fourth, A or B, C.

The fifth group: M, N.

The sixth group: R, O, Q, P.

The next consists of one only. S.

The next consists of one proposal only: T.

And the last group of circularized proposals, DD, EE and FF.

The first group of proposals will be presented to the Convention by the Chairman of the Constitution Revision Committee in fulfillment of first a directive from the Convention held in Dallas and second in response to a request of the Council that he present for the Council certain amendments appropriate to his Committee's work. I call upon Mr. Victor Schmidt, Chairman of the Constitutional Revision Committee to present to the Convention the first group of proposals.

Constitutional Revision Committee Report

MR. VICTOR O. SCHMIDT (Pacific Coast Conference): You will recall that at the Convention held at Dallas last year the Constitutional Revision Committee was instructed to study the matter of compliance and to bring to this Convention recommendations and proposals looking toward methods of compliance, of revisions of the Constitution and By-laws of the Association.

The Committee has considered this problem and the proposals made by the Committee, commencing with Proposal "D," might be separated in several packages. The first package being "D," "E" and "F." All three of which are related.

"D," "E," and "F" are intended to clarify the types of legislation upon which the enforcement procedures operate.

"D" proposes the amendment of the Constitution by adding a new paragraph (9) to Article II in the following line up:

"(9) To legislate through By-laws or by resolution of a convention upon any subjects of general concern to the members in the administration of intercollegiate athletics."

"E" proposes to amend Article IV, Section 2, Clause (1) of the Constitution as follows:

"Section 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership. The members of this Association severally agree: (1) to administer their athletic programs in accord with the Constitution, the By-laws and other legislation of the Association . . ."

"F" is to amend Article IV, Section 6 (a) of the Constitution as follows:

"(a) The membership of any active member failing to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or failing to meet the conditions and obligations of membership may be terminated by the vote of two-thirds or suspended or the member otherwise disciplined by a vote of the majority of the delegates present and voting at an annual convention, provided . . ." containing the same material now contained in that provision of the Constitution.

I believe it is now in order to initiate discussion upon these various proposals to make a motion addressed to each. I will therefore, Mr. President, move that the provision lettered "D" in the proposals be adopted as an amendment to the Constitution of the Association.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: You have heard the motion, is there a second? (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion is before you for discussion.

DELEGATE: We are talking on "D" only at this time are we not?

PRESIDENT WILLETT: We are voting on the adoption of Proposal "D" at this time.

MR. V. F. SPATHELF (Wayne University): Point of information, Mr. Chairman. Will someone give an interpretation of what is meant by "of general concern?"

MR. SCHMIDT: The interpretation of "of general concern" is a very general interpretation and is so intended. The purpose of this amendment is to make clear the extent of the powers of the Association in areas which are not otherwise clearly and definitely defined in other powers of the Association.

There has been some question raised as to the authority of the Association to legislate upon problems of general concern as distinguished from particular or special problems which are described definitely and specifically in the other purposes of the Association.

Is that clear?

MR. SPATHELF: The question raised in my mind is whether this is a feasible kind of thing. For there are many institutional practices which may by definition be related to the general concern of the athletic program yet administered in authority quite apart from it. There is the matter of contradiction here it seems to me and a question of whether or not an Association of this kind can so reserve for itself that kind of authority which would impinge upon other authorities within the institution.

MR. SCHMIDT: Of course I might explain this one feature of the problem and that is that normally any association or organization of

individuals or institutions has jurisdiction in its own behalf to transact such business or enact such legislation which may govern or control those individuals or those institutions in their relations with each other.

Now, that is generally true of any organization. If any individual who is a member of an organization or any institution which is a member of an association questions the advisability, feasibility or jurisdiction of an association or group or club or anything of that kind, they may do so and are privileged to do so and in some circumstances may, if they are not satisfied with the control of the majority, sever their relationships with the particular group or organization. In this particular instance it was felt that in addition to specific purpose clauses there should be a general purpose clause which would cover, because of some questions having been previously raised, the complete area of legislation in the constitution so that matters and subjects for consideration which did not fall into any other category could be covered if they were matters of general concern.

MR. SPATHELF: The last question Mr. Schmidt raised is exactly the point I am raising. His phrase as I recall is "on matters not otherwise handled or delegated," otherwise implying they are apart from the concern of this organization here. The point is I think in the definition of "general concern." As it is written it implies, depending on the judgment of this group, involvement in matters which are definitely related to other concerns of the operation of the institution. I do have reference specifically to a later proposal here concerning television which relates itself to the public relations aspect of the university which I am sure this organization doesn't imply that it will control.

MR. SCHMIDT: Is the intent of the proposal which is made by the proposal which is made by the Committee clear to you?

MR. SPATHELF: The intent is clear, yes.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Further discussion? Father Hesburgh of Notre Dame.

REV. THEODORE HESBURGH (Notre Dame): As I understand it this is in addition to the purposes for which the N.C.A.A. was founded and I believe the founders of the N.C.A.A. listed all the purposes and the matters to which the N.C.A.A. would legislate under Article II relating to purposes. This is going beyond the purposes for which this organization was founded and adding a general catch-all as I understand it so that now the N.C.A.A. would be a kind of super-conference that could legislate on anything at all conceivable in the field of athletics or institutional activity provided some of us say that it were of general concern to the members of the administration of intercollegiate athletics.

It would seem to me that this amendment is going contrary to the spirit of the first purpose of this Constitution which is the upholding of the principles of institutional control and responsibility for all collegiate sports conforming to the Constitution and By-laws of the Association. But it also seems to me if there are some questions of special interest that should arise, they can be raised in this body and discussed specifically rather than caught up into a general thing which would apply to almost anything that might be raised.

As I see it this particular amendment would be a cause for great concern to college administrators and I speak as the Vice President of Notre Dame when I say this. It would be a cause of great concern if such a catch-all or such an all-purpose amendment were in the Constitution of this body. Because it would substantially change the

Constitution from something which limits the control of this organization to certain specific points to something which is extended to any point conceivable. I would like to go on record to voice that danger.

I think this is a danger in which I am not just speaking my own mind but the mind of many college administrators today. When we give control to an organization we should give a very specific pointed control and not a general all-inclusive control. I would like to know how it could be controlled and I think an all-inclusive control is by its very nature dangerous.

MR. MURRAY: I would like to go on record, in connection with this amendment, as concurring with the views of Reverend Hesburgh which were so eloquently expressed.

MR. T. DeWITT CARR (University of Kansas): We are also much concerned by what we feel is a general statement. I am particularly interested that the speaker said when he made the motion that he had several things in mind which had arisen. I think it might help us to clarify probably what the intent at least of this amendment was if he would give us some of those examples.

MR. SCHMIDT: It is my understanding that in connection with the general compliance program of the Association, as it originated under the Constitutional Compliance Committee, that the jurisdiction of that Committee was clearly defined and carried out in the procedures provided in the Constitution and By-laws or Executive Regulations of the Association.

In dealing with the general matter of compliance we came to a position where we felt we should provide for compliance with any legislation of the Association. We were advised that with respect to legislation involving the subject of television that the jurisdiction of the Association had been challenged on the basis that it did not meet the purposes of the Association or in other words that it was presumably unconstitutional legislation. In view of that situation, we felt the jurisdiction of the Association should be set forth in the Constitution in general language so as to permit any type of legislation of the Association on matters of general concern to intercollegiate athletics. This legislation then would be subject to whatever compliance procedures the Association set up.

REV. WILFRED CROWLEY (Santa Clara): I would like to ask Mr. Schmidt whether or not subjects of general concern would include your entrance requirements and curriculum of athletes? Whether it could be interpreted that way?

MR. SCHMIDT: Of course. I am not an oracle and hardly in a position to state what the ultimate definition of what matters of general concern might be. I would say a question as to whether a subject is of general concern is one which lies in the Convention. And any time a charge was made that any particular matter was not of general concern, the Convention could determine it. I would say that with respect to matters that are generally considered of general concern that the views of a majority of the Convention would probably meet the practical views of individuals engaged in athletics. I don't feel like I should attempt to set myself up as a judge of the question that you ask. I would incline to the affirmative on the first point and to doubt on the second. But that is only a matter of personal opinion. I don't know whether it would be of much assistance.

MR. RALPH W. AIGLER (University of Michigan): I don't see any reason why we shouldn't face, frankly what this proposal amounts to. Under the constitution of this organization as it now stands, this

Convention or a convention can make any provision binding on the members by a two-thirds vote, providing the proposal has been submitted a certain length of time in advance as a proposed constitutional amendment. All this proposal amounts to, is that legislation can be enacted by this Association by a majority vote without the two-thirds vote which is now necessary for amendment to the constitution. I don't think it has any other effect than that.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The question is called for. This is a matter of voting on a proposal which involves legislation. According to our plan of voting, unless there is objection the vote will be by a standing vote. The Tellers will make an accurate count of the vote and report the vote to the Chair. Please understand that a two-thirds majority of the delegates present and voting is required for the motion to prevail. I understand the delegates are ready to vote. Is the Voting Committee prepared to count the vote? And I remind the delegates again that there is one vote per institution, one vote per Allied Conference, and that each delegation will determine who is to cast the vote.

All those who are in favor of the motion will stand and remain standing until the Tellers have made the count.

You may be seated. Will those who are opposed to the motion stand?

The tellers have reported the vote and the Chair announces the vote as follows: In favor of the motion 164, opposed 55. The necessary two-thirds majority carries the motion.

We will proceed to the next item.

MR. SCHMIDT: Your attention is next directed to proposal lettered "E." I move the amendment of Article IV, Section 2, Clause (1) of the Constitution to read as follows:

"The members of this Association severally agree: (1) to administer their athletic programs in accord with the Constitution, the By-laws, and other legislation of the Association . . ."

That is the amendment, the material following (1) in this particular Section would remain in the Section of the Constitution. This is only an amendment to the first provision of Section 2, Article IV. (The motion was duly seconded, and carried by a standing vote of 184 to 0.)

MR. SCHMIDT: The next proposal is the one that is lettered "F." I move the amendment of Article IV, Section 6 (a) of the Constitution of the Association, by the deletion of the word "acceptable" before the word "academic" in the second line and by the addition after the words "required for membership" of the words "or failing to meet the conditions and obligations of membership."

MR. BLAKE R. VanLEER (Georgia Tech.): I second the motion and I want to propose an amendment to strike out the two words "the majority" and substituting therefor "two-thirds," making the last line read: "of membership may be terminated by a vote of two-thirds or suspended or the member otherwise disciplined by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at an annual convention."

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair will consult the Parliamentarian at this point. The Chair is aware a proposed amendment can be amended. Mr. Parliamentarian, is the gentleman proposing an amendment to the amendment, or is he proposing a further amendment of the Article?

The Parliamentarian advises the Chair you are in order and that your proposal may be regarded as an amendment of the proposed amendment.

Is there a second to the motion to amend the amendment, the proposed amendment? (The motion was duly seconded).

MR. VanLEER: I am making the amendment at the request of the members of the Southeastern Conference. The reason we would like to see that done is that we know from past history, and you will probably find it out here tomorrow afternoon, the crowd begins to dwindle and sometimes legislation is enacted by 60, 70, 80 members and not the majority of the members of the Association. Therefore it seems to us highly desirable to protect the rights of the individual member and those who are not here by requiring that at least two-thirds of those present vote for the suspension or disciplining of the member.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Further discussion of the proposed amendment of the proposed amendment?

Are you ready to vote on the proposed amendment of the proposed amendment? The question is called for. It is necessary only that there should be a majority in favor of amending the proposed amendment. I will therefore call for a voice vote. All those who are in favor of amending Proposal "F" as described by Mr. VanLeer will please say "aye." Those who are opposed say "no."

The Chair is sorry to say that he is in doubt and he will call for a rising vote. (The amendment to proposed amendment "F" was carried by a standing vote of 103 to 81.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The proposal "F" as amended is now before you for further discussion. The question is called for and the Chair sees no indication of desire for further discussion, I will therefore call for the vote, a two-thirds majority being necessary for the motion to prevail. (The motion was carried by a standing vote of 177 to 5.)

MR. SCHMIDT: The Parliamentarian has told me that it is possible for me to make a package motion on "G," "H," "J" and "K." I want to call attention to the fact that "G" proposes to strike out from Article III, Section 1 (a) of the By-laws the words "Constitutional Compliance Committee" and would substitute therefor the words "Membership Committee."

That "J" would amend Article III, Section 1, paragraph (h) of the By-laws by deleting the last 18 words, namely: "and such member or members of the Constitutional Compliance Committee as are to be elected at the Convention."

And "K" would amend Article III, Section 1, paragraph (i) of the By-laws by deleting the words "the Constitutional Compliance Committee."

"H" is a significant amendment. The other three amendments are proposed to carry into effect the intent and purpose of "H."

I therefore move, that the by-laws of the Association be amended in the following respects: first, that Article III, Section 1 (a) be amended by striking the words "Constitutional Compliance Committee" and substituting therefor the words "Membership Committee."

Second, that Article III, Section 1 (c) of the By-laws be amended by striking the whole thereof including all nine numbered paragraphs and all material concerning the Constitutional Compliance Committee, the Fact Finding Committee and the Panel and substituting therefor the following:

"(c) The Membership Committee shall consist of five members, all of whom shall be members ex officio. They shall be the President of the Association, who shall be the chairman of the committee, and four of the Vice-presidents of the Association. The members of the committee shall serve for a term of two years, provided that if any member of the committee shall be succeeded in the

office which he holds as president or a vice president before the expiration of his two year term, his successor in such office shall in his place and stead be a member of the committee for the unexpired period of the term. The vice-presidents who shall be members of this committee for the initial two year term shall be the vice presidents elected from the First, Third, Fifth and Seventh Districts, and the vice-presidents who shall be members of this committee for the succeeding two year term shall be the vice-presidents elected from the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth districts, and thereafter the vice president members of said committee during the succeeding two year term shall be alternated between the vice presidents of the four districts herein first mentioned and the vice presidents of the four districts herein last mentioned.

"The Membership Committee shall receive and consider complaints which may be filed with the Association which charge the failure of any member institution to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or the failure of any member to meet the conditions and obligations of membership in the Association. The Committee shall have the authority upon the filing of such a complaint or upon its own initiative to institute an inquiry or an investigation regarding any failure of any member institution to maintain such standards or meet such conditions or obligations.

"The Membership Committee may, when it deems such action advisable, notify the Council that any member is, in the opinion of the Committee, subject to termination of its membership or other discipline as provided in Section (6) of Article IV of the Constitution. The Council shall thereupon determine whether it shall or shall not initiate proceedings for termination of membership or other discipline of the member and the giving of the notice provided therefor in the Constitution."

Third, to amend Article III, Section 1 (h) by deleting the words, "and such member or members of the Constitutional Compliance Committee as are to be elected at the Convention."

Next, Amend Article III, Section 1 (i) by deleting the words "The Constitutional Compliance Committee."

MR. FRED J. LEWIS (Vanderbilt): I would like to second that, in order to obtain an amendment to Section H.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Pardon the Chair for just a moment. Did you move the adoption of these?

MR. SCHMIDT: Yes.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I will permit your motion at this time. May I remind the delegates that there are two matters before us or there should be. Is it the pleasure of the delegates to deal with these proposals "G," "H," "J" and "K," as a package and vote one time? If so then I shall be very glad to entertain your motion.

I should have the vote first because if that should not be carried then I shall feel under obligation to ask Mr. Schmidt to move the adoption if he wishes to of Proposal "G." This is a procedural matter. Are you agreeable to that, Dean Lewis?

MR. LEWIS: Yes sir.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Then I will say the Chair will entertain a motion that we vote on Proposals "G," "H," "J" and "K," if the expression is allowable, as a package in one vote.

MR. VanLEER: I so move, Mr. President. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote and carried unanimously.)

MR. LEWIS: I would like to amend the first paragraph of Section (c) to read as follows: "The membership Committee shall consist of nine members, all of whom shall be members ex officio. They shall be the president of the Association, who shall be Chairman of the Committee, and the eight vice presidents of the Association." Delete the rest of the paragraph.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is there a second to that amendment of the proposal? (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote and carried.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Proposal "H" is amended as indicated in the motion of Dean Lewis. Proposal "H" as amended is now before you for your discussion. All those in favor of Proposals "G," "H" as amended, "J" and "K" will stand. (The motion was carried by a standing vote of 176 to 1.)

MR. SCHMIDT: The next proposal is Proposal "L." This is being presented at the request of Council. It is a constitutional amendment, amending Article VI of the Constitution by changing the title and adding Section 3. I move the amendment of Article VI, Section 3, by changing the Title and Adding Section 3 to be numbered 3 as follows:

The amendment of the title: "BY-LAWS, EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS, AND RESOLUTIONS."

Text:

"Section 3. Resolutions. Legislation may be enacted through resolutions at any annual Convention by a majority of the delegates present and voting, provided the legislation proposed is of a temporary character, effective only for the time specified in the resolution itself; such resolution, if passed by a majority of the delegates present and voting, may on motion supported by a majority of the delegates present and voting be referred to the entire membership for a subsequent mail vote conducted by the officers under conditions approved by the Council. A two-thirds majority of the members voting in any such mail vote shall be required for the enactment of the legislation proposed in the resolution."

MR. EDWARD S. PARSONS (Northeastern University): Inasmuch as I hope this proposal will be adopted I would like to move a very simple amendment for the purpose of avoiding possibility later of adopting by resolution some action that might be in conflict with some provision of the Constitution or By-laws. I therefore move that this Proposal be amended in the second line by adding after the word "Resolution," these words, "not inconsistent with the Constitution or By-laws," so that the first two lines will then read: "Section 3. Resolutions. Legislation may be enacted through resolutions not inconsistent with the Constitution or By-laws at any annual Convention by a majority of the delegates present" and so on.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is there a second to the motion to amend the proposal? (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote and carried.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Proposal "L" as amended is therefore before you for further discussion.

MR. HOWARD GRUBBS (Southwest Conference): I would like to propose that we further amend the proposal after the word "itself,"

making it read: "such resolution, if passed by a majority of the delegates present and voting, shall upon request of ten of the delegates present and voting be referred to the entire membership for subsequent mail vote" and so on.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is the motion to amend seconded? There is a call, Mr. Grubbs, for you to state your motion again.

MR. GRUBBS: I might add a word of clarification. As this amendment now reads a majority of the delegates at a convention can pass a resolution and that same majority could by voting against the possibility of having a mail vote prevent the membership from voting on the resolution. My change simply states that it shall be given to the membership for mail vote provided 10 delegates who are present and voting so request.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: May I ask if your motion is in writing Mr. Grubbs? It would be appreciated if you will prepare it and leave it with the Secretary. Do you wish to discuss further this proposed amendment of Proposal "L"?

All those in favor of amending Proposal "L" as indicated in the motion of Mr. Grubbs will please say "aye." Those who are opposed will say "no." The Chair is in doubt, we will have a standing vote. (The motion was defeated by a vote of 65 to 102.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: We now have before us Proposal "L" as amended in the motion of Mr. Parsons. Is there a disposition to discuss the motion further? The question is called. (The motion was carried by a vote of 171 to 0.)

MR. SCHMIDT: The next proposal to be considered is one which is marked AA. This is a Constitutional Amendment to amend Article V, sub-division A, Section 2. Its purpose is to properly change the title of the Executive Officer of the Association from "Executive Assistant" to "Executive Director."

I move the amendment of Article V, Sub-division A, Section 2, last paragraph by a revision of the next to the last sentence through deletion of the word "Assistant" following the word "Executive" and the substitution therefor of the word "Director." (The motion was duly seconded, put to a standing vote and carried, 176 to 0.)

MR. SCHMIDT: The next proposal is the one lettered BB, appears on page 100 of the Convention Bulletin.

This proposed amendment is to take care of an error which was made by the Constitutional Revision Committee in a revision presented to the convention last January. We provided that the By-laws not inconsistent with the provision of the Constitution might be amended by majority vote of the members present and voting and then in the by-laws we provided there were two sections which could only be amended by a two-thirds majority. Therefore this constitutional provision is inconsistent with the By-laws and the purpose of this amendment is to make them consistent and to make them agree with each other.

I therefore move that Article VI, Section 1, in the first sentence be amended by adding after the first sentence these words "except where a greater majority may be required by the By-laws" so that the first sentence as amended would read: "The Association may at any annual Convention adopt or amend any By-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution by a majority vote of the members present and voting except where a greater majority may be required by the By-laws." (The motion was duly seconded, put to a standing vote and carried unanimously.)

MR. SCHMIDT: The next proposal is one lettered CC. This is another correction of an oversight for which the Committee apologizes, in connection with its presentation to the convention last January. It would insert the word "undergraduate" in the consideration of the average male enrollment of allied members with respect to their fees which are payable to the Association annually.

I move that the By-laws be amended in Article I, by revision of Section 3 (a), (6), as follows: By inserting after the word "average" and before the word "male" the word "undergraduate." (The motion was duly seconded, and carried.)

MR. ROBERT A. HALL (Yale University): I desire to withdraw the amendments "U," "W" and "Y."

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The proposer of amendments "U," "W" and "Y" wishes to withdraw the proposals from consideration. Is there any objection to the withdrawal of those proposals? If not, the proposals are withdrawn at the request of the sponsors of the proposals.

Television

MR. THOMAS J. HAMILTON (University of Pittsburgh): The Round Table Panel yesterday directed the Television Committee to present a resolution to the convention floor today. It is my duty to present this to you.

"WHEREAS, the preliminary results of the survey of the National Opinion Research Center demonstrate that the N.C.A.A. plan of restricted television for 1951 substantially reduced the adverse effects of television upon attendance at college football games and which had resulted from unrestricted live television in 1950;

"WHEREAS, the preliminary results of the N.O.R.C. survey also demonstrate that the adverse effects of television upon attendance at college football games are still a matter of grave concern and that unrestricted live television would seriously jeopardize the future of college football and of the intercollegiate and intramural athletic and physical training programs dependent upon football; and

"WHEREAS, the report of the N.C.A.A. Television Committee, taking cognizance of the preliminary results of the N.O.R.C. survey and also of the great interest of the public in viewing college football games, has recommended against either the extreme of a complete ban on live television or the extreme of unrestricted live television and instead has recommended in favor of a limited and controlled television program for 1952; and

"WHEREAS, the final results of the N.O.R.C. survey will not be available until March, 1952; and

"WHEREAS, the report of the N.C.A.A. Television Committee stresses the dangers to the game of football if two or three institutions are able to monopolize the television networks and thus obtain financial rewards of such magnitude as to place irresistible premiums on successful teams; and

"WHEREAS, efforts should be continued to find ways to promote the public interest in television without destroying attendance at college football games and the athletic and physical training programs dependent upon football;

"NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the N.C.A.A. agree upon a program of limited live television for 1952; controlled and directed by the N.C.A.A. and having the following objectives:

- (1.) To minimize the adverse effects of live television upon attendance at college and high school football games;
- (2.) To spread television within the limits of such controlled plan as may ultimately be adopted, among as many colleges as possible;
- (3.) To provide television to the public to the extent consistent with the first two objectives.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the 1952 television program shall be worked out by a Television Committee to be appointed by the Council of the N.C.A.A.; that the Committee shall give full consideration to the final N.O.R.C. report when available; and that the Committee shall submit its plan to the membership for adoption by mail referendum vote of two-thirds of those voting.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that no member institution of the N.C.A.A. shall make any commitments, arrangements or contracts for the televising of college football games for the 1952 season until the adoption of the approved plan, and then only in conformity with the provisions of the approved plan.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Committee shall make special efforts to assist the development of pay-as-you see television and the further extension of delayed television, which hold such great potentialities for the future of college football."

I move the adoption of this resolution. (The motion was duly seconded.)

MR. MURRAY: I move to amend the resolution. I do so in no spirit of opposition but rather in a sincere effort to end all speculation concerning the legality of the limited and controlled N.C.A.A. TV program, and thereby relieve this Association and its members of any possible stigma that might attach to them as a result of possible prosecution at the hands of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice.

I move to amend the resolution on the floor by adding the following which in no way will interfere with the activity of the TV Committee to be appointed or delay them in the formulation and implementation of whatever plans they conceive.

"AND MAY IT BE FURTHER RESOLVED that the Television Committee be and is hereby directed upon final formulation of its 1952 Television Program to employ one or more competent attorneys on behalf of the N.C.A.A. to join with counsel for any affected member or members thereof for the purpose of embodying the program in a suitable petition to be prepared and filed in a court of competent jurisdiction, and by means of such proceeding to determine the rights conferred or denied under the resolution of the N.C.A.A. and its Television Committee and the program of controlled television to be adopted for 1952 in consequence thereof.

"AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Television Committee be and hereby is directed to formulate its 1952 program and initiate the proceedings under the Declaratory Judgments Acts with sufficient dispatch to afford a reasonable opportunity for the affected members to adjust their football programs in accordance with the rights and limitations determined in such proceedings." (The motion was duly seconded.)

MR. HAMILTON: Mr. President, I refuse to accept that amendment.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair rules that Mr. Hamilton may not refuse to accept an amendment to his resolution. That is the function of the Convention to determine whether the resolution is amended or not.

Is there further discussion? I hear a call for the question. I see no indication or desire for further discussion. A majority vote is necessary to amend the resolution presented by Mr. Hamilton. (The motion was defeated by a voice vote.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion to adopt the resolution of Mr. Hamilton is before you for discussion.

MR. SPATHELF: I should like to record my institution's viewpoint contrary to the adoption of the resolution.

I recognized at the outset in the discussion yesterday afternoon there were a number of different points of view presented. I am sure that they are worth while considering. It is our feeling however that there are several other points of view which were not elaborated upon which ought to be brought forward in a discussion of whether or not this motion should be adopted.

Wayne University believes that athletics are an integral part of the educational program. The University is constantly engaged in the effort to interpret its educational program through every possible means, including television. It believes that we and every institution should have in its own hands the decision as to what part of its educational program it wishes to interpret when it wishes to do this and in which manner it wishes to do this, and in this discussion is a fundamental issue of educational integrity. Either we are dealing with athletics as an integral educational activity and are treating it accordingly, or we are in effect through double-talk treating it as a commercial enterprise. If the former is true there is no philosophic reason to control the broadcast of athletics at any given desirable hour more than there is to restrict the broadcast of a chemistry demonstration.

If the latter is true it would seem the better part of wisdom to honestly reveal our purpose in this matter. Those of us who have been partisans of athletics for a long time have said that athletics are an important and prime public relations activity of the institution. We agree that athletics with all desirable activities have strong public relations import. The public relations program at our institution and I suspect most institutions, have been a particular concern of the President's office with the interest and support of the governing Board. I am reminded by my President that in joining the N.C.A.A. on the basis of its previously stated constitutional purposes we did not intend to delegate the control of any part of the institutional public relations program nor has this previously been spelled out or implied in the Articles and By-laws of the N.C.A.A.

When once the full impact of the Television Control Program is absorbed in a currently aroused interest the presidents, governing boards and councils of institutions I suspect the item of public relations will be described on the agenda for action of a number of organizations.

There have been many and especially those of us who have had training in athletics and physical education, who have believed that education, health education and athletics should be placed upon a firm financial basis and have institutional support. This is not now, nor has been completely true.

There are present today institutions whose programs in athletics, physical education and the building of physical facilities for these programs are financed in a high proportion out of athletic revenues. Some I understand are even concerned about meeting bond issues and interest payments on commitments previously entered into on this kind of a basis.

To set up a TV control program designed to safeguard and perpetuate an unsound and fallacious financial structure for this program is beyond comprehension as a wise course. Far better it would seem

to me is the proposition for the N.C.A.A. to take active steps to convince presidents and governing boards as athletic revenues decline because of TV for other equally important reasons to match decline in revenues with institution funds. Do that and you can also cross off the agenda of this convention a great many other items.

One final comment. The final TV Control program sponsored by the Committee indicates that but a few of the 1700 colleges of our country will really benefit in an inordinate fashion from TV. For Wayne University to get into such a select circle it would have to proselyte, subsidize, recruit, compromise, go in debt, and scramble in the rough and tough over-emphasis of commercialism. This, I understand isn't quite cricket.

In the meantime we are asked to go along as a majority of the institutions to support a program of obvious great benefit to a few on the unproved assumption that this will safeguard and even advance the athletic programs for all schools. We have greater faith that the combined wisdom and experience of all schools working in the field according to their institutional wisdom for such a period of time to have extended practical and valid judgment will produce a more workable program and we urge the defeat of the current proposal.

MR. VAN LEER: I endorse the philosophy of the last speaker. I am opposed to this resolution for two reasons. First of all South-eastern Conference already has a resolution prohibiting any of our institutions from engaging in live telecasts of our football games and therefore we of course naturally are concerned as to how this will be administered and how it will be arranged so that live telecasts of games in the north will not be flooded into our region in competition with our games where we are not permitted to televise.

I'd like to have the Chairman explain the views of the Committee on that. The second reason I am opposed to it is more fundamental. It is placing a great deal of power in a centralized body which I think is dangerous. I would rather trust the selective judgment of the individual institutions. I think most of them will do what is fair about it because they have to get along with their neighbors and they have to do business. Furthermore I think that all the institutions here are motivated by the same ideals.

So, on the matter of centralization of a great deal of power in one body I think it is very unwise and should not be done.

Now unfortunately this Committee has put a great deal of time and study on this as was said here yesterday afternoon. They have probably devoted more thought and done more work on this than any Committee we have had in this body, and I think they have done a grand job. They have made a splendid report and certainly being here on the floor the last two days I have no substitute to offer. I have nothing any better than the old return to laissez faire, but I am protected against this I think by the fact that this resolution applies only to one year, that is just for the coming year. Therefore in a sense it is still on an experimental basis. Nevertheless these experiments go on one year, two years, three years, pretty soon they are permanent and when they become permanent they are dangerous.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair takes it Mr. VanLeer has addressed questions to the proposer of the resolution through the Chair. I therefore ask Mr. Hamilton if he wishes to reply to the questions raised by Mr. VanLeer.

MR. HAMILTON: I am happy to answer the question as well as I may. Of course there are several courses of action which were available to this body. In answer to the last point first, in regard to an experimental program being extended over an additional year. I

think television is not yet settled in its impact upon any segment of our national life, which is being proven in other fields. We felt in the Committee that a continuance of a controlled program was justified on the basis of the results obtained in the experimental data we collected this year.

In regard to the individual, unrestricted view on handling television, that is one of the extremes that was discussed. The other extreme is a ban on television which we felt did not recognize the values of television. It would put the colleges in a very unsound position of impeding or hindering progress, therefore, the middle ground suggestion was made of continuing a controlled program which is to the advantage we feel of the college athletics structure.

It was recommended in this resolution that more colleges participate in this program. Unfortunately, for technical reasons, games in the South could not be piped, so to speak, to the north this year. Therefore, I think you had to suffer from competition, the same competition incidentally that existed throughout the rest of the country. It would be the hope of the present Committee that this situation would be remedied as the cables are improved, that a fair treatment of all sections of the country could be better accomplished than it was this year.

There is no desire for power in this Committee. The Committee was made up of district representatives of all sections of the country and I think that they all have given a sigh of relief at the completion of this year's work. It is our recommendation, however, after considerable study that the N.C.A.A. Convention continue a controlled program in order that our athletic programs will not be hampered or destroyed.

MR. VAN LEER: May I ask Mr. Hamilton what is the Committee considering in these areas that have already adopted a ban of television, as to the blacking out of games coming into that area.

MR. HAMILTON: I think that is up to the next Committee to decide the plan for next year. The blackout program as outlined for this year was done by the research organization and measured in the best manner possible. Now, where a ban of television has been voted by a Conference, I think that should be considered; but in the 1951 research plan it was felt that all sections of the country should be dealt with with equal consideration.

MR. CARR: I will outline our point of view. Quite a few of us who are here today were not present yesterday when we discussed this motion, so may I very briefly go over it again with you with an idea of determining our position on this matter?

First there was a distinguished gentleman, a veteran of baseball interests, who considered the point of radio and television, along these lines — what the Major Leagues were doing to the Minor Leagues. I would just like to slightly comment on that. If this resolution is adopted, it then turns into what the major football teams who will be represented on this program will do to the minor members.

The second thing was a resolution which we accepted. All I think present then and today would certainly say that it was a very hard-working Committee. The presentation there could be summarized probably in this way, the result of last year's experiment was that the gate receipts did fall off but in comparing them with other years they hadn't fallen off so much. They had been off all right but they were checked a bit. Then we learned from various gentlemen who were either lawyers or teaching law in our institutions, the absolutely 100 per cent conclusion that we were not violating the Anti-Trust law. Of course we could be sued. Anybody knows he can be sued

almost for anything but there really was a feeling that if we were sued we would win.

Then in order to make that opinion broader and more substantial they said that they had talked to other distinguished members of law schools, teachers of law and people in the law profession, and without exception they had said that if we were sued they thought we could win.

So then we take up this point. We are now faced with the resolution whereby we will continue an experiment. The experiment is already concluded, the results are already known, and yet we have in effect the same experiment produced again this year. It seems to me if we are going to experiment we ought to experiment.

What we have up to date is this situation. We have operated for a couple of years with unrestricted television, we more or less know the answer to that.

Second, we experimented in what we term is a controlled television program where several institutions were allowed to televise and we have the results of that, with the exception that we have not received the complete report. The report of course will be verbiage and we shall expect considerable verbiage for the \$50,000 we spent.

Now we come to another point. The point is that, as was read in the resolution which we are now considering, we need this experiment because we do not want two or three institutions financially profiting at the expense of other institutions. That seems very reasonable. But when you consider that in this control program, by reason of the programs that could be put on in the limited number of Saturdays available, the number of teams may be expanded to 30, that leaves a lot of us on the outside. So we have the situation I think presented to us very clearly.

If we know the answers before there was controlled television, if we generally know the answers of the controlled experiment, why don't we really experiment, why don't we then, since we are assured by our lawyer friends that there is no danger of infraction of the Anti-Trust laws, why don't we defeat this extenuating control problem by having no television at all this year. And we will then have the results of three totally different programs?

And so in our institution we hope that this matter will be defeated and it will be followed by a resolution to permit no television for this coming year.

MR. MURRAY: It is no secret that I don't agree with the conclusions expressed in the resolution before the body. And when later we vote, speaking out against its adoption, the points in opposition to it which will be guiding our thinking will be the same seven points which led us to the conviction that the members of this Association should be permitted to make such arrangements as they individually wish to make with their respective opponents for the televising of any football games played in their respective home stadiums.

These seven points are:

1. The one year control of television by the National Collegiate Athletic Association has resulted in widespread adverse public reaction to the N.C.A.A. and to its member institutions in their inter-collegiate athletic program.

2. The attempt to force people to pay admission to stadiums by denying them the opportunity to see football games on television is a bad example of commercialism in collegiate sports and adds to the criticism of our institutions on this score.

3. To permit each institution to make its own arrangements for television provided these arrangements are agreeable to the individual opponents in the individual games is consistent with the long standing arrangements with regard to radio broadcasting of games.

4. To permit each institution to make its own arrangements subject to approval of its individual opponents is likewise consistent with the Constitution of the N.C.A.A. which emphasizes institutional control of athletics.

5. The action of the U.S. Attorney General in bringing suit against the Professional Football League and indicating intention to proceed against others is a clear warning that the N.C.A.A. would likely be involved in disagreeable Anti-Trust litigation, if the centralized control is continued.

6. All of our member institutions receive substantial support either through gifts from alumni or from tax funds, or from both, and we are not justified in excluding the general public from the privilege of seeing our athletic contests over television.

Even if the arguments on larger gate attendance on non-televized games is used it still would not justify the attempt to prevent millions from seeing the games in an attempt to force a few additional thousand to pay admission at the gate to see the games.

7. Centralized national control brings with it many collateral results which are contrary to the basic principles of free institutions. If our member institutions permit and participate in such centralized nation-wide control over their athletic programs, they thereby weaken their own defense of essential academic freedom in each individual institution.

MR. HAMILTON: I don't wish to belabor the issue. I think the points brought up by Mr. Murray were covered in the discussion yesterday. The point that Captain Carr brought out was the extreme of a television ban which I believe in the minds of many people has merit, but was discarded by the Committee for reasons of public relations for the colleges.

The legality was discussed. I hope that a study of the report will answer many of the questions offered.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Are you ready for the question? A majority vote is necessary to adopt the resolution. A record of the vote is desirable for the proceedings of this meeting. (The motion was put to a standing vote and carried, 163 to 8.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair would like to advise the delegates that in his opinion we have three alternatives. We may continue in session if that is your desire. We may adjourn to an evening hour, or we may adjourn to a morning hour. It is the opinion of your Chairman that if adjournment is to ten o'clock tomorrow morning the business of the convention can be concluded by approximately one o'clock or before.

MR. VAN LEER: I move we adjourn until 9:30 tomorrow morning. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote and carried.)

(Whereupon at 5:50 o'clock p.m. the meeting adjourned to reconvene at 9:30 o'clock a.m., Saturday, January 12, 1952.)

Saturday, January 12, 1952

The Annual Business Meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association reconvened at 9:30 a.m. in the Hall of Mirrors, Hotel Netherland Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio, on Saturday, January 12, 1952, President Hugh C. Willett, presiding.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair trusts that there will be no objection if he turns to the third part of the order of the day, in order to place before you the report of a Committee which was omitted in

error yesterday afternoon. If you have no objection we will have presented at this time the report of the Committee on Extra Events, the report to be offered by the Chairman, Wilbur Johns.

Report of Extra Events Committee

MR. WILBUR JOHNS: This is a report by the Extra Events Committee to the 46th Annual Convention of the N.C.A.A.

The Extra Events Committee, as required in Article VII of the By-laws of the Association, was appointed in March, 1951. The duties and functions of this Committee are set forth very clearly in the By-laws, but since this was the first year of operation for the Committee, no methods or procedures had been established. In order to accomplish the assignment with the minimum of expense, and we hope a minimum of confusion, the following plan of operation was decided upon through correspondence:

1. All bowl game committees would be circularized from the N.C.A.A. headquarters with a letter of information as to the method of obtaining certification.
2. Replies would be directed to the chairman who would compile all necessary information prior to the first meeting of the committee. This was accomplished between May 11 and August 15.
3. The first meeting of the Committee would be held in Chicago, August 25-26, 1951, at which time all reports were to be submitted to the Committee for survey and detailed study.
4. Specific procedures were to be established at this meeting as to the final methods of certification, including a final date for receiving requests and a dead-line date for final approval. During the course of this meeting certain difficulties in the application of Article VII developed which prompted the suggested amendment that is to be presented at a later business session for your consideration. At the same time details of final procedure were established as follows:
 - (1) Final details of certification were assigned to the chairman by the Committee.
 - (2) November 1, 1951 was established as the deadline for the certification. All games were certified for this year only.
 - (3) A list of certified games was sent to the member institutions on November 19, 1951, through the headquarters office and signed by President Willett and Mr. K. L. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer.
 - (4) The N.C.A.A. representatives assigned to each Bowl game, as required by Article VII, was requested to file a survey report with the Extra Events Committee during this Convention.

The second and final meeting of the 1951 Committee was held January 9, 1952, in Cincinnati, at which time a survey was made of the entire operation. Those reports which have been received from the N.C.A.A. representatives were studied. This material and the entire files of the 1951 Committee will be made available to next year's committee.

Representatives of those bowl games committees present at this Convention were requested to meet with the Extra Events Committee with a view of becoming better acquainted and as an opportunity to permit a study of proposed future procedures which would facilitate the work of the Extra Events Committee.

During the course of the year your Committee was given the special assignment of determining what should be considered "Effective Control, management and supervision of off-campus facilities." The Committee's recommendations were approved by the Executive Committee

and Council during the August meeting. Copies of these recommendations were sent to member institutions subsequent to the August meeting.

This concludes the formal report of the Extra Events Committee of the N.C.A.A. for the year 1951. We feel, however, that certain developments during the past few months, which concern all of us who are vitally interested in intercollegiate athletics, make it imperative that we express our views concerning all Extra Events, in light of our exposure during the past nine months to a concentrated dosage of post-season events.

The question of elimination or continuation of bowl games is just a small part of the entire picture. All N.C.A.A. championships can be considered in the same category. Recent statements in the press quoting the eleven college presidents as recommending the elimination of bowl games would seem to indicate that they have certain facts on which to base their recommendation. If data and facts are available, it is strange that your Committee has not received them from any source.

It would therefore seem appropriate that consideration be given to the recommendation of the Council and a definite study be undertaken this coming year to determine the values of all post-season competition. With proper criteria established and specific data gathered a decision could be reached which would have objective measurement and whose validity could not be challenged. To make a radical change in policy based purely on subjective measurement, such as individual opinion, would in the opinion of your Committee, be contrary to the best practices of our educational system. It is for this reason we wish to urge the voting members of the Association to support the recommendation of our Council and delay any precipitate action until an adequate study has been made. Everyone is entitled to an opinion but unless this opinion is established upon fact it is still just an opinion.

The Committee wishes to report to the membership that we received wonderful cooperation from each bowl game committee. We believe the list of games certified will meet in every respect the requirements of the N.C.A.A. and that the sponsoring organizations are represented by outstanding citizens with whom we can all be proud to be associated.

This report is respectfully submitted by
Mr. George Small, Tulsa University
Mr. Geary Eppley, University of Maryland
Mr. Harold Olsen, Northwestern University
Mr. Lloyd Jordan, Harvard University
Mr. Wilbur Johns, UCLA (Chairman).

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair will entertain a motion either to accept the report for the record or if it is your pleasure to approve the report of the Extra Events Committee.

(Upon motion duly made and seconded, the report was unanimously approved by a voice vote.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: We return now to the fourth order of today, consideration of which was interrupted by adjournment yesterday afternoon. The Chair is informed that Mr. Murray, representing the University of Pennsylvania wishes to have proposal "ZZ" withdrawn. If the proposal were before us with the motion to adopt, it would have been necessary for the Chairman to declare such motion out of order. Inasmuch as there is a request that the proposal be withdrawn entirely and inasmuch as the Chair does not hear any objection to its withdrawal, proposal "ZZ" is withdrawn, and we will proceed to other proposals.

The Chair wishes to recognize at this time Mr. McCarter of Dartmouth, spokesman for the Council who will present on behalf of the Council matters touching on Proposals A, B and C.

MR. WM. H. McCARTER: I would ask permission to withdraw Proposal "A" from consideration at the request of Council.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: You have heard the request on behalf of the Council that Proposal A, be withdrawn. Is there any objection from the floor to the withdrawal of Proposal A? Hearing no objection Proposal "A" is withdrawn.

Financial Aid

MR. McCARTER: Proposal "B" which was an alternate proposal to accomplish the same end reads as follows: Amend Article III of the Constitution by the addition of a new Section as follows: "Principle Governing Financial Aid. Any college athlete who receives financial assistance other than that administered or approved by his institution shall not be eligible for intercollegiate competition."

This comes to the convention with the approval of the Council and I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Mr. McCarter has moved the adoption of Proposal "B," his motion has been seconded, the motion is open for discussion and do you wish to discuss the motion Mr. McCarter?

MR. McCARTER: This is a new Section to replace the Principles Governing Financial Aid which was dropped from the Constitution by action of the convention in Dallas a year ago. At that time it seemed to the majority of delegates that the Principle Governing Financial Aid and the machinery set up to make it effective were impractical of application. The Council now feels that certain questions should be covered and that insofar as it can be covered on a national basis by Council regulation the proposed amendment will be satisfactory.

I call the attention of delegates to the fact that this simply is consistent with our Principles of Institutional Control. It places financial aid, responsibility for financial aid directly in the hands of the institution, and it insists any financial aid that comes to a boy either be administered by the institution or approved by it and that "administered or approved" in the opinion of the Council makes the whole thing very workable and puts the responsibility directly where it belongs in the institution and its own integrity.

MR. RALPH W. AIGLER (University of Michigan): I have two objections to the proposed amendment. The first one I think is a matter of inadvertent omission on the part of the proposer or proposers of the amendment. Perhaps I can best illustrate my first point by simple hypothetical case. I have a boy who is an athlete. I expect to send him to college, I want him to be eligible for intercollegiate athletics. I fully expect to pay every cent of his expenses. I don't believe there is a person in this room who would not agree that is proper; yet if this amendment is adopted I would have to have my aid to that boy either administered by the institution — I couldn't do it myself — or submit my proposed plan for supporting my own boy to the institution and get approval.

Now I dare say there wouldn't be any institution in the land that would refuse approval but I don't think it is sensible. I don't think it makes any sense at all to require in terms of our Constitution that a parent should have to do that sort of thing. I think, as I said, it is an inadvertent omission and therefore I propose that there be added to this proposed amendment the following language: "Pro-

that the phraseology is stolen from the regulations of several Conferences, and the Presidents have subsequently stolen it from us.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Further discussion of the motion? Do I hear a call for the question? (The motion was put to a standing vote and carried, 169 to 0.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair now recognizes Mr. Brechler of the University of Iowa. Mr. Brechler is presenting Proposals "M" and "N."

Ethics

MR. PAUL W. BRECHLER (University of Iowa): This amendment has to deal with "M." Amend Article III of the Constitution by the addition of a new Section, the placement of the new Section and its number to be determined by the Constitution Revision Committee.

The following new Section is proposed:

"Principle of Ethical Conduct. Individuals employed by or associated with member institutions for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics, and students competing in intercollegiate athletics, shall deport themselves with honesty and sportsmanship at all times to the end that intercollegiate athletics, as a whole, their institutions and they, as individuals, shall stand for the honor and dignity of fair play, and the generally recognized high standards associated with wholesome competitive sports. The By-laws shall provide for a Committee to carry forward the principle of this Section."

Amend Article III, Section 1 of the By-Laws by inserting after present paragraph (j) a new paragraph (k) as follows:

"(k) The Committee on Ethics shall consist of five members. The Committee shall be concerned with any incident or occurrence which is deemed by the Council of this Association to be detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, and contrary to the principles set forth in Section — Article III of the Constitution. The Council, by a vote of two thirds of its members, may direct the Committee to investigate any such occurrence or incident and ascertain all the available facts and information pertinent to the case.

"The Committee, in turn shall report its findings with or without recommendation to the Council which shall review the report of the Committee and determine whether the facts warrant further action. If it is the judgment of the Council that the facts clearly indicate that the occurrence or incident was detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, the Council shall:

- (1) Censure the person or persons, organization(s) or institution(s) responsible for the occurrence or incident; and
- (2) If the facts warrant, report the results of the investigation and the Council's decision to the Membership Committee of this Association and to the Officers of any other organization which would have similar responsibility or jurisdiction in such a matter.

"The Committee shall be composed of the President of this Association, the President of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, and the President of the National Coaches Association of the particular sport involved in the particular incident or occurrence being investigated, provided the particular National Coaches Association is an affiliated member of this Association. The other two members of the Committee shall be elected by the Council for a period of two years, and shall be men outside of the administration of intercollegiate athletics whose reputations, recognized standing and prominence in our American society and whose work and judgment

may be expected to inspire general confidence as to thoroughness of investigation and soundness and fairness of judgment. If for any reason the particular case under investigation does not involve a sport which would warrant the presence of the President of the National Coaches Association of the sport, or if in a particular incident the National Coaches Association affected is not an affiliated member of this Association, the President of this Association with the advice and consent of the other members of the Committee shall appoint the fifth member of the Committee."

Now it seems to me in making this suggestion the problems today deal with morals. This also deals with the welfare of athletics as a whole and particularly on a national scale.

We have many principles in this organization, such as Recruiting, Aid to Athletes, Academic Standing and so forth, which have nothing to do with the thing we are talking about in this amendment. Again I want to emphasize that this would deal with those things which cut across sectional lines. It has nothing to do with any particular area. It is pointed at those things of a major scale such as gambling, other problems that bring discredit to athletics, and I as one person who is attempting to administer an athletic program want something in this Constitution that will develop and bring more confidence from the public toward the program we are trying to promote.

I also understand the Trustees of the American Football Coaches Association are interested in this and they have asked their President to serve on such a Committee if it is so named. Mr. President, may I suggest that if Lloyd Jordan of Harvard is here that he might be called upon to express his views along this line. After that is done I would like to move the adoption of the proposal as it was read.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Mr. Brechler, before you take your seat I believe it will be necessary for you to move the adoption of the constitutional amendment if that is your desire and a separate motion later as to the By-laws amendment. Will you make the motion?

MR. BRECHLER: I so move. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: It is now before you for discussion. Do you wish to discuss your motion further at this time, Mr. Brechler?

MR. BRECHLER: Only if it is deemed necessary, Mr. President.

MR. FRED J. LEWIS (Vanderbilt University): I speak now for my own institution and some of my friends here with whom I have discussed this proposition and I find no one, including myself, who would take any exception to the statement of Ethics involved. I don't know whether we should encumber the Constitution with this long statement. I wouldn't have any real objection to this, providing we would leave off the last sentence dealing with the implementation of this program. However, I am glad the whole thing was presented because in the second portion dealing with the implementation you specifically deal with individuals.

Insofar as this organization is concerned there are no individuals. We are institutionally constituted and therefore I believe that is as far as you can go in your program with the institution.

I think there are two other observations that should be made. One of them is that Article III, Section 2, commits this particular program to the institution specifically and this, of course, is probably a legitimate reflection on the integrity of some of our institutions, perhaps my own too.

The second is that in the implementation of the Membership Committee, which was passed yesterday, you have a provision whereby the Membership Committee is committed to just that kind of thing. We

made provision whereby investigation may be made on the initiation of the Membership Committee.

As a principle I think this particular amendment goes too far down the line when it passes the institution.

Mr. Chairman, I move that we strike the last sentence in this section "M" dealing with implementation. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The question is called for. All those in favor of the amendment proposed by Dean Lewis say "aye." Those who are opposed say "no." The "No's" seem to have it.

MR. VAN LEER: I would like to call for a division on that. (The motion lost by a standing vote of 32 to 110).

MR. LLOYD JORDAN (Harvard University): With the Chair's permission I should like to also give the Principles that we have supported in our meeting yesterday. The American Football Coaches Association has voted the formulation of a code of ethics with a board of review and machinery for enforcement and wholeheartedly supports the proposed ethics program of the N.C.A.A.

We wish to go on record as supporting the following principles:

1. We believe that evils in intercollegiate athletics stem largely from improper subsidization and we wholeheartedly support the efforts of the Presidents Committee of the American Council on Education and the N.C.A.A. in that direction. We recommend that all financial aid be administered by the proper educational agency as designated by the college president or trustees and regulated by the various Conferences.

2. It is our firm conviction that regulated spring practice has nothing to do with any evils or overemphasis of college football. We feel that spring practice should be limited to 30 sessions in six calendar weeks and that spring games with other institutions should be eliminated.

3. We recommend that each institution and conference publicize its objectives and policies. We pledge ourselves to support those objectives and policies. But we feel we should be recognized as an integral part of our institutions and as such consulted in policy formulation.

4. We recommend that the Presidents Committee and N.C.A.A. work toward a common standard of admissions and identify academic standards as the heart of amateur athletics. We wish to encourage completion of academic responsibilities in four academic years and the obtaining of a degree. We further ask that we work toward a common eligibility code for all extra-curricular activities.

These recommendations were passed by a vote of the active membership at a specially called meeting.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair was under the impression that the remarks of Mr. Jordan were to be directed to the motion regarding Ethics. However, he is very happy to extend the courtesy of the floor to the President of an affiliated organization and thus put on the record certain recommendations from his Association.

Mr. Jordan we are happy to have you meet with us though technically some of your remarks were not directed toward the motion before the house.

MR. JORDAN: I am sorry sir.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: No apology is needed because we are glad to grant you the privilege of the floor.

MR. JORDAN: Thank you sir.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: We now return to discussion of proposal "M." Is there desire to discuss the motion further? (The motion was put to a standing vote and carried, 169 to 0.)

MR. BRECHLER: Mr. President I move that Proposal "N" be adopted as read. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: We will now proceed to the next segment of the program, consideration of "R," "O," "Q," "P." The Council spent considerable time in determining what would be the proper order for the presentation of these proposals. Inasmuch as they are overlapping proposals and inasmuch as we are working somewhat under pressure to adjourn at an early hour, the Chair suggests that we avoid repetition of arguments as far as possible. The Chair recognizes Mr. Schmidt, Commissioner of the Pacific Coast Conference, who will present Proposal "R."

Out-of-Season Practice

MR. SCHMIDT: At the convention a year ago the Pacific Coast Conference gave notice at this convention it would propose an amendment to the Constitution of the Association regarding the elimination of out-of-season practice in football. This proposal is contained in Proposal "R" appearing on pages 97-98 of the Convention Bulletin. I will read it as follows: The Proposal is to amend Article III of the Constitution by addition of a new Section 6, which would read:

"Section 6. Principle Governing Out of Season Practice. There shall be no football practice, competition or training at any member institution or by any member of or student candidate for the football squad of a member institution, or any coaching in football by any coach, employee or agent of a member institution, between the end of the football playing season of the member institution in the fall and September 1st of the next succeeding calendar year, and no member institution shall permit the use of any facilities or equipment for such purpose during such period; except that where the football team of a member institution is competing in a post-season game, duly certified by the Extra Events Committee, not later than January 2, the member institution and its squad shall be subject to this section only upon the conclusion of such post-season game."

I move the amendment of the Constitution by the addition of this provision and urge its adoption by the convention. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Allow the Chair to say in his remarks concerning the order of presentation of these proposals there was no disposition to favor one over the other on the part of the Council. It seemed most logical to proceed from the most restrictive of the proposals to those that are less restrictive and that determined the order agreed upon by the Council.

The motion is now open for discussion.

MR. H. O. CRISLER (University of Michigan): It is not my custom to speak to matters on the floor of this Convention because I realize there are many more who can speak with more competence than I. But I do wish to address myself to this amendment because I have considerable feeling about it. I had the good fortune to be coach with varying degrees of success for more than twenty-five years and in that high privilege I had many boys associated with me and I saw many others who were associated and directed by colleagues in that profession.

Before I address further remarks to this proposal I should like to hazard a guess that if we all searched our hearts and innermost feelings we would all admit in this room, or most of us, that this matter of spring practice is not the heart of our troubles in intercollegiate athletics today. If we searched our conscience we would also, I think, agree that the two platoon system, bowl games, as well as other things, are only fringe so far as the real troubles that are confronting intercollegiate athletics today. And I hazard the notion that if we directed our attention more to the real horror which, in my opinion, is the race that we are in at all of our institutions to get boys to represent us on the football field, rather than allow them to select their institution of their own free will and accord — if we direct our attention and thinking and best effort to that fundamental problem, I think these other fringe things might fall in line in their proper place.

Whatever I say with respect to amendment "R" will also apply with the same force to "O," "P" and "Q." To enact this legislation, in my humble opinion, would be very unwise and invite more troubles than it would cure. It is unwise legislation because the vast majority of the football coaches are against either one or all of these provisions. Gentlemen, I submit to you that if we don't have the coaches' support in a thing like this, I am inclined to believe that there would be planned evasion of it, we would invite suspicion and misunderstanding, and I can conceive of no effective way of its enforcement. There is no legislation that will enforce itself. And if we are compelled to rely on those who are closely associated with spring practice for the enforcement of it, and don't have their support, I am inclined to think many evils will grow out of such legislation.

I think we need only look at some of the state high school associations which abolished spring practice against the will and counsel of the football coaches and we can find discontent with it, evils and planned evasion in innumerable instances. And it is not inconceivable that might spring up in the colleges. It well may be that we would have boys enrolled in football classes and there, through instruction recognized by the curriculum, go through their paces and practice football.

If we have the limit of 20 days practice, I am inclined to the notion that we would lose something in the coach developing boys who have not displayed great ability. I think in a short time they would feel compelled to work on a very few and pick out those who would be members of the team next year, and let the others shift for themselves.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Will you permit the Chair to interrupt Mr. Crisler. The parliamentarian suggests you may be departing from the motion before us by discussing a proposal that is not yet before us.

MR. CRISLER: I accept the reprimand sir, but I would guess that the Convention does not want to hear the same speech four times.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: From this point on you will find the Chairman rather indulgent if you do not prolong your remarks too long.

MR. CRISLER: You heard Lloyd Jordan read the resolution that was adopted by the coaches, and I think it is much more sane and sensible and I think it has much more chance of being enforced, because it is the coaches' proposal and I therefore would be inclined to support that. If you will permit an amendment to "R," then I would not have to submit this amendment to all four of the proposals. If you will not, I will submit it for all four of them.

The best way to get this before the convention is to go to "Q," item (a), and amend it to read as follows:

"(a) Organized post-season practice in football shall be limited to 30 sessions in a period of six weeks, if there are no games or without games or practice with other institutions or outside organizations."

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I regret to say your motion is out of order as an amendment to the motion before the house, since it would defeat the primary purpose of Proposal "R." You will have an opportunity to offer this amendment later if you choose, and on a more appropriate occasion.

I appeal to the Parliamentarian for assistance in this matter.

The Parliamentarian says the Chair is correct. Of course I must remind the delegates that at any time they may challenge the decisions of the Chair.

MR. VAN LEER: I rise to speak in opposition to the motion for another reason other than that Mr. Crisler has pointed out. As I read and as I understand it, it would prohibit the member institution from making available its facilities for example for high school football clinics. Now in our section of the country we have promoted over a number of years along with other institutions, a football coaches' clinic in the Spring of the year where they put on games between the high school boys and not the institution's athletes. As I understand it this would prohibit that and I think what we are doing there is a good thing in encouraging the high schools to build up their athletic situation. I hate to see anything done that would stop it and I think this amendment goes much too far. I rather go along with the amendment Mr. Crisler has proposed when we come to "Q" or "P," and I hope amendment "R" will be defeated.

MR. SCHMIDT: With respect to Mr. Van Leer's first question, I refer to the wording on the use of facilities, and "no member institution shall permit the use of any facilities or equipment for such purpose during such period." The purpose being the purpose previously stated; namely, to prevent the competition, practice, or training by any member of or student candidate for the football squad of a member institution. A student who is a candidate for the football squad.

MR. ROBERT B. BROWNE (University of Illinois): I should like to move that the motion to adopt Constitutional Amendment "R" be tabled and that the convention proceed to the consideration of "Q." (The motion was duly seconded.)

MR. PARSONS: I believe there is a point of order involved here, Mr. Chairman. I think before we vote I would like to know whether the adoption of the motion to table necessarily implies taking up "Q" next or whether that is a different matter to be voted on.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion that was placed by the Chair was to table Proposal "R." If he was mistaken in the statement of the motion, he stands ready to be corrected.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, the motion was to table and for the Convention to proceed to the consideration of Proposal "Q."

MR. PARSONS: Mr. Chairman, my point was that half of Mr. Browne's motion is debatable.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I am sorry for the interruption, but the Chair was correct in placing before you the motion to table the motion to adopt Proposal "R." That is the motion on which the delegates are now voting. (The motion was put to a standing vote and carried, 112 to 43.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Unless the Convention directs otherwise, we will proceed to the consideration of Proposal "O." The Chair recognizes Mr. McCarter.

MR. McCARTER: Proposed amendment "O" would amend Article III of the Constitution by adding a new section 6, as follows:

"Section 6. Principle Governing Out-of-Season Practice. Organized practice sessions in football and basketball shall be confined to the recognized seasons of those sports."

This comes to the convention with a 10 to 4 vote of recommendation by the Council, and I move its adoption. (The motion was duly seconded.)

MR. CARL P. SCHOTT (Pennsylvania State): In speaking to the motion, I think it is evident to all of us that organized practice sessions in both football and basketball have extended far beyond their normal limits. I think it would be wise, therefore, to define the limits beyond which no practice sessions could be held. This amendment would confine such sessions to the recognized season of both sports, thereby averting conflict and overlapping in our total program and eliminating so-called spring practice.

It is most important I believe to define such limits as a means of providing our athletes with more time for study and other non-athletic activities. However reluctant we may be to admit to weaknesses in our athletic practices, there is no question in my mind that highly organized sports such as football and basketball presently take entirely too much time from an athlete's educational pursuits. There undoubtedly are colleges and universities which do a good job of controlling these practices, but in the main, abuses such as these persist only because of the absence of a uniform code.

It would be my hope that an amendment such as this would overcome that objection and enable right thinking institutions everywhere to band together for the common good. In supporting such an amendment I think we not only would be making a definite contribution to the advancement of our athletic programs but I believe also we would be making new friends for ourselves among the public at large and within our own institutions.

I propose, therefore, that we support this measure as at least the first step toward the achievement of better balance in our intercollegiate athletic program. It is a moderate step certainly and one which will impose no undue hardships.

MR. MARSHALL TURNER (Johns Hopkins): I am sure that no one in this room will disagree with Mr. Crisler in saying spring practice is one of the fringe areas of the problems that face us in football today. I am sure some would say the basic cause is the recruiting of high school football players. There must be something in the institution that will permit the recruiting of those football players. The basic problem is whether your program is designed for the benefit of the players in terms of its educational advantage or the financial rewards involved.

I suggest we address ourselves to the fringe problems more seriously before we come to grips with the basic problems.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The question is called for. This again is a constitutional amendment. A two-thirds majority would be required to pass the amendment. (The motion was put to a vote and lost, 54 to 113.)

MR. HOWARD GRUBBS: On behalf of the Southwest Athletic Conference, I move that Article III of the Constitution be amended by addition of a new section 6, as follows:

"Section 6. Principle Governing Out-of-Season Practice.

"(a) Organized post-season practice in football shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of thirty calendar days.

"(b) Organized post-season practice in basketball shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of twenty-four calendar days."

(The motion was duly seconded.)

MR. GRUBBS: The Southwest Athletic Conference has had for a period of 15 years a rule similar to this proposal; namely, that spring training in football be limited to 26 sessions, in 30 calendar days. This has proven through the years very successful in our Conference. It has been one of the easiest rules to enforce which we have had. It has been one that has met with the approval of our football coaches.

MR. A. D. KIRWAN (University of Kentucky): I have no opposition to the amendment as proposed by Mr. Grubbs in principle, but I do object to it because it is in the form of a constitutional amendment.

Now my institution is a member of the Southeastern Conference and at its recent meeting our Conference adopted that specific regulation limiting Spring practice to 20 sessions in 30 days. We feel, however, that placing this in the form of a constitutional amendment is improper. This is an experiment. No time before has the N.C.A.A. ever attempted to regulate out of season practice. It may be that if this is adopted as a constitutional amendment it will prove unsatisfactory, it will then have to be changed again at a later date, and so I shall vote against this proposed amendment merely because it is a constitutional amendment. If it is defeated and someone should propose it as a resolution or By-law or an Executive Regulation, I think I could vote for it.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair is taking the liberty of saying if the motion would be defeated, there will be opportunity, after we have disposed of the proposals that have been circularized, for proposals for the amendment of By-laws or the presentation of other resolutions.

MR. EDWIN MOUZON (Southern Methodist): I should like to add one statement to that which Mr. Grubbs made. We have recently changed our regulation in the Southwest Conference to limit post-season practice of football to 18 sessions in 25 days. And basketball to 18 sessions in 21 days. I thought he didn't make that point clear.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The question has been called. It requires a two-thirds majority to amend the proposal in constitutional amendment "Q." (The motion was put to a standing vote and carried, 105 to 46.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion is carried because it has the necessary two-thirds majority. The Constitution is therefore amended in the manner set forth in Proposal "Q." The Chairman is requesting Mr. McCarter to state whether he wishes Proposal "P" to be withdrawn or whether he wishes to move its adoption; if the latter course is followed, the Chair will be under the necessity of declaring the motion out of order.

MR. McCARTER: I ask the permission of the convention to withdraw proposal "P."

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Hearing no objection from the floor Proposal "P" is withdrawn and we shall proceed to the consideration of Proposal "S."

Extra Events

MR. WILBUR JOHNS (U.C.L.A.): Proposal "S" set forth in the Convention Bulletin is a By-laws amendment and would amend Article VII of the By-laws, as follows:

"(1) Delete paragraph (e) and the following two paragraphs of Section 1 and reinstate these three paragraphs in the Executive Regulations of the Association as Executive Regulation IV, to be titled and edited by the Constitutional Revision Committee.

"(2) Insert new paragraph (e) in Section 1, as follows:

"(e) The competing institutions shall receive a share of the gross receipts of the contests as prescribed by the Executive Regulations, but in no event shall more than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the gross receipts be paid to or retained by any sponsoring person or organization, and out of such portion of the gross receipts shall be paid all game expenses, including stadium rental, printing of tickets, ticket sellers, ticket takers, ushers, game officials, promotion, publicity, and any other game expense."

"(3) Re-edit revised Article VII by labeling the first paragraph following (f) as Section 2; the next to the last paragraph of Article VII as Section 3, and the last paragraph of the Article as Section 4."

I would just like to talk to the point a minute if I may Mr. Chairman. In the application of Article VII this year, as pointed out in my report earlier, your Committee on Extra Events found itself in an awkward situation wherein anything done had to be done without taking it to the Convention floor. We thought it better to put certain provisions in Executive Regulations where they could be considered by the Council in the interim between Convention meetings. I would like to move for the adoption of this amendment to the by-laws. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote and carried.)

Post-Season Competition

MR. McCARTER: With the unanimous approval of the Council the following resolution is presented for the consideration of the Convention:

"WHEREAS, the National Collegiate Athletic Association has recognized the pressure implications inherent in the play of inter-collegiate post-season games in all sports,

"WHEREAS, through the machinery of its Council, it has taken a nationwide survey of individual institutional attitudes on this problem and found a strong prevailing sentiment against continuance of post-season games; and

"WHEREAS, this sentiment indicated a desire that an immediate study be made of such post-season competition to determine what be done to eliminate the pressure implications; and

"WHEREAS, any action on this matter presents serious problems in the light of existing contractual commitments in various areas,

"NOW THEN BE IT RESOLVED, the Extra Events Committee of this Association be instructed to direct its early attention to all post-season contests in the light of the pressures they create, including those sponsored by the N.C.A.A., and bring to the 47th annual Convention of the Association recommendations as to how best these pressures can be eliminated;

"AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, this Committee present appropriate legislative proposals for the accomplishment of these purposes, and that such legislative proposals be in accordance with the Constitution so that the matter can be voted upon at the 47th Convention, and

"FINALLY, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, because of the great interest in this subject by member institutions, this Association requests that between the date of this notice and the date of any action on these subjects at the 47th Annual Convention that member institutions and conferences make or renew no commitments for the purposes of engaging in any post-season contests beyond January 2, 1953; and that if the 47th annual Convention should legislate upon these subjects so as to exclude prior commitments that it attach a requirement of good faith and consider any failure to honor this request as a breach of good faith."

I move the adoption of the Resolution. (The motion was duly seconded.)

MR. JOHNS: I would like to move this amendment to the resolution:

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Executive Committee be empowered to provide adequate funds from the Association Treasury or otherwise to finance the activities of the special survey group as herein constituted and constructed."

(The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote and carried.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion is carried and the resolution presented by Mr. McCarter is amended in the manner described in the motion of Mr. Johns. You now have before you for discussion the amended resolution in Proposal "T." (The motion for adoption of the amended resolution was put to a standing vote and carried unanimously.)

Miscellaneous

SECRETARY WILSON: The Executive Committee recommends the amendment of Article III, Section 2 of the By-laws as follows:

"(c) The Football Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and two at large. Of the two members elected at large one shall serve as Chairman and the other shall serve as Secretary."

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote and carried unanimously.)

SECRETARY WILSON: The next recommendation is an Amendment of Article III, Section 1 (f) of the By-laws as follows:

"(f) The Publications Committee shall consist of three members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected at the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The Publications Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee shall have general supervision of and responsibility for the publication of the rule books, guides and other books and pamphlets of the Association. The Publications Committee also shall be responsible for the appointment and supervision of the various Guide Editors of the Association."

Mr. President, I move adoption of this amendment. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote and carried.)

SECRETARY WILSON: Finally, to Amend Article III, Section 2 (a), of the By-laws, last paragraph, second sentence, as follows:

"The Executive Committee may appoint a secretary, rules editor, or advisory committees from non-members of any rules committee upon the request of the Chairman of the Committee."

Mr. President, I move its adoption. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote and carried.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: That concludes the fourth order of the day, and we proceed to the fifth, which is the consideration of any proposals to amend the By-laws or any resolutions which may be presented from the floor. We realize that at this time you would not be in order in presenting any proposal to amend the constitution. Are there proposals?

MR. SCHMIDT: The Committee on Committees has requested me to present on their behalf a proposed amendment to the By-laws, an amendment to Article III, Section 2. It would appear at the end of the third paragraph of that section as it appears in the By-laws on page 265 of the current Yearbook. In this form: "The terms of members of the Rules Committees shall commence on the first day of February following their election."

This action would place in the By-laws what is already an established policy. This information would be readily available to all committee members. I move its adoption. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote and carried.)

Length of Seasons, Number of Games, Etc.

MR. McCARTER: There is one other item that the Council wishes to bring before the Convention. Considering responses from member institutions to its 12-point presentation, the Council found a large majority of our institutions are of the opinion there are excesses in the number of contests, the length of the playing season and the length of the accompanying practice sessions in many intercollegiate sports.

As a result of this expression of opinion, the Council of this Association voted the following recommendation which I now move: That the 46th annual Convention hereby directs the President of this Association to appoint a five-man committee to conduct an extensive study as to the number of contests, the length of the playing seasons and the length of the accompanying practice sessions in all intercollegiate sports; that this committee report to the next Council of the Association its findings and recommendations relative to definition and restrictions of these three areas of athletic competition; and, finally, that the 1952 Council be instructed to submit its recommendations on these matters to the 47th annual Convention. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote and carried unanimously.)

12. Other Amendments and Resolutions

MR. TURNER: I have a resolution to present, Mr. Chairman. There has been a considerable amount of newspaper space devoted the last two or three days to the reactions of the athletic directors, coaches and so on to the report of the Presidents' Committee of the American Council on Education. The substance of which seems to be a rather strong reaction to some of their proposals.

My first thought was wondering whether the coaches and athletic directors are in the same business of education as the college presidents, and secondly, I began to wonder if this business of institutional control as represented by the presidents is as real as we like to think it is.

This is certainly no time to discuss the merits of the individual proposals since those are not yet completed and presented to their Committee. The Council of the N.C.A.A. has taken notice of the report by Dr. Hannah and Dr. Adams to the Council. But there has been no proportionate space of the agreement in the Council with the report of the Presidents' Committee. I am particularly disturbed over the reaction the general public has gotten as a result of newspaper reports that the N.C.A.A. group might resist somehow the action of the

college presidents to straighten out our problems. Therefore, I have two things in mind in regard to presenting this resolution. First, we should attempt to stop some of the adverse publicity which might have resulted from the statements made in response to the Presidents' Report, and thus in effect give a vote of confidence to that group which has been acting to solve some of our problems. I therefore present the following resolution:

"The various collegiate representatives here assembled at the 46th Annual Convention of the N.C.A.A. wish to express their support of the philosophy and the suggested objectives of the Presidents' Committee of the A.C.E. as so far reported in the newspapers.

"The delegates here assembled further desire to express to the college presidents their sincere appreciation for the interest shown, and earnestly hope they will continue the leadership of the presidents in that part of the total institutional program with which this convention is directly concerned." (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Will you permit the Chair to raise a question as a delegate and not as Chairman. Did I understand your resolution at one point to endorse the proposals of the Presidents' Committee as reported in the press?

I say that because as I listened to the official or temporary report of the Presidents, I saw a number of variations from their statements and what I have read in the press and I as a delegate I would raise the question as to whether I should want to support anything that appeared in the press as a representation of their views.

MR. TURNER: The point was that this is not the place to discuss the individual proposals they have suggested inasmuch as there has been no official release to the press of the proposals as they were finally submitted. Various things have come out in the meetings; therefore my phrasing was in terms of the philosophy and general objectives, rather than specific suggestions which have been made, which have been reported by the newspapers.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The general philosophy and the objectives as reported in the press is what your resolution would endorse?

MR. TURNER: Yes sir.

MR. KIRWAN: Hasn't that already been accomplished when the report of the Council was adopted? It seemed to me the Council took cognizance of the report of the Presidents and that purpose has already been served.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: As the presiding officer of the Council, I will attempt to answer that. The position of the Council is this. We have heard from the Presidents direct — their report as it is now written — and we felt that therefore the Council was competent to comment on it in the manner described in the Report of the Council. The Council did not ask the Convention to do likewise because the Council was aware of the fact that the Convention had not heard the report as we had. Does that answer your question? It is true that the Council in its report has taken a stand but the Convention itself has not taken a stand.

MR. KIRWAN: My point was the Convention adopted the report of the Council and therefore endorsed what action the Council had taken.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: You may be right sir, but the resolution is still permissible if the Convention wishes to adopt it.

The Parliamentarian raises the question as to whether the report of the Council was accepted or whether it was adopted. My memory is that the Convention approved the acts of the Council and accepted the report.

The question is called for. This resolution would require the majority vote. (The motion was put to a standing vote and carried, 160-19.)

MR. SCHMIDT: The Pacific Coast Conference at a meeting held last June took action to urge this Association to instruct the Football Rules Committee to so amend the substitution rule as to abolish the platoon system in football. Accordingly I move that the Football Rules Committee be instructed to so amend the substitution rule as to eliminate the so-called platoon system in football. (The motion was duly seconded.)

MR. SCHMIDT: The instruction in this case is intended as a mandate to the Rules Committee from this Association. There have been over a period of many years discussions pro and con on the question of the free substitution rule and its effect. It seems that the Football Rules Committee should have an expression of opinion that is official so far as this group is concerned. This resolution is proposed without criticism to the Football Rules Committee, or any of its members with respect to the inception of the legislation which affected the platoon system. It is recognized when the free substitution rule was adopted that the results of that rule were not fully envisioned. It does seem that the platoon system which has developed out of the substitution rule has required a greater number of good football players and has consequently increased the pressure for material and the necessity of recruiting, which is the result of that pressure. By requiring larger squads it is necessary to increase grants-in-aid, where those are awarded by institutions, and this has substantially raised the cost of such grant-in-aid programs.

In its requirement for larger squads it has increased the cost of squad maintenance during pre-registration practice periods. It has necessitated a larger outlay for equipment and larger traveling squads, with a consequent increase in travel cost. It necessitated the employment of additions in football coaching staffs. We now hear defensive line coaches, defensive end coaches, etc., with resulting increases in salaries. The system in my opinion is an anomaly in sports and a good defensive football player also merits the right to be a part of the offensive unit. To take away from the player the opportunity to be a part of the offensive or scoring unit is to take away the significance of the whole activity as a game and places it in the category of a specialized technique.

I think the two platoon system is a contradiction of sports for play, an unnatural and artificial arrangement for anything we might call a game, and football will be healthier and more interesting and more of an experience for the college boys and also for the fans when the rules permitting the two platoon system are abolished.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair feels under obligation as presiding officer of the Council to report to you what was done by the Council with reference to the subject of this resolution. The Council was aware from the informal survey of the membership conducted late this summer that there was widespread interest in the free substitution rule, particularly that part being referred to as the platoon system. The Council, however, felt that it did not wish to issue a directive to the Rules Committee, nor did it wish to ask the Convention to vote a directive, but it did resolve to forward to the Rules Committee a communication calling attention to the widespread interest of

the membership in this particular matter. Such a communication has gone forward to the Chairman of the Football Rules Committee.

The Chair is not presenting this as an argument either for or against the proposed resolution now before you, but simply is offering it in the way of information as to what has been done by the Council in connection with the subject of this resolution.

MR. AIGLER: I take it that it is general knowledge that the Rules Committee plans to give consideration to the free substitution rule. Now when this motion contains the statement of two platoon or platoon system, I don't know what it means. That expression has been used more or less as an epithet. It may mean one thing to somebody and something entirely different to somebody else. That is my first objection to the resolution.

My second objection to the resolution is on broader ground. I think if this were enacted by this Association, and thus becomes a sort of mandate, I don't know whether it is binding or not on the Rules Committee. It seems to me the Association might diametrically oppose what has been considered fundamentally good policy in intercollegiate athletics, and that is the benefits of intercollegiate competition should be as widespread as possible. Maybe the free substitution rule is too free. Maybe it ought to be restricted. My own personal opinion is it ought to be restricted but I should hate to see any action taken that would confine the benefits of intercollegiate football to a comparatively few boys. Those are contrary to our whole philosophy. The reason we have intercollegiate athletics is because we consider that the men who participate get some benefits out of it.

There is another objection along the same line. I understand that it is generally agreed that with the increased participation, increased numbers of men that have been allowed to take part in the ball games, that there has been a marked decrease in injuries. I know the medical men are of the opinion that the men who are most apt to get hurt are the men who are tired. The more tired they are, the more likely they are to be subject to injuries.

Now then, if this mandate about doing away with the so-called platoon system is carried through to its logical conclusion, let's go back to the time when a large institution with a great number of men out for football would perhaps give varsity letters to 12, 15 or maybe 20 men.

I think the change has been a wholesome thing. That has become generally true in our university. Instead of that limited number of men, we have had on the average 35 or 40. Therefore I should be completely opposed to the adoption of this resolution.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Further discussion? The question has been called for. (The motion was put to a voice vote.)

It is obvious to the Chair that a substantial majority vote is against the adoption of the resolution. The motion to adopt is lost.

MR. SCHOTT: In view of the amendments that have been made to the Constitution and By-laws, I move the following: "That the Constitutional Revision Committee be instructed following this Convention to title, number, and assign to their appropriate place and order in the Constitution and By-laws of the Association, the amendments to the Constitution and By-laws respectively which have been adopted at this Convention. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: We proceed to the sixth order of the day, The Report of the Committee on Resolutions. The Chair recognizes Professor Hendricks, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

MR. KING HENDRICKS (Utah State College): By the request of numerous delegates and with the approval of the President, our Committee would like to give two sets of Resolutions. First,

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Convention officially note the retirement of Kenneth L. (Tug) Wilson as its Secretary-Treasurer, and tender to him an expression of appreciation for services so excellently rendered to the Association over the years.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we extend to him our sincere best wishes for future success and express the confident hope that he continue to contribute to the welfare of this Association for many more years.

AND FURTHER, That these resolutions be written into the permanent records of the Association.

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the resolution. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Tug, would you like to say a word at this time?

MR. WILSON: I appreciate this very much; I feel very deeply about it. As you look at our situation today, I must say that I have faith in a group of men that I have worked with through the years; and as an officer I have yet to call on anyone to do a job that they didn't comply a hundred per cent. I think this is one of the best Conventions we have had and I know that we have come a long way and are on the right road.

MR. HENDRICKS: It is customary for this association to pass a resolution, and to pause a moment and honor those men, identified with college athletics in America, who have died during the past year.

This year we pay our tribute to the memories of:

CAPTAIN NORTON G. PRITCHETT, former Athletic Director of the University of Virginia and a man whose contributions to N.C.A.A. have been many and varied.

ARTHUR EVANS, former Executive Secretary of the National Football Shrine and Hall of Fame.

WILLIAM E. PERKINS, former Business Manager of Athletics, of Yale University.

FRANK MURRAY, formerly Head Football Coach of Marquette University and of the University of Virginia.

JOHN J. WEINHEIMER, former Business Manager of Athletics of New York University.

BE IT RESOLVED, that we honor the memories of these men at this time in recognition of their services to American education through their contribution to intercollegiate athletics, and for their high ideals and standards.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that these resolutions be spread upon the permanent records of the National Collegiate Athletic Association,

AND FURTHER, That the Executive Director be instructed to communicate this action to the respective families.

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of these resolutions. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: We proceed to the seventh order of the day, which consists of two very important reports. The Report of the Committee on Committees, which will be presented by its Chairman, Dean Earl S. Fullbrook.

13. Committee on Committees Report.

MR. EARL S. FULLBROOK (University of Nebraska): The Members of the Committee on Committees, you probably have noticed, is listed on Page 101 of the Convention Bulletin.

May I just say prefacing our report, that the By-laws stipulate the committees to be appointed and the number of members to be included on each of the committees; also that the first four committees to be reported upon Basketball Rules, Football Rules, Swimming Rules, and the Track and Field Rules are set up in the By-laws on a rotation district representation plan with each regular appointment for a period of four years.

I would like to add that the Committee has proceeded on the basis of not recommending for reappointment to these Committees any members who have completed their four year term.

In instances where a member has served for a year or thereabouts, as a replacement for a former member, they may have been re-appointed for a full four year term.

The By-laws provide that appointments to the other committees, outside of these four which I have named, are for a year at a time. Our Committee recognizes that there must be some continuity on these committees, so that naturally there are a number of men re-appointed from year to year. But the Committee does feel that rotation of members is most desirable, and it has been the policy of the Committee to provide for a considerable amount of rotationship on these committees wherever it seems to be advisable.

Now as indicated in the amendment to the by-laws accepted a few moments ago, these appointments become effective on the first of February. (The Committees for 1952, as nominated by the Committee on Committees and elected by the Convention are set forth in the Register section of this Yearbook.)

14. Nominating Committee Report.

MR. J. H. NICHOLS (Oberlin College): It is my privilege to present the report of the Nominating Committee, composed of one representative from each of the eight districts and a Chairman. All of the nine members were present and participated in the preparation of this report.

Under the revised constitution which is effective at this meeting the President and Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected for a term of one year. The eight district vice presidents shall be elected for a term of two years, except that at the first election held under this Constitution the Vice Presidents elected from the second, fourth, sixth and eighth districts shall be elected for a term of one year. The seven members at large of the Council shall be elected for a term of one year, these provisions of the revised constitution have been followed in the preparation of this report.

As a result of our meetings we proposed the following persons for your approval as the officers of this Association for the year 1952:

President: Hugh C. Willett, University of Southern California
Secretary-Treasurer: Earl S. Fullbrook, University of Nebraska
Vice Presidents:

- Dist. 1 — W. H. McCarter, Dartmouth College
- Dist. 2 — T. J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh
- Dist. 3 — C. P. Miles, Virginia Polytechnic Inst.
- Dist. 4 — Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan
- Dist. 5 — Frank Gardner, Drake University
- Dist. 6 — E. D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University
- Dist. 7 — King Hendricks, Utah State College
- Dist. 8 — J. B. Hurlbut, Stanford University

Council Members-at-large:

Rev. W. H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara
Paul F. Mackesey, Brown University
A. B. Moore, University of Alabama
J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College
Howard M. Olson, Colorado College
George D. Small, University of Tulsa
D. W. Williams, Texas A. & M. College

Mr Chairman, I place these names in nomination for the offices indicated.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair will receive further nominations from the floor. Apparently, Mr. Chairman, there are no further nominations from the floor.

DELEGATE: I move the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for the slate of offices presented by the Chairman of the Nominating Committee. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: You know, gentlemen, how deeply I appreciate the vote of confidence that you have given me. It is a matter of great gratification to me as you can well imagine. I don't have to tell you what a stormy voyage we have had for the past two years. I am indeed hopeful that we will have smoother sailing. I don't want you to think that I think as President I have been clinging to a wreck that may go under. Quite the contrary is true. I have the deep feeling that our organization today is stronger numerically than it has ever been; it is a more effective organization than it has ever been in the past.

Thank you very much for your confidence. Now I should like to ask that the newly elected members of the Council gather immediately at the platform on adjournment.

May I ask if there is any other item of business from the Secretary's desk. Or from the Executive Director? The Chairman then has just one motion he would like to have made from the floor and that is, that Mr. Wilson continue the responsibilities and privileges of his office as Secretary-Treasurer until the new Secretary-Treasurer is able to take over the responsibilities of the office. This is a technical matter which I believe would make it possible for the Treasurer to sign certain checks within the next few days that must be signed to carry on the orderly affairs of the Association.

BRUTUS HAMILTON (University of California): I so move. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice and carried.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Then as Chairman I declare the 46th Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association adjourned sine die.

(Whereupon at 12:30 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, January 12, 1952, the 46th Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association adjourned sine die.)

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

National Collegiate Athletic Association

Books and records of the N.C.A.A. for the fiscal year ended 31 August 1951 were examined and audited by J. M. Brooks, C.P.A., Evanston, Ill.

As requested I have made an examination of the books and records of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for the year ended August 31, 1951 and in connection therewith I have prepared and submit herewith the following financial statements:

Exhibit "A"—Comparative Balance Sheets as of August 31, 1951 and August 31, 1950.

Exhibit "B"—Comparative Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the years ended August 31, 1951 and August 31, 1950.

The operations of the Association for the year ended August 31, 1951 as shown by Exhibit "B" resulted in a net excess Disbursements over Receipts of \$3,191.40 as compared with an excess of Disbursements over Receipts for the year ended August 31, 1950 of \$16,896.49 — a decrease of \$13,705.09.

All dues of Members for the year ended August 31, 1951 as listed in the Official 1950 Yearbook have been paid with the exception of eight institutions, owing \$310.00.

The total dues paid during the year ended August 31, 1951 as shown by Exhibit "B" was arrived at as follows:

Dues for the year 1950-51 paid during the year	\$20,380.00
Dues for the year 1951-52 paid in advance	997.50
	<hr/>
	\$21,377.50

In addition dues in the amount of \$997.50 have been paid by the 18 institutions who have either been admitted or are awaiting admittance to Membership for the year 1951-52.

All Cash Receipts as recorded on the books of account were traced as having been deposited in Bank and all Cash Disbursements were verified by a detailed examination of cancelled checks and by such supporting vouchers as were on file. Cash in Bank at August 31, 1951 was reconciled with the Bank Statement as of that date and cash on deposit in Savings Accounts at The Northern Trust Company of Chicago and The Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, Middleton, Conn., were verified by confirmation. The sum of \$5,000 was withdrawn from the Savings Account at The Northern Trust Company during the month of August, 1951 and deposited in the Checking Account at that Bank.

By authority of the Executive Committee on January 11, 1951 the Treasurer was authorized to make the following Loans at The Northern Trust Company of Chicago, all of which have been paid prior to August 31, 1951.

March 12, 1951\$10,000 Paid June 16, 1951
 April 24, 1951\$10,000 Paid by renewal on June 25, 1951
 June 25, 1951\$10,000 Paid August 31, 1951

The Investments of the Association showed no change during the year. Interest at 2% on the \$4,000 U. S. Government Bonds has been paid to March 15, 1951. The \$21,625.00 U. S. Government Savings Bonds Series "F" due 1957 had a redemption value at August 31, 1951 of \$18,056.87 — an increase of \$562.25 over the previous year.

The Association, at August 31, 1951 was indebted to the Intercollegiate Conference in the sum of \$1,681.16 representing a final accounting of expenses in the division of offices.

The Sundry Accounts Payable amounting to \$2,274.46 represent the following obligations at August 31, 1951.

Medallic Company for N.C.A.A. Medals\$2,261.96
 Lewis and Clark College — overpayment 12.50
 \$2,274.46

The Books of Account have, with the exception of the amounts due the Intercollegiate Conference and the Medallic Company, been maintained as in former years on a cash recorded basis and the Statements therefore herewith presented do not reflect unpaid dues, accrued income on U. S. Government Bonds, accrued Royalties or unrecorded liabilities.

Subject to the foregoing comments, the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Surplus as set forth in Exhibit "A" and the Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements as shown by Exhibit "B", in my opinion fairly set forth the financial position of the Association at August 31, 1951 and the result of its operations for the year ended that date.

— J. M. Brooks.

STATEMENT OF FUNDS

AUGUST 31, 1951 AND AUGUST 31, 1950

ASSETS

	Aug. 31, '51	Aug. 31, '50
<i>Cash</i>		
Northern Trust Co. of Chicago		
Checking Account	\$ 21,414.80	\$ 17,042.83
Savings Account	349.09	5,282.86
Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, Middleton, Conn.		
Savings Account	3,531.63	3,462.04
	<u>\$ 25,295.52</u>	<u>\$ 25,787.73</u>

	Aug. 31, '51	Aug. 31, '50
<i>Advances</i>		
Tournament Expenses	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
U.S. Olympic Association	458.69	458.69
Television Survey	500.00	—
Sundry	843.31	230.41
	<u>\$ 2,802.00</u>	<u>\$ 1,689.10</u>

	Aug. 31, '51	Aug. 31, '50
<i>Accounts Receivable</i>		
Intercollegiate Conference	\$ 12.65	—
Sundry	135.89	5.00
	<u>\$ 148.54</u>	<u>\$ 5.00</u>

	Aug. 31, '51	Aug. 31, '50
<i>Investments</i>		
\$4,000 U.S. Government 2% Treasury Bonds of 1951-53 dated Sept. 15, 1943 Sept. 15, 1953 - at cost	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
\$21,625.00 U.S. Government Savings Bonds Series "F" dated Jan., 1945 due Jan., 1957 - at cost - Redemption value Aug. 31, 1951 - \$18,056.87	16,002.50	16,002.50
	<u>\$ 20,002.50</u>	<u>\$ 20,002.50</u>
Total Assets	\$ 48,248.56	\$ 47,484.33

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

	Aug. 31, '51	Aug. 31, '50
<i>Accounts Payable</i>		
U.S. Government — Employees' Withholding Tax	\$ 375.51	\$ 175.50
Intercollegiate Conference	1,681.16	200.00
Sundry	2,274.46	—
	<u>\$ 4,331.13</u>	<u>\$ 375.50</u>

	Aug. 31, '51	Aug. 31, '50
<i>Olympic Fund</i>	\$ 1,947.84	\$ 1,947.84

	Aug. 31, '51	Aug. 31, '50
<i>Surplus Account</i>		
Balance 31 Aug. 1950 \$45,160.99		\$ 45,160.99
Deduct		
Excess Disbursements over Receipts per Exhibit "B" - \$3,191.40	\$ 41,969.59	
	<u>\$ 41,969.59</u>	<u>\$ 45,160.99</u>

	Aug. 31, '51	Aug. 31, '50
Total Liabilities and Surplus	\$ 48,248.56	\$ 47,484.33

CASH RECEIPTS

	Aug. 31, '51	Aug. 31, '50
<i>Membership Dues</i>	\$ 21,377.50	\$ 15,070.00
<i>Meets and Tournaments</i>		
Boxing	\$ —	\$ 671.67
Baseball	176.48	1,646.53

	Aug. 31, '51	Aug. 31, '50
Basketball	104,994.03	64,708.99
Track and Field	1,059.87	—
Swimming	—	2,164.26
Wrestling	—	324.75
	<u>\$106,230.38</u>	<u>\$ 69,516.20</u>

Royalties, Etc.

Basketball Rules	\$ 566.68	\$ 793.56
Football Rules	594.37	3,254.54
Don Spencer Advertising	9,261.66	25,050.12
Film Rentals	115.00	198.88
Statistical Service Fees	897.50	—
Sundry	90.00	—
	<u>\$ 11,525.21</u>	<u>\$ 29,297.10</u>

Interest

2% U.S. Government Bonds	\$ 80.00	\$ 80.00
Savings Accounts	135.82	133.63
	<u>\$ 215.82</u>	<u>\$ 213.63</u>

Total Cash Receipts exclusive of Guide Sales and Television Contributions.....	<u>\$139,348.91</u>	<u>\$114,096.93</u>
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CASH DISBURSEMENTS

Rules Committee Meetings

Basketball	\$ 1,660.17	\$ 1,387.22
Boxing	54.00	—
Football	3,307.12	3,520.13
Fencing	245.06	327.82
Gymnastics	—	1,003.42
Ice Hockey	694.85	767.02
La Crosse	134.51	270.81
Track	2,492.23	1,449.80
Swimming	2,404.99	1,557.72
Soccer	118.58	102.81
Wrestling	—	1,103.75
	<u>\$ 11,111.51</u>	<u>\$ 11,490.50</u>

Other Committee Meetings

Executive Committee	\$ 3,178.70	\$ 1,457.11
Eligibility Committee	—	17.49
Constitutional Compliance Committee.....	662.59	4,394.25
Bowl Game Committee	—	462.41
Constitutional Revision Committee	143.37	449.90
Council Meetings	2,100.07	2,309.46
Special Meetings	795.34	174.87
Olympic Meetings	330.13	—
Extra Events Committee	19.96	—
Baseball Selection Committee	43.90	—
	<u>\$ 7,274.06</u>	<u>\$ 9,265.49</u>

	Aug. 31, '51	Aug. 31, '50
<i>Meets and Tournaments</i>		
Basketball	\$ 52,497.02	\$ 32,644.88
Cross Country	711.22	725.37
Baseball	847.52	10,803.90
Swimming	2,336.53	—
Gymnastics	760.71	—
Wrestling	1,015.91	—
	<u>\$ 58,168.91</u>	<u>\$ 44,174.15</u>

Grants

National Collegiate Athletic Bureau —		
Statistical Service	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 13,000.00
National Association of Basketball		
Coaches	2,205.75	50.00
U.S. Olympic Fund	—	1,947.84
American Association of Physical Education	—	100.00
	<u>\$ 22,205.75</u>	<u>\$ 15,097.84</u>

General Administrative Expense

Salaries	\$ 13,707.50	\$ 11,698.75
Rent of Office	2,400.00	2,283.30
Office Supplies and Expense	620.37	989.03
Postage and Express	1,146.29	1,040.74
Printing	3,790.00	2,457.65
Telephone and Telegraph	1,179.46	1,587.27
Travel and Entertainment	2,076.87	1,802.43
Membership Dues	587.00	607.00
Convention Expense	3,118.63	1,754.79
Premium — Fidelity Bond	25.00	25.00
President's Expense	150.00	89.05
N.C.A.A. Seal	—	60.35
Miscellaneous Expense	409.53	546.43
Contributions	30.00	—
	<u>\$ 29,240.65</u>	<u>\$ 24,941.79</u>

Total General Cash Disbursements	<u>\$128,000.88</u>	<u>\$104,969.77</u>
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N.C.A.A. GUIDES

Administration	\$ 26,000.00	\$ 25,000.00
Editorial Expense	1,685.86	1,210.01
Copyright Expense	—	24.00
Publication Expense	60,306.90	17,432.59
Postage	4,961.97	—
Promotion	1,975.44	—
Interest and Discounts	261.56	131.25
	<u>\$ 95,191.73</u>	<u>\$ 43,797.85</u>
Less Guide Sales	95,961.47	17,774.20
Net (Income) or Expense	<u>\$ (769.74)</u>	<u>\$ 26,023.65</u>

TELEVISION EXPENSE

	Aug. 31, '51	Aug. 31, '50
Salaries of Director and Secretary	\$ 1,792.34	\$ —
National Opinion Research Center.	7,616.41	—
Attorney's Fee and Expenses	2,872.22	—
Printing and Postage	1,494.67	—
Telephone and Telegraph	595.09	—
Committee Meetings and other Expense	6,778.44	—
	<u>\$ 21,149.17</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Less Television Contributions	5,840.00	—
Net Expense	<u>\$ 15,309.17</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

SUMMARY

Total Cash Disbursements	\$142,540.31	\$130,993.42
Total Cash Receipts	139,348.91	114,096.93
Excess Cash Disbursements over Receipts carried to Exhibit A	<u>\$ 3,191.40</u>	<u>\$ 16,896.49</u>

FINANCIAL REPORTS OF 1951 MEETS AND TOURNAMENTS

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1951 BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Omaha, Nebraska, June 13-17

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$ 29,465.55
Donation	13.00
Program Sales	415.22
Corrected Bank Deposit	4.40
7th District	17.39
6th District	294.40
Total Receipts	<u>\$ 30,209.96</u>

Expenditures:

Federal Tax	\$ 4,868.16
Ticket Sellers	845.00
Printing Tickets	228.82
Ushers	267.75
Police	377.50
Stadium Workers	622.55
Towels	2.25
Trophy	68.50
Refreshments (Press, Radio and Umpires)	111.05
Baseballs	363.00
Pre-tournament	393.45
Team Awards	544.76
District Publicity Promotion	400.00
Fred Stabley's Expenses	272.77
Everett D. Barnes' Expenses	247.01
John Kobs' Expenses	133.50
Robert Phipps' Expenses	70.00
Dist. No. 2 Selection Comm. Expense	32.34
Dist. No. 2 Selection Comm. Expense	6.32
U. of N. Revolving Fund	450.00
Press and Radio	325.89
Springfield Y.M.C.A. College	3,208.77
Princeton University	2,954.34
Ohio State University	1,710.90
University of Oklahoma	1,544.40
Texas A. and M. College	1,741.50
University of Utah	2,097.90
University of Southern California	3,432.15
University of Tennessee	2,187.00
Refund (Jack Clauff)	4.40
Burlington Transportation	95.22
Yellow Cabs (Transportation)	202.60
Bozell and Jacobs	3,018.54
Radio Lab	50.00
Stadium Rental	1,000.00
Third District Expenses	228.27
Total Expenses	<u>\$ 34,106.61</u>
Deficit (absorbed by Underwriters)	<u>\$ 3,896.65</u>

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1951 BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Western Playoffs

Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Mo., March 21-24

Receipts:

Ticket Sales (less \$14,302.62 Taxes)	\$ 65,156.38
Program Receipts (net)	1,347.73
Radio and Television Receipts	3,650.00

Net Receipts \$ 70,154.11

Disbursements:

Promotional Expense:

Posters, window displays	\$ 24.00
Advertising	176.40
Postage and Materials	31.65
Telephone and Telegraph	124.59
Ticket and Administration	669.98
Entertainment	210.54
Management Expense	585.17
Manager's Fee	500.00
Publicity	250.00

Expenses for Officials:

Fees	\$ 1,440.00
Expenses	639.12

Games Expense:

Competing Teams' Expenses	\$ 15,126.86
Films	869.88
Building and Grounds	9,275.06

Total Disbursements \$ 29,923.25

Net Receipts \$ 40,230.86

Eastern Playoffs No. 1

Madison Square Garden, New York, N.Y., March 20-22-24

Receipts:

Ticket Sales (net)	\$ 77,119.95
Local Radio and Television Receipts	5,250.00
Out-of-Town Radio and Television Receipts	2,820.50

Less New York City Gross Receipts Tax 170.38

Net Receipts \$ 85,020.07

Disbursements:

Competing Teams' Expenses \$ 6,744.06

Games Expense:

Awards	\$ 956.80
Ushers, Ticket Takers, etc.	4,109.29
Preparation and Cleaning	2,238.87
Basketballs	20.34
Payroll Taxes	328.86
Public Liability Insurance	339.57

Compensation Insurance	146.01
Marquee Sign	120.00
Public Address System	75.00
Spotlights	60.00
Miscellaneous	60.00

\$ 8,454.74

Ticket and Administration Expense:

Ticket Printing	\$ 603.42
Publicity and Advertising	505.68
Schedules, Stationery, Telephone and Telegraph	457.36
Coaches' Luncheon	539.23
Manager's Fee	500.00

\$ 2,605.69

Games Committee and Officials Expense:

Games Committee	\$ 871.74
Officials	1,228.81
Films	540.00

\$ 2,640.55

Total Disbursements \$ 20,445.04

Net Receipts \$ 64,575.03

Less 50% Rental \$ 32,287.51

Net Receipts to N.C.A.A. \$ 32,287.52

Eastern Playoffs No. 2

North Carolina State College, Raleigh, March 20

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$ 26,067.00
Radio Receipts	1,225.00

Total Receipts \$ 27,292.00

Disbursements:

Games Expense:

Ushers, Guards, Janitors, Ticket Takers, Insurance, Clean-Up, etc. \$	1,618.78
Signs	27.20
Transportation	77.50
Audit	40.00
Officials	556.29
Entertainment	47.20

\$ 2,376.97

Federal Tax \$ 4,986.49

Competing Teams' Expenses \$ 4,955.30

Total Disbursements \$ 12,318.76

Net Receipts \$ 14,973.24

Finals

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, March 27

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$ 28,956.00
Federal Tax Collected	5,971.20
Program Advertising	728.71
Program Sales	1,506.25
Radio Receipts	2,285.00

Postage Collected	448.43	
Travel Refund	136.09	
Total Receipts		\$ 40,031.68
<i>Disbursements:</i>		
Promotional Expense:		
Application Blanks and Announcements	\$ 253.54	
Supplies	24.68	
Clerical Expense	96.86	
Postage	250.00	
Telephone and Telegraph	18.60	
Promotion Meetings and Entertainment	63.40	
Publicity Director	100.00	
Posters	84.55	
		\$ 891.63
Ticket and Administrative Expense:		
Printing Tickets	\$ 471.83	
Commissions — Ticket Agencies	423.65	
Admission (Crews, Guards, Gatesmen)	113.69	
Ticket Selling Crew	184.95	
Ticket Manager	100.00	
Federal Tax	5,971.20	
Bank Charges	4.31	
Auditor	25.00	
Clerical Expense	581.53	
Supplies	2.76	
Postage (Mailing Tickets and Correspondence)	100.31	
		\$ 7,979.23
Games Expense:		
Physical Plant Charges (Cleanup and preparation)	\$ 713.46	
Program Printing	868.15	
Program Sellers (commission)	301.25	
Official Fees and Expenses	737.93	
Special Police and Parking	53.19	
Signs	42.65	
Public Address	25.60	
Insurance	33.90	
Film — Motion Pictures	281.15	
Entertainment — Press, Radio, Coaches	153.35	
Locker Attendants, etc.	15.00	
Special Personnel (Announcer, Timer, etc.)	59.04	
Towels and Supplies	14.16	
Team Transportation	1,832.05	
Team per diem	1,903.00	
Awards	483.57	
Committee Official Expenses	358.35	
Band	52.50	
Miscellaneous — Radio Refunds	785.00	\$ 8,713.30
Total Disbursements		\$ 17,584.16
Net Receipts		\$ 22,447.52

		Summary
<i>Receipts:</i>		
Western Playoffs	\$ 40,230.86	
Eastern Playoffs No. 1	32,287.52	
Eastern Playoffs No. 2	14,973.24	
Finals	22,447.52	
		\$109,939.14
<i>Disbursements:</i>		
Plaques and Medals	\$ 3,014.57	
Trophies and Officials' Awards	380.17	
Films for Final Games	377.50	
Committee Telephone and Telegraph, Postage	123.02	
Secretarial Services	100.00	
Committee Chairman's Travel	399.45	
Tournament Headquarters General Expense	500.00	
Refund	50.40	
		\$ 4,945.11
Final Net Receipts		\$104,994.03

		Distribution of Net Receipts
<i>To Competing Teams:</i>		
University of Kentucky	\$ 5,833.15	
Kansas State College	5,833.15	
University of Illinois	5,103.84	
Oklahoma A. & M.	5,103.84	
North Carolina State	4,010.16	
St. John's University	4,010.16	
Brigham Young University	4,010.16	
University of Washington	4,010.16	
Columbia University	1,822.80	
Villanova College	1,822.80	
University of Louisville	1,822.80	
University of Connecticut	1,822.80	
University of Arizona	1,822.80	
San Jose State	1,822.80	
Montana State College	1,822.80	
Texas A. & M.	1,822.80	
		\$ 52,497.02
National Collegiate Athletic Association		\$ 52,497.01
		\$104,994.03

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1951 FENCING CHAMPIONSHIP

University of Illinois, Champaign, March 30-31

<i>Receipts:</i>	
Ticket Sales	\$ 519.15
Entry Fees	210.00
Programs	110.00
Total Receipts	\$ 839.15

Disbursements:

Promotional Expense:

Postage	\$ 33.06	
Signs	134.89	
Publicity	27.05	
		\$ 195.00

Ticket and Administrative Expense:

Federal Taxes	\$ 87.95	
Tickets	19.60	
Telephone and Telegraph	9.67	
Supplies	11.08	
		\$ 128.30

Games Expense:

Awards	\$ 42.15	
Programs	85.00	
PA System	245.16	
Shipping charges (mats)	95.57	
Ushers, ticket takers, labor, etc.	350.32	\$ 818.20

Total Disbursements \$ 1,141.50

Deficit (absorbed by Univ. of Illinois) \$ 302.35

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1951 GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Ohio State University, Columbus, June 24-30

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$ 237.00	
Program Advertising	200.00	
Entry Fees	805.00	
		\$ 1,242.00

Disbursements:

Federal Tax	\$ 40.29	
Labor	383.68	
Press Tickets	8.60	
Admission Tags	49.10	
Tents	62.00	
Telephones	13.31	
Lunches for Officials and Coaches	180.75	
Program printing	134.00	
Program engraving	75.71	
Score Signs	30.00	
Promotional Expenses (entry blanks, printing, mailing, telegrams, rule books, caddy numbers, etc.)	394.60	
Medals, trophies, scroll, etc.	163.74	
Golf balls, driving contest	24.00	
Secretarial expense	35.00	
Golf Committee expenses	187.66	

Total Disbursements \$ 1,782.44

Deficit (absorbed by Ohio State University) \$ 540.44

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1951 GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIP

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, March 30-31

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$ 691.64	
Entry Fees	172.00	
		\$ 863.64

Disbursements:

Promotional Expense:

Postage	\$ 7.00	
Posters	86.42	
		\$ 93.42

Ticket and Administrative Expense:

Printing of Tickets	\$ 24.00	
Ticket Sellers	20.00	

Games Expense:

Officials	\$ 140.00	
Awards	125.66	
Film	77.00	
PA System, scoreboard	119.23	
Ushers, gatemen, labor	280.00	

Total Disbursements \$ 741.89

Deficit (absorbed by Univ. of Michigan) \$ 15.67

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1951 ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Colorado College, Colorado Springs, March 15-17

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$ 13,459.00	
Program Receipts:		
Sales	373.00	
Advertising	1,447.50	
		\$ 15,279.50

Disbursements:

Promotional Expense:

Advertising	\$ 166.51	
Decorations	158.55	
		\$ 325.06

Ticket and Administrative Expense:

Printing	\$ 119.20	
Supplies	48.75	
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	59.84	
Miscellaneous	51.69	
		\$ 279.48

Games Expense:

Salaries and Wages	\$ 722.35	
Insurance	4.27	
Officials	867.89	
Entertainment	782.17	

Programs	1,034.67	
Awards	892.94	
Electricity	32.00	\$ 4,336.29
Total Disbursements		\$ 4,940.83
Net Receipts		\$ 10,338.67
Expenses of Competing Institutions		\$ 10,635.18
Deficit (absorbed by Broadmoor, Inc.)		\$ 296.51

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1951 SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP
University of Texas, March 29-31

<i>Receipts:</i>		
Ticket Sales	\$ 1,379.11	
Federal Tax Collected	286.64	
Entry Fees	340.00	
Program Receipts:		
Sales	116.40	
Advertising	20.00	\$ 136.40
Total Receipts		\$ 2,142.15
<i>Disbursements:</i>		
Promotional Expense:		
Entry Blanks and Announcements	\$ 62.23	
Publicity Folders and Posters	43.96	
Supplies	210.61	
Postage	36.00	
		\$ 352.80
Ticket and Administrative Expense:		
Printing Tickets	\$ 39.39	
Clerical Expense	151.65	
Federal Taxes	286.64	
		\$ 477.68
Games Expense:		
Awards	\$ 367.47	
Public Address Expense	70.00	
Building Bleachers and Additional		
Seating Expense	1,190.00	
Ticket Sellers and Takers, and		
Cleanup Crew	289.00	
Program Printing	268.70	
Films	165.00	
		\$ 2,350.17
Total Disbursements		\$ 3,180.65
Deficit (absorbed by Univ. of Texas)		\$ 1,038.50

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1951 TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., June 25-30

<i>Receipts:</i>	
Ticket Sales	\$ 2,293.00
Entry Fees	650.00

Sale of Used Balls	184.05	
Program Advertising and Sales	828.16	
Total Receipts		\$ 3,955.21
<i>Disbursements:</i>		
Promotional Expense:		
Printing Announcements,	\$ 106.55	
Service Cards, etc.	29.00	
Sign		\$ 135.55
Ticket and Administrative Expense:		
Federal Taxes	\$ 382.50	
Program Printing, etc.	772.84	
		\$ 1,155.34
Games Expense:		
Awards	\$ 361.62	
Officials	111.20	
Coaches and Players Dinner	343.85	
Ushers, Gate-men, etc.	496.50	
Balls	349.86	
Towel Expense	12.94	
Labor Cost for arrangement		
of bleachers	444.92	
Building and Grounds	518.27	
Miscellaneous	15.00	\$ 2,654.16
Total Disbursements		\$ 3,945.05
Net Receipts		\$ 10.16

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1951 TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP
University of Washington, Seattle, June 15-16

<i>Receipts:</i>	
Ticket Sales	\$ 10,067.75
Federal and City Taxes Collected	2,596.00
Program Sales	1,706.25
Program Advertising	469.28
Entry Fees	20.00
Radio Broadcast	50.00
Total Receipts	\$ 14,909.28
<i>Disbursements:</i>	
Promotional Expense:	
Entry Blanks and Announcements	\$ 171.50
Publicity Forms and Press Releases	157.55
Supplies	46.21
Clerical	148.00
Miscellaneous	
(Telephone and Telegraph)	39.10
Postage	66.37
	\$ 628.73
Ticket and Administrative Expense:	
Printing Tickets, Badges, Ribbons	\$ 464.80
Commissions (Ticket Agency)	100.00

Sellers, Ticket Takers,		
Guards, Parking	951.29	
Clerical and Administrative	350.00	
Miscellaneous	23.61	
Federal and City Admission Taxes....	2,596.00	
		\$ 4,485.70
Games Expense:		
Officials Traveling Expense	\$ 35.29	
Awards	302.47	
Equipment	74.85	
Motion Pictures and		
Permanent Records	601.50	
Training Room and		
Event Attendants	109.50	
Miscellaneous (Dinners, etc.)	335.77	
Public Address	41.00	
Buildings and Grounds (Pre-Meet) ..	969.75	
Program Expense:		
Sellers Commissions	195.49	
Printing and Engraving	1,806.74	
Sales Tax	49.70	\$ 4,522.06
Total Disbursements		\$ 9,636.49
Net Receipts		\$ 5,272.79
<i>Distribution of Net Receipts</i>		
10% to N.C.A.A. Treasurer	\$ 527.28	
Pro-Rated to Point-winners	4,745.51	
		\$ 5,272.79

APPENDIX II

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

(As revised by the 46th annual Convention, Cincinnati, Ohio,
January 11-12, 1952.)

ARTICLE I.

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II.

PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports in conformity with the Constitution and By-laws of the Association.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (4) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (5) The preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (6) The supervision of the conduct, of regional and national collegiate athletic contests under the auspices of this Association and the establishment of rules of eligibility therefor.
- (7) The cooperation with other amateur athletic organizations in the promotion and conduct of national and international athletic contests.
- (8) In general, the study of any phases of competitive athletics and the establishment of standards therefor, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane.
- (9) To legislate through By-laws or by resolution of a Convention upon any subjects of general concern to the members in the administration of intercollegiate athletics.

ARTICLE III.

PRINCIPLES FOR THE CONDUCT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Section 1. Principle of Amateurism. An amateur athlete is one who engages in athletics for the physical, mental or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom athletics is an avocation. Any college athlete who takes or accepts the promise of pay in any form for participation in athletics does not meet this definition of an amateur.

Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility. The control and responsibility for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics shall be exercised by the institution itself or, in the case of institutions having a membership in a regional athletic conference, by such Conference.

Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards. An athlete shall not represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he has been admitted in accordance with the regular published entrance requirements of that institution; unless he is in good scholastic standing as determined by the faculty of that institution; and unless he is maintaining satisfactory progress toward a degree as determined by the regulations of that institution.

Section 4. Principle Governing Financial Aid. Any college athlete who receives financial assistance other than that administered by his institution shall not be eligible for intercollegiate competition; provided, however, that this principle shall have no application to assistance received from anyone upon whom the athlete is naturally or legally dependent.

Section 5. Principle Governing Recruiting. The recruiting of athletes shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association.

Section 6. Principle of Ethical Conduct. Individuals employed by or associated with member institutions for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics, and students competing in intercollegiate athletics, shall deport themselves with honesty and sportsmanship at all times to the end that intercollegiate athletics, as a whole, their institutions and they, as individuals, shall stand for the honor and dignity of fair play, and the generally recognized high standards associated with wholesome competitive sports. The By-laws shall provide for a Committee to carry forward the principle of this Section.

Section 7. Principle Governing Competition in Post-Season and Non-Collegiate Sponsored Contests. Competition by member institutions in post-season contests and in contests, meets or tournaments which are not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity shall conform to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules or regulations prescribed by the By-laws of the Association.

Section 8. Principle Governing Out-of-Season Practice.

- (a) Organized post-season practice in football shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of thirty calendar days.
- (b) Organized post-season practice in basketball shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of twenty-four calendar days.

ARTICLE IV.

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for Membership. Colleges, universities and other institutions of learning in the United States, its territories or possessions, with acceptable academic standards which accept and observe the principles set forth in the Constitution and By-laws of the Association are eligible for membership in this Association.

Section 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership. The members of this Association severally agree: (1) to administer their athletic programs in accord with the Constitution, the By-laws and other legislation of the Association; (2) to schedule intercollegiate contests only with institutions which conduct their athletic programs in conformity with such principles; (3) to establish and maintain high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play.

Section 3. Classes of Membership.

Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active.
- (b) Allied.
- (c) Associate.
- (d) Affiliated.

(a) Active members shall consist of four year colleges and universities duly elected to active membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Active members shall be entitled to all privileges of members of the Association under the Constitution, By-laws and Executive Regulations of the Association and all privileges incidental thereto.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences or associations of colleges and universities, all of the members of which are active members of this Association, duly elected to allied membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Allied members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except the right to compete as such in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association.

(c) Associate members shall consist of educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, duly elected to associate membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Associate members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except (1) the right to compete in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association, (2) the right to vote and (3) the right of its representatives, as such, to hold any elective office in the Association except membership on rules committees.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of other groups and associations intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes duly elected under the provisions of the By-laws. Affiliated members shall be entitled to be represented by one non-voting delegate at the annual Convention of the Association, and shall have such other privileges as may be accorded to affiliated members by the By-laws of the Association.

Section 4. Election to Membership. The By-laws shall prescribe the procedure by which eligibility for, and election to membership shall be effected.

Section 5. Annual Dues of Members. The dues of all classes of members shall be as prescribed by the By-laws.

Section 6. Termination of Membership — Discipline of Members.
(a) The membership of any active member failing to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or failing to meet the conditions and obligations of membership may be terminated or suspended, or the member otherwise disciplined by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention, provided:

- (1) Notice of intention to move such termination or suspension stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing to the secretary of this Association, and to the president of such active member institution, on or before the first day of September prior to the Convention;
- (2) The Council approves the giving of the notice of intention to move for such termination or suspension; and
- (3) Such notice is included in the official notice of the Convention.

(b) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated.

(c) The membership of any active, allied, associate or affiliated

member failing to pay the annual dues for one year shall be automatically terminated.

(d) Upon any termination or suspension of membership, all rights and privileges of the member shall forthwith cease.

Section 7. Reinstatement of Members.

(a) Any member whose membership has been terminated under Section 6 (a) of this Article may be reinstated to membership by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(b) Any member whose membership has been suspended may be reinstated to good standing in accordance with the terms, if any, of the suspension action; or at any time after six months from the date of such suspension by (1) vote of a majority of the Council, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

ARTICLE V.

ORGANIZATION

A. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Section 1. Council. The establishment and direction of the general policy of the Association in the interim between conventions is committed to a Council of seventeen members, which shall be elected at any annual Convention of the Association. The Council shall be constituted as follows:

(a) The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be ex-officio members, and shall be the Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Council.

(b) Eight members of the Council shall be the eight vice-presidents of this Association.

(c) Seven members-at-large elected by the Association at the annual Convention who shall serve for a term of one year.

A person who has become ineligible for election as a vice-president as provided in this Article, by reason of having been elected and once re-elected, remains eligible for election as a member-at-large.

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

(1) Immediately after election.

(2) At the time of the annual Convention, prior to the business session thereof.

(3) At such other times as the president may direct.

The Council, prior to the annual Convention, shall appoint a Committee to Nominate Officers, and a Committee on Committees, who shall report to the Convention nominees for officers and for the committees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year. It shall also appoint such other administrative committees as may be necessary for executing the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual Convention following his election.

Section 2. Executive Committee. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Association which shall consist of nine members and which shall be constituted as follows:

(a) The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee, and shall be the Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Executive Committee.

(b) Seven members of the Executive Committee to serve for a period of one year shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual Convention or promptly by mail vote thereafter. At least two of these seven members shall be members of the Council.

For the transaction of business a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is empowered to transact the business and administer the affairs of the Association, and to carry out the policies of the Association and the Council. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence — such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and to the Association at the annual Convention or any prior meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the ensuing fiscal year prior to the end of any current fiscal year. It shall have authority to employ, upon approval of the Council, an Executive Director and to employ such other persons as may be necessary to an efficient operation of the business of the Association. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual Convention.

Section 3. Officers.

(a) Designation of Officers.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, eight vice-presidents (one from each geographic district, each of whom shall be a member of the faculty of a member institution in the district from which he is elected), and a secretary-treasurer.

(b) Election of Officers.

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual convention.

The president and secretary-treasurer shall be elected for a term of one year. The vice-presidents shall be elected for a term of two years, except that at the first election held under this Constitution, the vice-presidents elected from the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth districts shall be elected for a term of one year.

Vice-presidents may be once re-elected but are not eligible for election or re-election as vice-presidents after having served two terms under this section.

(c) Duties of Officers.

(1) President. The president shall preside at the meetings of the Association, the Executive Committee, and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council or of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a special meeting of the Association when requested in writing by twelve or more members of the Council. In the absence of the president, or in case he is incapacitated, one of the vice-presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the president's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) Vice-Presidents. Each vice-president shall represent the interests of his district. He shall carefully observe the conduct of inter-collegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants within his district for membership in the Association as provided in the By-laws and shall perform such other duties as the president may designate.

(3) Secretary-Treasurer. The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council, and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual Convention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual Convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements, during the preceding fiscal year ending August thirty-first, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual Proceedings. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

Prior to the end of any fiscal year he shall present to the Executive Committee a proposed operating budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

B. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

Section 1. For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, it shall be divided into eight geographic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Puerto Rico.
3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.
4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.
5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Iowa.
6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, and New Mexico.
7. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Montana.
8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, and Territory of Hawaii.

Section 2. The By-laws may provide for the inclusion of any member in any district other than the one above specified.

ARTICLE VI.

BY-LAWS, EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

Section 1. By-laws. The Association may at any annual Convention adopt or amend any By-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution by a majority vote of the members present and voting, except where a greater majority may be required by the By-laws. Except as otherwise specifically set forth in this Constitution, the By-laws may provide rules and regulations governing the administration of collegiate athletics by any members of the association; the eligibility of students for intercollegiate athletic competition; the establishment and control of events, meets, tournaments, games and other athletic contests sponsored under the auspices of the Association; the procedures for administering and enforcing the provisions of this Constitution and of the By-laws; the adoption of rules of play and competition in the various sports, and the delegation of authority in connection with such subjects to other individuals, officers or committees. The enumeration of the foregoing particulars which may be included in the By-laws shall not limit in any way the general power and authority in the adoption of By-laws permitted by the first sentence of this section.

Section 2. Executive Regulations. The Executive Committee shall have power to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

Section 3. Resolutions. Legislation may be enacted through resolutions not inconsistent with the Constitution or By-laws at any annual Convention by a majority of the delegates present and voting, provided the legislation proposed is of a temporary character effective only for the time specified in the resolution itself; such resolution, if passed by a majority of the delegates present and voting, may on motion supported by a majority of the delegates present and voting be referred to the entire membership for a subsequent mail vote conducted by the officers under conditions approved by the Council. A two-thirds majority of the members voting in any such mail vote shall be required for the enactment of the legislation proposed in the resolution.

ARTICLE VII.

MEETINGS

Section 1. Annual Convention. There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the second week of January, or at such other time as may be provided in the By-laws.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Association shall be called by the President on request of twelve or more members of the Council.

Section 3. Quorum. Fifty active members represented as prescribed in this Constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association.

Section 4. Representation at Meeting. Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual Convention and at special meetings by one to three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member and non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

Section 5. Certification and Voting of Delegates. Delegates shall be certified to the secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall designate the delegate entitled to cast its vote.

Whenever the Association votes by roll call, either written or viva voce, on any question, on demand of any delegate the names of the delegates as they vote shall be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. **Voting by proxy** is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials. No delegate shall represent any active or allied member unless he is actually identified with such member.

ARTICLE VIII.

COMMITTEES

The By-laws shall provide for such committees as the Association may consider necessary. The By-laws may establish the number of members and tenure of all Committees established by this Constitution except the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended at any annual Convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention.

BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

(As revised by the 46th annual Convention, Cincinnati, Ohio,
January 11-12, 1952.)

ARTICLE I.

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for membership, conditions and obligations of membership, classes of membership, termination of membership and reinstatement to membership are governed by Article IV of the Constitution of the Association.

Section 2. Election to Membership.

(a) Election to Active Membership.

An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the secretary on a form prepared by the secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues which would be payable by it if an active member of the Association. The secretary shall determine whether the applicant is accredited by one or more of the following national and regional accrediting agencies acceptable to the Association, namely, Association of American Universities

New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools
Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
Western College Association

or listed by the Committee on Special Projects of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars as an institution offering a bachelor's degree acceptable for admission to graduate standing. If the institution is not so accredited or so listed, the application shall be disapproved. If, however, the institution is so accredited or so listed, it shall be deemed to have satisfied the Association's requirement of acceptable academic standards and the secretary shall refer its application to the vice-president of the district in which the institution so applying is located. The vice-president shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant has acceptable athletic standards. A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting in the district shall elect the applicant to membership provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district. When the vote has been completed the vice-president of the district shall report it to the secretary, and the secretary shall thereupon certify the election or failure of election of the applicant and notify the applicant thereof. The number of votes cast for or

against the applicant and the identity of the active members casting such votes shall not be disclosed by the vice-president of the district or by the secretary. Should the applicant fail to qualify academically or fail of election the dues paid by it shall be refunded.

(b) Election to Allied Membership.

Athletic conferences or associations, all of whose members are active members of this Association, may be elected to allied membership by a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

(c) Election to Associate Membership.

Educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, may be elected to associate membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

(d) Election to Affiliated Membership.

Other groups or associations eligible for affiliated membership under the provisions of the Constitution of this Association may be elected to affiliated membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

Section 3. Dues of Members.

(a) The annual dues of the various classes of membership shall be:

- (1) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 students, \$37.50.
- (2) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 students or over but not more than 1499 students, \$75.00.
- (3) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 1500 students or over but not more than 2499 students, \$112.50.
- (4) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 2500 students or over but not more than 3999 students, \$150.00.
- (5) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 4000 students or over, \$200.00.
- (6) Allied members which have an average undergraduate male enrollment in their member institutions of 1000 or more students, \$100.00; other allied members, \$25.00.
- (7) Associate members, \$25.00.
- (8) Affiliated members, \$25.00.

(b) Dues are payable on September first of each year and are delinquent ninety days from and after September 1. No member which is delinquent in the payment of its dues shall be permitted to vote, or to compete in meets or tournaments of the Association. The Constitution of the Association provides for termination of membership on failure of a member to pay dues for one year.

Section 4. The following transfer of active members from their regular geographic districts is hereby made in accordance with Article V, B, Section 2, of the Constitution:

U.S. Naval Academy and Georgetown University from District 3 to District 2.
Bradley University and the University of Detroit from District 4 to District 5.
University of Iowa from District 5 to District 4.
University of Houston from District 6 to District 5.
University of New Mexico from District 6 to District 7.
University of Colorado from District 7 to District 5.
Idaho State College from District 8 to District 7.
West Virginia University from District 2 to District 3.

ARTICLE II.

FINANCES

Section 1. General Fund. All income from membership dues, from activities of the Association, and all income from other sources except as may be otherwise provided in the Constitution, By-laws or Executive Regulations, shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Expenditures. Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall have power by the adoption of Executive Regulations to provide for all fiscal arrangements concerning tournaments and meets conducted under the auspices of the Association, funds for Olympic Games, income and distribution of income of the Association, the requirement of bond for officers of the Association charged with the handling of funds, and provision for audits and accounts.

ARTICLE III.

COMMITTEES

Section 1. (a) The following are the General Committees established by the Association:

- Executive Committee
- Membership Committee
- Eligibility Committee
- Extra Events Committee
- Publications Committee
- College Committee
- Nominating Committee
- Committee on Committees
- Committee on Credentials
- Committee on Ethics

(b) The Executive Committee is appointed as provided in the Constitution. Its duties are those assigned to it by the Constitution, the By-laws and the Executive Regulations.

(c) The Membership Committee shall consist of nine members, all of whom shall be members ex-officio. They shall be the president of the Association, who shall be the chairman of the committee, and the eight vice-presidents of the Association.

The Membership Committee shall receive and consider complaints which may be filed with the Association which charge the failure of any member institution to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or the failure of any member to meet the conditions and obligations of membership in the Association. The Committee shall have the authority upon the filing of such a complaint or upon its own initiative to institute an inquiry or an investigation regarding any failure of any member institution to maintain such standards or meet such conditions or obligations.

The Membership Committee may, when it deems such action advisable, notify the Council that any member is, in the opinion of the committee, subject to termination of its membership or other dis-

cipline as provided in Section (6) of Article IV of the Constitution. The Council shall thereupon determine whether it shall or shall not initiate proceedings for termination of membership or other discipline of the member and the giving of the notice provided therefor in the Constitution.

(d) The Eligibility Committee shall consist of three members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as Chairman. The Eligibility Committee shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of athletes competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation.

(e) The Extra Events Committee shall consist of five members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as Chairman. The duties and functions of the Extra Events Committee are set forth in Article VII of the By-laws.

(f) The Publications Committee shall consist of three members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as Chairman. The Publications Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, shall have general supervision of and responsibility for the publication of the rule books, guides and other books and pamphlets of the Association. The Publications Committee also shall be responsible for the appointment and supervision of the various Guide Editors of the Association.

(g) The College Committee shall consist of nine members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as Chairman. The Committee may consider and may bring to the attention of the Association by its recommendations any athletic matter of common interest to the smaller colleges in the Association and shall in particular be responsible for arranging and conducting the program of that session of the annual Convention which is devoted to the athletic interests of the smaller colleges.

(h) The Nominating Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and one member-at-large who shall be the Chairman. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association. The Nominating Committee shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention one or more nominees for each of the offices of president, the eight vice-presidents, the secretary-treasurer and the seven members-at-large of the Council.

(i) The Committee on Committees shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and one at large who shall be the Chairman. The Committee on Committees shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association. The Committee on Committees shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention nominees for all of the Rules Committees and Tournament Committees of the Association and of all General Committees listed in Section 1, (a) of this Article except the Executive Committee, the Nominating Committee, the Committee on Committees, the Committee on Credentials, the Committee on Ethics, and the Membership Committee.

(j) The Committee on Credentials shall be appointed prior to the business session of each Convention by the Executive Committee. The Committee shall consist of such number as the Executive Committee shall designate and shall have authority to examine the credentials of delegates to the annual Convention and to determine the authority of any delegate to vote or represent a member at the Convention, subject to appeal to the Convention.

(k) The Committee on Ethics shall consist of five members. The Committee shall be concerned with any incident or occurrence which is deemed by the Council of this Association to be detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, and contrary to the principles set forth in Section 6, Article III of the Constitution. The Council, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, may direct the Committee to investigate any such occurrence or incident and ascertain all the available facts and information pertinent to the case.

The Committee, in turn, shall report its findings with or without recommendation to the Council which shall review the report of the Committee and determine whether the facts warrant further action. If it is the judgment of the Council that the facts clearly indicate that the occurrence or incident was detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, the Council shall:

- (1) Censure the person or persons, organization(s) or institution(s) responsible for the occurrence or incident; and
- (2) If the facts warrant, report the results of the investigation and the Council's decision to the Membership Committee of this Association and to the Officers of any other organizations which would have similar responsibility or jurisdiction in such a matter.

The Committee shall be composed of the President of this Association, the President of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the President of the National Coaches Association of the particular sport involved in the particular incident or occurrence being investigated, provided the particular National Coaches Association is an affiliated member of this Association. The other two members of the Committee shall be elected by the Council for a period of two years, and shall be men outside of the administration of intercollegiate athletics whose reputations, recognized standing and prominence in our American society and whose work and judgment may be expected to inspire general confidence as to thoroughness of investigation and soundness and fairness of judgment. If for any reason the particular case under investigation does not involve a sport which would warrant the presence of the President of the National Coaches Association of the sport, or if in a particular incident the National Coaches Association affected is not an affiliated member of this Association, the President of this Association with the advice and consent of the other members of the Committee shall appoint the fifth member of the Committee.

Section 2. (a) The following are the Rules Committees established by the Association:

Basketball Rules
Football Rules
Swimming Rules
Track and Field Rules
Soccer Rules
Boxing Rules
Fencing Rules
Gymnastics Rules
Ice Hockey Rules
LaCrosse Rules
Wrestling Rules

It shall be the duty of each of the above committees to establish and maintain rules of play in their respective sports consistent with sound tradition of the respective sports and of such character as to insure good sportsmanship and healthful participation by the competitors.

The Rules Committees for basketball, football, swimming and track and field shall be elected on the rotation district representation plan, under which not less than two members of the committee shall be elected each year. All members of these committees shall be elected for a term of four years. The members of all other Rules Committees shall be elected for a term of one year. The members of all Rules Committees shall be elected at an annual Convention of the Association. The terms of members of the Rules Committee shall commence on the first day of February following their election.

The Chairman of any Rules Committee may designate a secretary or rules editor, or both, from the membership of the committee. The Executive Committee may appoint a secretary, a rules editor or advisory committees from non-members of any rules committee upon the request of the Chairman of the Committee.

(b) The Basketball Rules Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and one at large. One member of the Committee shall be elected as Chairman.

(c) The Football Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and two at large. Of the two members elected at large, one shall serve as Chairman and the other shall serve as Secretary.

(d) The Swimming Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at large, and one appointed by and representing the National High School Federation. One of the members shall be elected as Chairman.

(e) The Track and Field Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at large, and one appointed by and representing the National High School Federation. One of the members shall be elected as Chairman.

(f) The Soccer Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as Chairman.

(g) The Boxing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as Chairman.

(h) The Fencing Rules Committee shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be elected as Chairman.

(i) The Gymnastics Rules Committee, shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as Chairman.

(j) The Ice Hockey Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as Chairman.

(k) The LaCrosse Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as Chairman. There may be an advisory committee of six members elected from the United States Intercollegiate LaCrosse Association.

(l) The Wrestling Rules Committee shall consist of eight members, one of whom shall be appointed by and shall represent the National High School Federation. One of the members of the Committee shall be elected as Chairman.

Section 3. (a) The following are the Tournament Committees established by the Association:

Baseball Committee and Selection Committees
Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees
Golf Tournament Committee
Tennis Tournament Committee

(b) The Baseball Committee shall consist of eight members, one to be elected from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association. One member shall be elected as Chairman. The Baseball Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Baseball tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Section 2 of Article V. The Baseball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the Baseball Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee.

(c) The Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of three members, one of whom shall be elected as Chairman. The Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee.

The Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the Basketball Tournament and for a final Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Section 2 of Article V.

(d) The Golf Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as Chairman. The Golf Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Golf Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Section 2, Article V.

(e) The Tennis Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as Chairman. The Tennis Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Tennis Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Section 2, Article V.

Section 4. The Association may from time to time establish other committees for any purpose and provide for their appointment or election, tenure and duties.

ARTICLE IV. ELIGIBILITY

Section 1. Any participant in an athletic contest under the auspices of the Association must meet all of the following requirements for eligibility:

(a) He must be eligible under the rules of the intercollegiate athletic conference of which his institution is a member, or, if his institution is not a member of any conference, then he must be eligible under the rules of his own institution.

(b) He must be a matriculated student at the certifying institution. That is, he must have been admitted under the published admission rules of that institution as a regular student in a curriculum leading to a degree or comparable objective.

(c) He must, at the time of competition, be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution, or if the competition takes place between terms, he must have been so registered in the term immediately preceding the date of competition.

(d) He must have completed a full freshman year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the member institution or a junior college, or he must have completed one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution after transfer from an institution offering more than two years of college work.

(A veteran with at least one year of college credit need not be held for the year of residence referred to in paragraph (d), if the certifying

institution is the only four-year collegiate institution he has attended since his discharge from military service.)

(e) He must not previously have engaged in three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved.

(Competition by a freshman on a varsity team must be charged as a season of varsity competition and must be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in paragraph (e).)

(f) He must not have received or satisfied the requirements for a baccalaureate or equivalent degree, except that a student who is eligible during the term in which he completes the work for the degree remains eligible until the opening of the next regular academic semester or quarter.

(g) He must be an amateur as defined in Article III, Section (1) of the Constitution of the Association. (A student who signs a contract to play in professional athletics, whether for a money consideration or not, is not an amateur.)

(h) He must, if competing in the Boxing Tournament, comply with all of the requirements of the special boxing rules set forth in the Boxing Guide of the Association as the Official Boxing Rules.

Section 2. There shall be no waiver by the Association of any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any individual student or students, except that in times of national emergency the Council may waive any of said provisions.

Section 3. The Eligibility Committee shall not, prior to the conclusion of any tournament or meet under the auspices of this Association, rule on any protest received during the progress of such tournament or meet or within a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the same if the student protested has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for competition in that tournament or meet.

ARTICLE V.

N.C.A.A. ATHLETIC EVENTS

Section 1. The following Athletic Events are established under the auspices of the Association:

- The N.C.A.A. Basketball Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Golf Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Tennis Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Track and Field Meet
- The N.C.A.A. Baseball Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Swimming Meet
- The N.C.A.A. Ice Hockey Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Wrestling Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Fencing Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Boxing Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Gymnastics Meet
- The N.C.A.A. Cross Country Meet

Section 2. In all the above sports in which there is a tournament committee, the annual tournament or meet, shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the tournament committee for that particular sport subject to such requirements, standards and conditions as may be prescribed by the Executive Regulations. In all other cases, it shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the Rules Committee, in the sport involved, subject to such requirements, standards and conditions as may be prescribed by the Executive Regula-

tions. In sports for which there is an established annual tournament or meet, but in which there is no rules committee or tournament committee, such events shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the Executive Committee of the Association or of such committee as it may appoint or designate for the purpose. Playoffs shall be considered a part of the meet or tournament of the particular sport.

ARTICLE VI. RECRUITING

Section 1. No member of an athletic staff or other official representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student with the offer of financial aid or equivalent inducements not permitted by his institution, or if his institution is a member of a regional conference, by such conference.

Section 2. No member institution shall, directly or through its athletic staff members or by any other means, pay the traveling expenses of any prospective student visiting its campus, nor shall it arrange for or permit excessive entertainment of such prospective student during his visit there.

Section 3. No member institution shall, on its campus or elsewhere, conduct or have conducted in its behalf any athletic practice session or test at which one or more prospective students reveal, demonstrate, or display their abilities in any branch of sport.

ARTICLE VII. EXTRA EVENTS

Section 1. No member institution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association shall compete in any football game that is not scheduled as to the identity of a participating collegiate team before the beginning of the regular football season of the college for any academic year, unless the given contest complies with the following requirements:

- (a) Any non-collegiate or non-Conference sponsoring committee of any such game shall include in the membership of its administrative committee at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association, one to be a faculty member and one to be an athletic official, to be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Association.
- (b) No member institution shall participate in more than one such game during any academic year.
- (c) Game officials shall be mutually agreed upon by the competing institutions.
- (d) Competing institutions shall be allocated not less than one-third of the total seats in the stadium in such proportion as they may agree, or if they do not agree then with a minimum of one-sixth of the total seats in the stadium to be made available to each. An institution not requiring its full allocation of tickets shall make available its unused portion of the allotment to the other institution. All unsold tickets shall be returned to any sponsoring persons or organization not less than 15 days in advance of the date of the game.

- (e) The competing institutions shall receive a share of the gross receipts of the contests as prescribed by the Executive Regulations, but in no event shall more than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the gross receipts be paid to or retained by any sponsoring person or organization, and out of such portion of the gross receipts shall be paid all game expenses, including stadium rental, printing of tickets, ticket sellers, ticket takers, ushers, game officials, promotion, publicity, and any other game expense.
- (f) Certification by an Extra Events Committee of this Association that the given contest meets the above qualifications and any other regulations of the Association.

Section 2. A General Committee of this Association to be known as the Committee on Extra Events is hereby established. The functions of this Committee shall include:

- (a) Receiving evidence insuring that any contests covered by this section which are presently established comply with the qualifications pertinent to them.
- (b) Examining notices of intent for the inauguration of such contests, which are to be received from proposed sponsors only at an annual meeting of this Association and which the Committee will approve or disapprove at the succeeding national convention of the Association.
- (c) Certifying that any given contest meets these qualifications and other regulations of the Association.

Section 3. Any football game scheduled by one college with another college to be played on a common and regular open date of their regular football season on the campus or in the regular playing stadium of either shall be excepted from coming within this section even if scheduled after the season of either collegiate participant has commenced.

Section 4. This Article shall be effective as of January 8, 1949, provided that it shall not affect legal and enforceable commitments made by any member prior to January 8, 1949, and shall be enforced only as to contests held subsequent to its adoption.

ARTICLE VIII. AMENDMENTS

These By-laws may be amended at any annual Convention by majority vote of the members present and voting, without previous notice, except that no amendment of the provisions of Article VI or VIII shall be proposed, voted upon or adopted except upon such notice as is provided for amendments of the Constitution in Article IX of the Constitution of the Association.

EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS

I.

CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS

The agenda of the annual business meeting of the Association shall be established by the Council. All other arrangements for the annual convention of the Association shall be made by the Executive Director and Officers, subject to the direction and approval of the Executive Committee.

II.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF N.C.A.A. MEETS AND TOURNAMENTS

Section 1. Conduct of Meets and Tournaments. The conduct of national tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association shall be under the control and supervision of the Rules Committee in the sport involved. The Rules Committee shall appoint a Games Committee to supervise actively the conduct of the event.

In sports for which there is no Rules Committee elected by the Association, such tournaments or meets, if any, shall be under the control and supervision of a Tournament Committee especially appointed by the Association. Such a committee is to appoint a Games Committee to supervise actively the conduct of the event.

The Games Committee should include the Chairman of the Rules or Tournament Committee of the sport involved and the Director of Athletics of the host institution. The latter customarily conducts the event with the approval of the Games Committee. The functions of the Director of Athletics, as Meet Chairman, include such matters as the mailing of entry blanks and the acceptance of entries, the handling of publicity, the selection of officials with approval of the Games Committee, direction of ticket sales and the general details involved in staging and administering the event.

At all times the Director of the host institution shall work in close cooperation with the Chairman of the Rules or Tournament Committee.

Section 2. Eligibility. The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of athletes competing in the various events conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association governing such participation.

For a particular tournament or meet, the Chairman of the Eligibility Committee may designate a member of the faculty of the host institution to act as a temporary fourth member of the Eligibility Committee. It shall be the special responsibility of the temporary member to notify the Chairman of any eligibility problem which in his opinion requires the attention of the Eligibility Committee, and otherwise to represent the Eligibility Committee on the day of the event.

A copy of the current Eligibility Rules shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the Meet Chairman and these rules shall be printed on the entry blanks.

Any student who has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for an N.C.A.A. athletic event shall not be withheld from participation because of any protest made or filed during the progress of the event or during a period of 24 hours immediately preceding the opening of

the event; provided, however, that if the student is later declared to have been ineligible, the Games Committee shall determine what adjustments, if any, shall be made in the records of the event in which the ineligible student participated.

Section 3. Limitation of Entries. The Games Committee conducting any N.C.A.A. event may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any such event to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved.

Institutions eligible to enter meets and tournaments of the Association are limited to active members, paid up and in good standing as of the first of the calendar year. Institutions which apply for membership prior to January 1 and are admitted thereafter, shall be eligible for meets and tournaments of that year following their election to membership.

A list of the institutions in good standing as members of the N.C.A.A. shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the Meet Chairman and Rules Committee Chairman. This list should be carefully observed to assure that no entries are accepted from institutions which are not active N.C.A.A. members in good standing.

Section 4. Championship Awards. The N.C.A.A. has created standard awards for individuals who place in N.C.A.A. competition. The number of awards for each N.C.A.A. event shall be determined by the particular Rules or Tournament Committee involved, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The awards include both plaques and medals and are ordered by the N.C.A.A. Executive Director from the manufacturer, who sends the awards direct to the Athletic Director of the institution acting as host to the particular event. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the Meet Chairman for payment and the cost is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event.

These awards shall be the only awards granted by the Association for participation in N.C.A.A. events. Duplicate awards shall be presented to athletes tying for official places. If two athletes tie for second place, for example, each athlete shall receive an official second place medal with the engraving on the medal to denote a tie.

It is the responsibility of the Games Committee to secure trophies for recognition of the team champion.

Section 5. Financial and Related Reports. The following material shall be sent by the Meet Chairman to the N.C.A.A. office as noted:

- (a) At least ten (10) copies of the entry blanks and related material shall be mailed to the N.C.A.A. office at the same time they are sent to the member colleges.
- (b) Immediately following the close of competition, at least ten (10) copies of the official results of the meet or tournament as well as a list of entries and their colleges, officials and other pertinent details shall be sent to the N.C.A.A. office.
- (c) The Chairman of the Rules or Tournament Committee of the sport shall file at his earliest convenience a written report of the meet for inclusion in the annual Yearbook of the Association.
- (d) A report covering the financial details of each championship meet or tournament shall be submitted to the treasurer of the Association not later than 90 days following conclusion of competition and must bear the certification both of the Meet Chairman, in direct charge of the meet or tournament, and that of the Rules or Tournament Committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be

submitted on an approved form supplied by the Executive Director, and shall be published in the annual Yearbook of the Association.

Chairmen of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to all expenditures.

Section 6. Distribution of Receipts. The income from championship meets and tournaments shall be applied and distributed as follows:

- (a) To pay the expenses of conducting and promoting the meet or tournament.
- (b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.
- (c) The balance of net receipts up to the amount of the traveling expenses of the competitors may be prorated among the competing institutions. Such traveling expenses shall be limited to first class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses. In the case of track and field championships the prorating for payment of traveling expenses shall be limited to point winners in the meet.
- (d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions a, b and c), shall be paid to the treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:
 - (1) To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.
 - (2) If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general fund of the Association, and fifty per cent may be prorated to the competing institutions, on a basis determined by the Rules or Tournament Committee of the sport and approved by the Executive Committee.

Section 7. Payments to a Sponsoring Institution. No sum out of the receipts of a championship tournament or meet, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event.

Section 8. Films. If films are taken of an N.C.A.A. event, the original and whatever additional copies are ordered shall be sent to the N.C.A.A. office as promptly as possible.

These films shall be rotated among the competing institutions, in the order in which they finished in the event, and then supplied to member institutions in the order which their requests are received.

- (a) The only cost to members for use of N.C.A.A. films shall be the expenses incurred in the express shipment of the films to and from the institution.
- (b) Non-member colleges and other educational institutions (Y.M.C.A. and church organizations included) shall be charged a \$3.00 rental fee. Other organizations shall be charged a \$5.00 rental fee. Fees shall be payable upon receipt of the films.
- (c) The films are to be returned to the N.C.A.A. headquarter offices within one week after receipt.

The Meet Chairman of the sport shall communicate with the Executive Director on matters of film policy and should make certain that the films are developed and mailed as rapidly as possible.

Section 9. Designation of dates and sites. The N.C.A.A. conducts 12 national championship meets and tournaments. The Rules or Tournament Committees of these 12 sports recommend, by Committee action, to the N.C.A.A. Executive Committee, the dates and sites for the championships each year.

The recommendation to the Executive Committee relative to the date and site of a particular N.C.A.A. event shall be accompanied by a proposed budget showing estimated income and expenses connected with the operation of the meet or tournament.

Executive Committee approval shall be obtained before final commitments are made with the host institution or host agency.

Section 10. Program Advertising. The Don Spencer Company, Incorporated, 271 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, is the official national advertising representative for the official programs issued in connection with N.C.A.A. events. The sale of all national advertising for these programs shall be handled through this organization.

Section 11. Television Rights. The live television policy for N.C.A.A. events shall be established by the Games Committee in direct charge of the event, subject to the approval of the N.C.A.A. Executive Committee.

The sale of television film rights to N.C.A.A. events shall be handled through the Association's headquarters, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Requests for film rights should be forwarded to the Executive Director, with the Games Committee Chairman's recommendations.

Section 12. Exceptions. If in staging the meets or tournaments, special and unusual circumstances develop requiring exceptions to the foregoing, such matters should be presented to the Executive Director for consideration.

III.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Funds for Olympic Games. Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by a special Olympic Fund Committee of the Association, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

Section 2. Committee Expenses. Any member of an N.C.A.A. Committee, who is entitled under the following regulations to reimbursement of expenses for attendance at a Committee meeting, shall not receive such payment if he fails to remain in actual attendance at the meeting for its entire period as announced in advance; however, in any special case where a Committee member for valid reason is granted permission by the chairman for late arrival or early departure he shall receive reimbursement in full.

- (a) The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees (whether held in conjunction with the national meet or tournament in the sport involved, or otherwise) shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover only first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem allowance of \$12.00; all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman. Rules committees are requested to hold their meetings in conjunction with the national meet or tournament (if any) in their respective sport.
- (b) The payment of expenses of the members of the Executive Committee for attendance at meetings of the committee shall be limited to first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem of \$12.00; all bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.
- (c) The payment of expenses of the members of the Council for attendance at meetings of the Council shall be limited to first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem allowance of \$12.00; all bills to be approved by the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.
- (d) Expense allowances for any special committees, engaged in official Association business, shall be determined by the Executive Committee.
- (e) Expense allowances shall not be granted for any committee meeting held in connection with an annual convention of the Association.

Section 3. Olympic Committee Expenses. The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending Olympic committee meetings.

Section 4. Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations. To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the Secretary-Treasurer or Executive Director, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, may make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as is deemed advisable.

IV.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXTRA EVENTS APPROVED BY THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Finances. The Extra Events Committee of this Association shall require that all contests which are subject to the provisions of Article VII of the By-laws also shall meet the following qualifications:

- (a) In accordance with paragraph (e) of Section 1, Article VII of the By-laws, institutions competing in such contests shall receive not less than seventy-five per cent (75%) of the gross receipts, out of which each may be required to defray its own traveling and other team expenses incidental to the game.
- (b) The gross receipts shall be all revenues derived from the game including sale of tickets (less taxes), concessions, programs, radio rights, video rights, movie rights and any other income derived from the operation of the game. Any complimentary tickets shall be accounted for at face value and shall become a part of gross receipts.

- (c) In instances in which any sponsoring person or organization may have made legal commitments prior to August 14, 1949, for capital improvements on the stadium in which the game is played it may in addition to the maximum of twenty-five per cent (25%) of gross receipts above permitted to be paid to or retained by it (and by a corresponding reduction of the above seventy-five per cent (75%) participation in gross receipts by the competing institutions) be allowed to receive or retain for the purpose of amortizing or of paying interest obligations on such commitments such amount as is necessary to meet its annual fixed obligations thereon, or where the same is not fixed then such amount as it may have paid thereon out of the receipts of any such previous game, but in no case exceeding for such purposes an amount of twenty per cent (20%) of the gross receipts of any game.

OFFICIAL INTERPRETATIONS OF N.C.A.A. LEGISLATION

(As Approved and Adopted by The Council)

1. Constitution: Article III, Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards.

The phrases "good scholastic standing" and "satisfactory progress" are to be interpreted at each member institution by the academic authorities who determine the meaning of such phrases for all students, subject to controlling legislation by any conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

2. Constitution: Article III, Section 4. Principle Governing Financial Aid.

The phrase "administered by" is interpreted as follows:

A scholarship or grant-in-aid is "administered by" an institution if the institution, through its regular committees or other agencies for the awarding of scholarships and grants-in-aid to students generally, has the final determination of the student who is to receive the award and the amount or value of the award he is to receive. Special committees appointed to award grants-in-aid or scholarships to athletes do not meet this requirement.

3. Constitution: Article III, Section 8. Principle Governing Out-of-Season Practice.

- (a) "Organized" practice is any practice held at the direction of or supervised by any member or members of an institution's coaching staff.
- (b) "Post-season" practice is any practice or instruction in a sport held after the last game of an institution's playing season and the first day of the practice season for the next ensuing year. It is recommended that this latter date be not earlier than September 1. Post-season practice does not include practice for an event certified or sponsored by the N.C.A.A.
- (c) "Calendar days," in so far as the term applies to the period within which post-season practice in football or basketball must fall, are consecutive days, omitting vacation and examination days, officially announced on the institution's calendar.
- (d) Engaging in any or all of the following activities on any day constitutes a "practice session" and must be counted as

one of the allowed 20 sessions whether the participants are uniformed or not:

- (1) Field (or floor) practice
- (2) Chalk talk
- (3) Lecture or discussion of motion pictures

The duration and distribution of these activities on any day are to be determined by the institution itself, subject to controlling legislation by the conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.